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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 102--78th Congress

Chapter 179--1st Session

H. R. 1648

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 102

TREASURY-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1944.

Appropriates funds for payments to Federal land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation on account of reductions in interest rates; refunds of processing and related taxes; the Procurement Division, including (1) direction for transfers to that Division in connection with possible transfers of assignments of new functions, (2) rules regarding technique of payments to the general supply fund, (3) authority for reconconditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment and typewriters, and (4) limitation on prices which may be paid for typewriters. Provides for transfers to the Disbursement Division from ACAA, FSCC, FCIC, CCC, AMS, and FSA; for transfers to the Treasury from ACAA, FCA, and related agencies, SCIC, AMA, FCIC, FSA, and CCC for transfers from the Post Office Department to other agencies for chemical investigations, etc.; for transfers from the Post Office Department to other agencies for the manufacture of distinctive equipment; for joint switchboards to serve several Federal agencies; and for an investigation, by the Joint (Byrd) Committee on Nonessential Expenditures, of the use of penalty mail by executive agencies.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 1648

December 10, 1942	Hearings: House, Treasury Department. H. R. 1648.
January 12, 1943	Hearings: House, Post Office Department. H. R. 1648.
February 2, 1943	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 1648 and House Report 87. Print of the bill as reported and full committee prints of the bill and report.
February 3, 1943	House began debate on H. R. 1648.
February 4, 1943	Debate continued.
February 5, 1943	Debate continued.
February 8, 1943	Debate continued.
February 9, 1943	Debate continued and passed House with amendments.
February 11, 1943	Referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred to the Senate Committee.
February 17, 1943	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 1648.
March 19, 1943	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 1648 with amendments. Senate Report 127. Print of the bill as reported. Tydings amendment.
March 25, 1943	Debated and passed Senate with amendments. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered. Senate appointed Conferees.
April 1, 1943	House appointed Conferees.
April 7, 1943	House received Conference Report. House Report 347.
May 6, 1943	House debated Conference Report.
May 7, 1943	House disagreed to Conference Report. Disagreed to Senate amendments including penalty-mail provisions.
May 10, 1943	Senate agreed to Conference Report. Also insisted on the Senate amendments in disagreement. Senate Conferees appointed.
May 17, 1943	House Conferees appointed.
June 2, 1943	House receives second Conference Report. House Report 520.

June 15, 1943	House disagrees to Conference Report. Senate amendments still in disagreement.
June 18, 1943	Senate disagrees to Conference Report and requests further conference. Senate appoints Conferees.
June 19, 1943	House appoints Conferees.
June 23, 1943	House receives third Conference Report. House Report 594.
June 24, 1943	Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report.
June 30, 1943	Approved. Public Law 102.

12

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1648

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY , 1943

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944,
7 namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1

2 Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of
3 the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
4 two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal
5 services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary
6 employment of experts, \$380,000.

7

 Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit pay-
8 ments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To
9 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District
10 of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made
11 from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of
12 the White House Police force and such members of the
13 United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto
14 under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the
15 extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary
16 deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the
17 District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944, pursuant
18 to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat.
19 718), as amended, \$35,000.

20

 Payments to Federal land banks on account of reductions
21 in interest rate on mortgages: To enable the Secretary of
22 the Treasury to pay each Federal land bank such amount
23 as the Land Bank Commissioner certifies to the Secretary of
24 the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest pay-

1 ments on mortgages and real estate sales contracts held by
2 such land bank have been reduced during the fiscal year
3 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions
4 of paragraph "Twelfth" of section 12 of the Federal Farm
5 Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 771), as further
6 amended by Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law 629),
7 \$21,800,000.

8 Payments to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation
9 on account of reductions in interest rate on mortgages: To
10 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Federal
11 Farm Mortgage Corporation such amount as the Governor
12 of the Farm Credit Administration certifies to the Secretary
13 of the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest pay-
14 ments on mortgages and real estate sales contracts held by
15 such Corporation have been reduced during the fiscal year
16 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions
17 of section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933,
18 approved May 12, 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016),
19 as further amended by Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law
20 629) ; such payments to be made quarterly, beginning as
21 soon as practicable after October 1, 1943, \$7,400,000.

22 FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

23 Foreign-owned property control: For all expenses
24 necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of

1 the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of Octo-
2 ber 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50
3 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations,
4 orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder, includ-
5 ing personal services (without regard to classification laws),
6 printing, and reimbursement of any other appropriation or
7 other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumen-
8 tality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philip-
9 pine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve
10 bank for printing and other expenditures, \$4,100,000.

11 DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

12 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
13 bia, including the employment of experts, \$116,000.

14 OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

15 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
16 bia, including the employment of experts, \$74,700.

17 DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

18 Salaries: For personal services in the District of
19 Columbia, \$170,000.

20 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

21 Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal
22 services in the District of Columbia, \$145,925.

23 DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

24 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other per-
25 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$160,000.

1 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

2 Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services
3 in the District of Columbia, \$290,000.

4 MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY

5 DEPARTMENT

6 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office
7 of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Depart-
8 ment, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury
9 Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial
10 journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference
11 and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and
12 periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series,
13 library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses con-
14 nected with the library; not exceeding \$8,000 for traveling
15 expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and
16 subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the
17 Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Wash-
18 ington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in
19 furthering the work of the Department; freight, expressage,
20 telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair
21 of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for
22 the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of
23 the Department), all to be used for official purposes only;
24 file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating sup-
25 plies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heat-

1 ing, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and
2 equipment therefor; purchase, exchange, and repair of type-
3 writers and labor-saving machines and equipment and sup-
4 plies for same; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture
5 and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs
6 thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning
7 supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand
8 trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not
9 exceeding \$650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and sup-
10 plies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; labora-
11 tory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage;
12 including \$34,590 for stationery for the Treasury Depart-
13 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and field services
14 thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be other-
15 wise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and
16 index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing
17 boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery
18 supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies
19 purchased free on board point of shipment and of such sup-
20 plies shipped from Washington to field offices; and other
21 absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not
22 otherwise provided for; \$274,300: *Provided*, That the ap-
23 propriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public
24 Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division,
25 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and Division of

1 Disbursement for the fiscal year 1944 are hereby made avail-
2 able for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable
3 to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of Au-
4 gust 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwith-
5 standing.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
7 Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices,
8 and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as
9 may be otherwise specifically provided for, including mate-
10 rials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury
11 Department, but not including work done at the New York
12 Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on
13 Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
14 U. S. C. 111), \$26,600.

15 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

16 Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of
17 Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the
18 District of Columbia, including the operating force of the
19 Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan
20 Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Build-
21 ing, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$483,400.

22 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

23 Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of
24 Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and bind-
25 ing) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract steno-

1 graphic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed
2 \$11,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange
3 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers;
4 travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meet-
5 ings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau
6 of Accounts, \$700,000.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
8 Bureau of Accounts, \$35,000.

9 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all
10 necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and binding,
11 of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services
12 in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, \$2,-
13 900,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director
14 of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this
15 appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and bind-
16 ing, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively avail-
17 able for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation and
18 Adjustment Administration, Federal Housing Administra-
19 tion, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus
20 Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Rail-
21 road Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission,
22 the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity
23 Credit Corporation, the Agricultural Marketing Adminis-
24 tration, the Farm Security Administration, and the National
25 Youth Administration, such sums as may be necessary to

1 cover the expense incurred in performing the function of
2 disbursement therefor.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Di-
4 vision of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation
5 to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of
6 necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$104,796.

7 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent ex-
8 penses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised
9 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping,
10 transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transporta-
11 tion of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States,
12 transportation of gold coin and gold certificates trans-
13 ferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United
14 States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March
15 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the
16 books, accounts, and money on hand at the several deposi-
17 tories, including national banks acting as depositories under
18 the requirements of section 3649 of the Revised Statutes (31
19 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts
20 at mints, \$350,000.

21 Recoinage of minor coins: To enable the Secretary of
22 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncur-
23 rent minor coins of the United States now in the Treasury
24 or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the

1 United States for the difference between the nominal or
2 face value of such coins and the amount the same will pro-
3 duce in new coins, \$15,000.

4 Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of
5 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
6 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treas-
7 ury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of
8 the United States for the difference between the nominal or
9 face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce
10 in new coins, \$200,000.

11 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
12 United States district judges in Alaska but not to exceed 10
13 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of
14 incorporated towns in Alaska, to be expended for the relief of
15 persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through
16 nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$25,000.

17 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
18 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expendi-
19 tures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropria-
20 tion accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent
21 Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934,
22 and any other collections erroneously received and covered
23 which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation,
24 \$75,000.

25 Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary

1 of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character
2 formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished
3 under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal
4 Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the
5 funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt
6 account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose where-
7 abouts are unknown", \$15,000.

8 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
10 penses connected with the administration of any public-debt
11 issues and United States paper-currency issues with which
12 the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the pur-
13 chase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, periodicals,
14 newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed \$13,000) and the
15 maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled bus
16 or station wagon for use of the Destruction Committee, and
17 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
18 \$3,800,000.

19 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
20 Bureau of the Public Debt, \$15,000.

21 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-
22 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
23 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary ex-
24 penses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of
25 expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury

1 Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actu-
 2 ally on duty; in all, \$1,241,431: *Provided*, That in order to
 3 foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for
 4 United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is
 5 authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such
 6 paper for the fiscal year 1944 between the two bidders whose
 7 prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

8 Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Ex-
 9 penses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended
 10 and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used
 11 during the fiscal year 1944 to supplement the appropriations
 12 otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the
 13 Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite
 14 appropriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed \$57,-
 15 000,000 to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury
 16 may direct: *Provided*, That the proviso in the Act of June
 17 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the availability of this
 18 appropriation for expenses of operations on account of any
 19 public debt issue to the close of the fiscal year next following
 20 the fiscal year in which such issue was made, shall not apply
 21 to savings bond transactions handled by the Federal Reserve
 22 banks for account of the Secretary of the Treasury.

23 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

24 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
 25 bia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$2,940,000:

1 *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the
2 Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred (not exceed-
3 ing a total of \$410,000) to this appropriation and to the
4 appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer
5 of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of
6 the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively
7 available for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation
8 and Adjustment Administration, Home Owners' Loan Cor-
9 poration, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mort-
10 gage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Fed-
11 eral land banks and other banks and corporations under the
12 supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad
13 Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation,
14 United States Maritime Commission, Agricultural Marketing
15 Administration, Farm Security Administration, National
16 Youth Administration, Federal Housing Administration,
17 Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Cor-
18 poration, and corporations and banks under the Federal
19 Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be
20 necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such
21 respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds,
22 handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

23 Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the
24 United States: For all necessary expenses, other than per-
25 sonal services and printing and binding, including travel

1 expenses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference,
2 \$160,000.

3 Salaries (reimbursable) : For personal services in the
4 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
5 \$64,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
7 the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$35,000.

8 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

9 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
10 customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order
11 Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection
12 and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to
13 exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of
14 the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transporta-
15 tion and transfer of customs receipts from points where there
16 are no Government depositories; not to exceed \$84,500 for
17 allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light,
18 as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S.
19 C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any one person; not
20 to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed
21 \$85,000 for stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving,
22 repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection
23 stations, office quarters, including living quarters for officers,
24 sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders

1 acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19
2 U. S. C. 68) ; and for the purchase (not to exceed one
3 hundred and fifty), maintenance, repair, and operation of
4 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary
5 for official use in field work ; for the payment of extra compen-
6 sation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime
7 services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accord-
8 ance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved
9 February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved
10 February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930,
11 as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451) , the receipts
12 from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund
13 to the appropriation from which such overtime compensa-
14 tion is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524
15 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ; for the cost of seizure,
16 storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and
17 team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other con-
18 veyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws,
19 for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories ; not to
20 exceed \$665,108 for personal services in the District of Colum-
21 bia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to
22 be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, \$22.-
23 481,585: *Provided*, That the offices of seven comptrollers of
24 customs, with annual salaries aggregating \$43,950, are hereby

1 abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations upon
2 the comptrollers of customs, their assistants and deputies, are
3 hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in posi-
4 tions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant
5 to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate
6 regulations shall specify; and he is further authorized to
7 designate the title by which such positions shall be officially
8 known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in per-
9 forming the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph,
10 shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer
11 of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment
12 of any new positions in the Customs Service.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau
14 of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices
15 of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary
16 packing boxes and packing materials, \$85,000.

17 Refunds and drawbacks: For the refund or payment of
18 customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of de-
19 bentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as author-
20 ized by law, \$19,000,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

22 Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal
23 services in the District of Columbia, \$230,000.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
25 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$18,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services: for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance,

1 repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn
2 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use
3 of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work;
4 printing and binding (not to exceed \$1,606,850) ; and the
5 procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed
6 \$675,800), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, lab-
7 oratory supplies, periodicals, and newspapers for the Alco-
8 hol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference,
9 and such other articles as may be necessary, \$94,821,735,
10 of which amount not to exceed \$11,111,885 may be
11 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
12 *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 of the total amount
13 appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner
14 of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial per-
15 sons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving
16 at the same, including payments for information and detection
17 of such violation.

18 Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes:
19 For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes
20 as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as
21 amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties
22 and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as
23 amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934,
24 as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August
25 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second

1 Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat.
2 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and
3 for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid
4 Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued avail-
5 able, during the fiscal year 1944, the unexpended balance
6 of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for
7 these purposes for the fiscal year 1943 by the Treasury De-
8 partment Appropriation Act, 1943.

9 Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the
10 payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to
11 the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income
12 of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on
13 business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the
14 normal income tax collected from such corporations on net
15 income, and the amount of such additional tax to be appli-
16 cable to general Territorial purposes, \$3,000.

17 Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appro-
18 priation) : For refunding internal-revenue collections, as pro-
19 vided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior
20 fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allow-
21 ance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of
22 stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of
23 March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits
24 destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such
25 amounts as may be necessary: *Provided*, That a report shall

1 be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alpha-
2 betically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess
3 of \$500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928
4 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and
5 corporations to whom such payments are made, together with
6 the amount paid to each.

7 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections
9 2550-2565; 2567-2571; 2590-2603; 3220-3228; 3230-
10 3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs
11 Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171-184) ;
12 pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (5 U. S. C. 281c),
13 and the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c),
14 including the employment of executive officers, attorneys,
15 agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers,
16 and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau
17 of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed
18 as authorized by law; the securing of information and evi-
19 dence of violations of the Acts; the costs of chemical analyses
20 made by others than employees of the United States; the
21 purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices,
22 books, stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other ex-
23 penditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost
24 incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics
25 in the seizure, storage, and disposition of property under the

1 internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair and opera-
2 tion of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
3 vehicles when necessary for official use in field work: pur-
4 chase of arms and ammunition; in all, \$1,100,000, of which
5 amount not to exceed \$178,920 may be expended for per-
6 sonal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That
7 the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the use by
8 narcotic agents of motor vehicles confiscated under the pro-
9 visions of the Act of August 27, 1935 (27 U. S. C. 157),
10 and the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C., Supp.
11 V. 781-788), and to pay the cost of acquisition, mainte-
12 nance, repair, and operation thereof: *Provided further*,
13 That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for
14 the collection and dissemination of information and appeal
15 for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of
16 printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary ex-
17 penses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500 for
18 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
19 Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
20 \$10,000 may be expended for services or information looking
21 toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are
22 fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys ex-
23 pended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics
24 including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be

1 reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the nar-
2 cotic Acts current at the time of the deposit.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
4 Bureau of Narcotics, \$4,000.

5 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

6 For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of
7 repay work, during the fiscal year 1944, United States cur-
8 rency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders
9 and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December
10 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and
11 miscellaneous work, as follows:

12 Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant
13 Directors, and other personal services in the District of
14 Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at
15 per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be
16 fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates
17 usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses,
18 except printing and binding, including engravers' and print-
19 ers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and
20 nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United
21 States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; pur-
22 chase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, re-
23 pairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor
24 alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving
25 and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and

1 books of reference, not exceeding \$500; traveling expenses
 2 not to exceed \$2,000; not to exceed \$2,200 for articles ap-
 3 proved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary
 4 for the protection of the person of employees; stationery (not
 5 to exceed \$5,000) ; for transfer to the Bureau of Standards
 6 for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the
 7 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed \$15,000;
 8 and for the maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled
 9 passenger-carrying vehicles; \$9,600,000, to be expended un-
 10 der the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

11 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 12 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

13 During the fiscal year 1944 all proceeds derived from
 14 work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
 15 by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered
 16 and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such
 17 fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as mis-
 18 cellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4,
 19 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to
 20 the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1944.

21 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

22 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other per-
 23 sonal services in the District of Columbia. \$71,873.

24 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries
 25 and other expenses under the authority or with the approval

1 of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and
2 delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or
3 other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers
4 in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forg-
5 ing, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank
6 notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes,
7 and other obligations and securities of the United States and
8 of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and
9 assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States
10 and of foreign governments, and persons committing other
11 crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the
12 Treasury Department and the several branches of the public
13 service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty),
14 hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
15 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of
16 arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed \$7,500);
17 traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, ex-
18 cept in the performance of other duties specifically authorized
19 by law, and in the protection of the person of the President
20 and the members of his immediate family and of the person
21 chosen to be President of the United States, \$1,414,850:
22 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to
23 exceed \$15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the
24 Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing in-
25 formation concerning violations of the laws relating to the

1 Treasury Department, and for services or information look-
2 ing toward the apprehension of criminals.

3 White House Police: For one captain, one inspector,
4 four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and twenty-
5 eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law; in all,
6 \$344,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of
7 April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

8 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
9 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
10 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous sup-
11 plies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his
12 discretion may determine, \$10,400.

13 Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings:
14 For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury
15 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
16 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase,
17 repair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and
18 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and
19 for the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous
20 equipment, \$500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,-
21 000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau
22 of Engraving and Printing", may be transferred to this
23 appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in con-
24 nection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and

1 other papers of value the cost of producing which is not
2 covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such
3 Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury
4 may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such
5 force.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
7 Secret Service Division, \$4,000.

8 BUREAU OF THE MINT

9 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-
10 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay labora-
11 tory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery
12 (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins,
13 ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examina-
14 tion of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending
15 the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics rela-
16 tive to the annual production and consumption of the precious
17 metals in the United States, \$150,000.

18 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of
19 bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between
20 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories. \$5,000,
21 including compensation of temporary employees and other
22 necessary expenses incident thereto.

23 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For com-
24 pensation of officers and employees of the mints at Phila-
25 delphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Den-

1 ver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and
2 Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort
3 Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including
4 necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions
5 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase
6 Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and
7 regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and con-
8 tingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery
9 (not to exceed \$2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms
10 and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and
11 accessories for guards, protective devices, and their main-
12 tenance, training of employees in use of firearms and pro-
13 tective devices, maintenance, repair, and operation of two
14 motorbusses for use at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository,
15 cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage
16 in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on
17 sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the
18 manufacture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses
19 of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000
20 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of
21 specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign
22 gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and
23 ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins,
24 pieces, and ores; \$3,771,370.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Bureau of the Mint, \$8,000

3 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed \$27,500), purchase and exchange of motortrucks and maintenance thereof, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of property, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and in the field (including not to exceed \$500 to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used by the Procurement Division), \$815,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal year 1944 to transfer to this appropriation from any appropriations or funds available to the several departments and establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1944 such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compensation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to

1 the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such de-
2 partment or establishment, where the transfer or detail of
3 such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or func-
4 tions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Director
5 of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary
6 for expenses other than personal services incident to the
7 proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided fur-*
8 *ther*, That payments during the fiscal year 1944 to the
9 general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including
10 fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall
11 be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer
12 and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division
13 of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comp-
14 troller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized
15 invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices
16 to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided fur-*
17 *ther*, That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C.
18 686) from departments and establishments of the United
19 States Government and the government of the District of
20 Columbia during the fiscal year 1944 shall be credited
21 to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, that not
22 to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available from the general
23 supply fund during the fiscal year 1944 for personal serv-
24 ices: *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged
25 in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards

1 may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the
2 Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in
3 the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the term
4 "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further*,
5 That the requirements of sections 3711 and 3713 of the Re-
6 vised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 109) relative to the weighing
7 of coal and wood and the separate certificate as to the weight,
8 measurement, or quantity of coal and wood purchased shall
9 not apply to purchases by the Procurement Division at free-
10 on-board destination outside of the District of Columbia:
11 *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of sur-
12 plus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to
13 Government service, may be made at cost by the Procure-
14 ment Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging
15 the proper appropriation and crediting the appropriation
16 "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division": *Provided*
17 *further*, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treas-
18 ury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau
19 of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and
20 binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices
21 under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall
22 be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with
23 the provisions of existing law.

24 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
25 and billing machines) in the Government service in the Dis-

1 trict of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at
2 cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
3 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
4 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement
5 Division".

6 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
7 Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1944 for the
8 purchase, within the continental limits of the United States,
9 of any standard typewriting machines (except book-
10 keeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess
11 of the following for models with carriages which will accom-
12 modate paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches
13 (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen
14 inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches,
15 \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95; twenty-
16 four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50; twenty-
17 eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two inches,
18 \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively
19 quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for
20 models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the
21 following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80; twelve inches,
22 \$85; fourteen inches, \$90; eighteen inches, \$95.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
24 Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscel-
25 laneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,

1 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound
 2 material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and pack-
 3 ing materials, \$150,000, together with not to exceed \$4,000
 4 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury
 5 Department.

6 This title may be cited as the Treasury Department
 7 Appropriation Act 1944.

8 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

9 The following sums are appropriated in conformity with
 10 the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),
 11 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
 12 June 30, 1944, namely:

13 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
 14 COLUMBIA

15 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

16 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-
 17 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
 18 the District of Columbia, \$237,000.

19 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

20 For personal services in the District of Columbia in
 21 bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
 22 exceed the following amounts, respectively:

23 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
 24 \$27,500.

1 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
2 \$570,000.

3 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
4 \$460,000.

5 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
6 \$780,000.

7 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
8 \$483,000.

9 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
10 \$130,000.

11 Office of the chief inspector, \$274,320.

12 Office of the purchasing agent, \$49,950.

13 Bureau of Accounts, \$300,000.

14 CONTINGENT EXPENSES. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

15 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including
16 stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and
17 binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; tele-
18 graph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and
19 repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies;
20 maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehi-
21 cles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence
22 addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49
23 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal
24 Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of

1 reference; newspapers, not exceeding \$200; expenses, except
2 membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions
3 concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written
4 authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding \$2,000;
5 and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor
6 and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on
7 business of the Department, not exceeding \$800; and other
8 expenses not otherwise provided for; \$110,000.

9 For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-
10 ment, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
11 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
12 elsewhere, \$1,250,000.

13 Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service
14 of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise pro-
15 vided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes here-
16 inbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Depart-
17 ment in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual
18 and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the
19 Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling
20 on official business, may continue to be paid from the
21 appropriations for the service in connection with which
22 the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal
23 year 1944 of the character heretofore used for such purposes
24 shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appro-
25 priations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for

1 payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for
2 expenses in connection with the examination of estimates
3 for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances
4 in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

5 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

6 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

7 Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant
8 Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses
9 in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and
10 Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

11 Personal or property damage claims: To enable the
12 Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring
13 during the fiscal year 1944, or in prior fiscal years,
14 to persons or property in accordance with the provisions
15 of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16,
16 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved
17 June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$70,000.

18 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
19 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks,
20 and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the
21 amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during
22 the fiscal year 1944, or prior fiscal years, through
23 burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from
24 no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the
25 Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, \$55,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and seven hundred and sixty inspectors including twenty-five only for the fiscal year 1944, \$2,840,500.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500 for technical and scientific books and other books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service, \$1,001,450: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$12,000 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three hundred and thirty-six clerks at division headquarters and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, \$815,000.

Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for

1 the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars,
2 robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or caus-
3 ing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechan-
4 ical, chemical, or other device or composition which may
5 ignite, or explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may
6 be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when
7 an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act
8 of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Pro-*
9 *vided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay
10 any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post
11 Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941:
12 *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not
13 to exceed \$20,000 may be expended in the discretion of
14 the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing infor-
15 mation concerning violations of the postal laws and for
16 services and information looking toward the apprehension
17 of criminals.

18 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to post-
20 masters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
21 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
22 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
23 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth
24 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
25 to postmasters of the fourth class, \$53,500,000.

1 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-
2 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
3 offices, \$9,675,000.

4 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
5 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
6 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
7 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
8 messengers, laborers, and substitutes, \$239,000,000.

9 Contract station service: For contract station service,
10 \$2,475,000.

11 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
12 fourth-class post offices, \$420,000.

13 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
14 offices, \$425,000.

15 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-
16 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services,
17 \$8,600,000.

18 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
19 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the op-
20 eration and protection of post offices of the first and second
21 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
22 not provided for in other appropriations, \$2,300,000.

23 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
24 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third

1 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
2 delivery, \$1,500,000.

3 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
4 \$11,960.

5 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
6 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of trans-
7 porting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and
8 from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar
9 or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of
10 bicycles, \$1,600,000.

11 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
12 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
13 senger Service, \$165,000,000.

14 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
15 messengers, \$12,200,000.

16 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers,
17 auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and
18 sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and
19 ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental
20 expenses thereof, \$92,200,000, of which not less than \$200,-
21 000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

22 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

23 Star-route service: For inland transportation by star
24 routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary
25 service to newly established offices, \$14,750,000.

1 Star-route service, Alaska: For inland transportation by
2 star routes in Alaska, \$500,000.

3 Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steam-
4 boat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat,
5 and way letters, \$550,000.

6 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For
7 inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail mes-
8 senger service, \$118,000,000: *Provided*, That separate ac-
9 counts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger
10 service.

11 Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintend-
12 ents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant
13 superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief
14 clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks
15 in charge of sections in the offices of division superintend-
16 ents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,
17 joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service,
18 \$60,530,175.

19 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel
20 allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway
21 postal clerks, \$3,500,000.

22 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual
23 and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant
24 general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant di-
25 vision superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks,

1 and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway
2 postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post
3 Office Department and away from their several designated
4 headquarters, \$67,000.

5 Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent,
6 light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses,
7 telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of
8 space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of
9 mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution can-
10 not, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be
11 required of railroad companies without additional compensa-
12 tion, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary
13 to terminal railway post offices, \$380,000.

14 Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$220,000.

15 Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of for-
16 eign mails, except by aircraft, \$675,000.

17 Balances due foreign countries: For balances due foreign
18 countries, fiscal year 1944 and prior years, \$2,250,000.

19 Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited
20 indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in
21 accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipula-
22 tions, fiscal year 1944 and prior years, \$8,000.

23 Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of
24 foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the
25 transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washing-

1 ton, and Juneau, Alaska, via Ketchikan, Alaska,
2 \$4,500,000.

3 Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transpor-
4 tation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for
5 the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed
6 \$55,200 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail trans-
7 fer points, travel expenses, and not to exceed \$76,720 for
8 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$22,000,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
11 paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-
12 delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, news-
13 paper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and
14 including not to exceed \$22,950 for pay of agent and
15 assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes
16 and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency,
17 \$5,000,000.

18 Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited
19 indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic regis-
20 tered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for
21 failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, \$750,000.

22 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For
23 payment of domestic money orders after one year from the
24 last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$190,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For sta-
3 tionery for the Postal Service, including the money-order
4 and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies
5 for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, can-
6 celing devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in
7 evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the
8 reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses
9 incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the
10 bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C.
11 760) ; for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including
12 the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts,
13 trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling ma-
14 chines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage
15 meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, direc-
16 tories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and
17 exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-
18 box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and
19 dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmark-
20 ing, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotpe plates and
21 repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates
22 and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping
23 purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter bal-
24 ances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales

1 in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles
2 purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, in-
3 cluding complete equipment and furniture for post offices in
4 leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including ex-
5 change), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous
6 items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscel-
7 laneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-
8 route maps and rural delivery maps or blueprints, including
9 tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expendi-
10 tures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, sec-
11 ond, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having
12 or to have rural delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the
13 purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not
14 to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices;
15 for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, includ-
16 ing hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$63,-
17 800 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in
18 the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and
19 repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-
20 handling apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-sav-
21 ing devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and
22 miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same,
23 including not to exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thirteen travel-
24 ing mechanics, and for traveling expenses, \$3,500,000:
25 *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may authorize the

1 sale to the public of post-route maps and rural delivery maps
2 or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof
3 added.

4 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
5 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags
6 and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
7 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,
8 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material,
9 machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and
10 repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as
11 may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the ex-
12 penses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equip-
13 ment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light,
14 power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; mainte-
15 nance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in
16 the equipment shops and in the operation, care, mainte-
17 nance, and protection of the equipment shops building,
18 grounds, and equipment, \$1,650,000, of which not to exceed
19 \$626,000 may be expended for personal services in the
20 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropria-
21 tion the Postmaster General is authorized to use as much
22 of the sum, not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed
23 necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture
24 in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinc-
25 tive equipments as may be required by other executive

1 departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico,
2 Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

3 Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and
4 water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the
5 cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices,
6 \$10,350,000.

7 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of
8 not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire
9 of labor, communication service, electric power, and other
10 expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York
11 including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$535,000: *Provided*,
12 That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27,
13 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to
14 contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes
15 or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

16 Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not
17 exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor
18 and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail
19 in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*,
20 That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of
21 April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39
22 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneu-
23 matic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable
24 hereto.

25 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of

1 vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, main-
2 tenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair
3 of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of
4 the National Guard and departments and agencies of the
5 Federal Government where repairs are made necessary be-
6 cause of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service;
7 accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assist-
8 ance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other em-
9 ployees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and
10 vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation,
11 delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States
12 official mail and messenger service, \$17,200,000: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disburse-
14 ment of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the
15 leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned
16 motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not
17 exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster
18 General, during the fiscal year 1944 may pur-
19 chase and maintain from the appropriation "Vehicle
20 Service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required
21 in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further*,
22 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for
23 maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
24 vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work
25 of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

1 Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the trans-
2 portation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies
3 for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight,
4 express, or motor transportation, and other incidental ex-
5 penses, \$385,000.

6 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

7 Operating force: For personal services in connection
8 with the operation of public buildings, including the Wash-
9 ington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the
10 District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Depart-
11 ment, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment
12 and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for
13 the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent tele-
14 phone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serv-
15 ing in each case two or more governmental activities,
16 \$27,000,000; *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of
17 compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess
18 of the rates current at the time and in the place where such
19 services are employed.

20 Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam,
21 gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power
22 purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes
23 and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing
24 towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for mis-
25 cellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum

1 cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the
2 operation of completed and occupied public buildings and
3 grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but
4 not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Depart-
5 ment, including the Washington Post Office and the Custom-
6 house Building in the District of Columbia, and for the
7 transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein,
8 \$5,800,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation
9 shall not be available for personal services except for work
10 done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency
11 not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one build-
12 ing: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is au-
13 thorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings
14 under his administration by means of telephone switchboards
15 or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving
16 in each case two or more governmental activities, where he
17 determines that joint service is economical and in the interest
18 of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the
19 cost of such joint service from available appropriations for
20 telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the
21 same.

22 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the
23 procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets,
24 safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same,
25 for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter

1 be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$550,000:
2 *Provided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or in-
3 cidental to the moving of equipment from or into public
4 buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for
5 personal services except for work done under contract or
6 for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding
7 at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided*
8 *further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States
9 in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the
10 United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether
11 or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of
12 furniture.

13 SEC. 202. Scientific investigations: In the disbursement
14 of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of
15 the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may
16 transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for
17 scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of
18 materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the main-
19 tenance and operation of the Postal Service.

20 SEC. 203. Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues
21 of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the
22 appropriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to
23 such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby
24 appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury
25 not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the

1 revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year
2 ending June 30, 1944, and the sum needed may be
3 advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of
4 the Postmaster General.

5 SEC. 204. While the United States is at war, the Post-
6 master General may, in case of emergency, temporarily assign
7 any post-office clerk to the duties of city delivery carrier or
8 any such carrier to the duties of such clerk and in an emer-
9 gency may assign any post-office employee to the duties of a
10 railway postal clerk or any railway postal clerk to the duties
11 of a post-office employee without change of pay-roll status,
12 the compensation of any temporarily assigned employee to be
13 paid from the appropriation made for the work to which
14 he is regularly assigned.

15 SEC. 205. This title may be cited as the "Post Office
16 Department Appropriation Act, 1944".

17 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 301. No part of the money appropriated under
19 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any
20 position for which he or she has been nominated after the
21 Senate upon vote has failed to confirm the nomination of
22 such person.

23 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
25 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-

1 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
2 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
3 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
4 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
5 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
6 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
7 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
8 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
9 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
10 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
11 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
12 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
13 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
14 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
15 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
16 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

17 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and
18 Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1944".

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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION
H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LUDLOW

FEBRUARY , 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

78TH CONGRESS } 1st Session }	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES {	REPORT No.
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TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS
APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

FEBRUARY 2, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944.

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

The committee has endeavored to hold the amounts of appropriations to the lowest possible figure consistent with the rendition of adequate service. Both departments have exceedingly important functions to perform and the task has been approached with that thought. The Post Office Department is purely a service agency and must be equipped with adequate personnel and facilities to accommodate its patrons who pay for the service and are entitled to prompt and efficient consideration. The major duties of the Treasury Department are service in nature to the entire Government, the principal functions comprising accounting, disbursing, and financing activities. The Postal Service has had a marked increase in business

but it is not now possible to foretell the volume of mail in 1944. Reduction in supplies of consumer goods has not, to date, affected the mail load but as further restrictions are applied curtailment of parcel post and first-class mail incidental thereto is inevitable. The Treasury Department is feeling the impetus caused by the heavy expenditures for the Army, Navy, and other agencies contributing to the war effort. The committee has scrutinized carefully all appropriations proposed and has made provision as nearly as it is possible to determine needs at this time for the two departments. It is exceedingly difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy what the rate of expenditure will be by the end of the fiscal year 1944, nearly 18 months from the date of this report.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriations upon which this bill is based were submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 and will be found in detail in that document as follows: For the Post Office Department, pages 585 to 604, inclusive, and for the Treasury Department, pages 625 to 665, inclusive.

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report, pages 22 to 34, showing each appropriation for the fiscal year 1943, each Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1944, the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944, and the increase or decrease in each item of appropriation and estimate as compared with the amount recommended in the bill.

The total amount carried in the bill for both Departments is \$1,202,007,320, a sum less than the comparable appropriations for the present fiscal year by \$113,889,392, and a reduction of \$10,848,510 below the estimates transmitted by the President. Of the total amount carried, \$302,724,465 is chargeable to the Treasury Department, and \$899,282,855 is made available for the Post Office Department.

In order to present a bird's-eye picture of the items that enter into the totals of the bill, the following table, distinguishing as between nonoperating and operating expenses and showing comparisons as between 1943 appropriations and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill as well as the difference between the sums carried in the Budget estimates for 1944 and the figures approved by the committee, is inserted at this point:

Department	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amounts in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1943 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with estimates for 1944
TREASURY					
Nonoperating items:					
Federal land banks and Farm Mortgage Corporation (interest reduction).....	\$33,800,000	\$31,000,000	\$29,200,000	—\$4,600,000	—\$1,800,000
Smaller War Plants Corporation.....	150,000,000	-----	-----	—150,000,000	-----
Absentee voting.....	1,200,000	-----	-----	—1,200,000	-----
District of Columbia black-out expense.....	1,000,000	-----	-----	—1,000,000	-----
Refunds:					
Internal revenue.....	59,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	+41,000,000	-----
Customs.....	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	-----	-----
Moneys unclaimed and erroneously received.....	65,000	115,000	90,000	+25,000	—25,000
Total, nonoperating items.....	264,065,000	150,115,000	148,290,000	—115,775,000	—1,825,000
Operating items, consisting of all other departmental activities.....	148,853,149	156,213,315	154,434,465	+5,581,316	—1,778,850
Total, Treasury Department.....	412,918,149	306,328,315	302,724,465	—110,193,684	—3,603,850
POST OFFICE					
Domestic air mail.....	24,588,115	23,415,400	22,000,000	—2,588,115	—1,415,400
Foreign air mail.....	16,055,979	8,000,000	4,500,000	—11,555,979	—3,500,000
Public buildings, maintenance and operation.....	31,549,945	33,850,000	33,350,000	+1,800,055	—500,000
All other postal activities.....	830,784,524	841,262,115	839,432,855	+8,648,331	—1,829,260
Total, Post Office Department.....	902,978,563	906,527,515	899,282,855	—3,695,708	—7,244,660
Grand total, Treasury and Post Office Departments.....	1,315,896,712	1,212,855,830	1,202,007,320	—113,889,392	—10,848,510

Permanent appropriations.—In addition to the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill, permanent appropriations under the Treasury Department will be available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1944 estimated at \$6,989,566,902. This total compares with the estimated figure for the current fiscal year of \$5,052,225,651, an increase of \$1,937,341,251.

The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress. They consist of gen-

eral and special fund appropriations and trust fund appropriations. A tabular statement of all such appropriations follows:

	Appropriation, 1943	Budget estimate, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—) estimate compared with appropriation for 1943
GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Interest on deposits of public money of Philippine Islands.....	\$2,010,000	\$2,010,000	-----
Pershing Memorial Hall.....	5,043	5,043	-----
Expenses of loans.....	45,000,000	¹ 58,600,000	+ \$13,600,000
Redemption of bonds from repayment of P. W. A. loans.....	2,502,384	692,551	— 1,809,833
Sinking fund.....	590,000,000	593,000,000	+ 3,000,000
Interest on public debt.....	1,850,000,000	3,000,000,000	+ 1,150,000,000
Miscellaneous gifts, forfeitures, etc.....	15,000	15,000	-----
Obligations retired from Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Franchise Tax Receipts.....	250,000	200,000	— 50,000
Contingent expenses, national currency (reimbursable).....	1,470	1,470	-----
Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds.....	2,489,783,897	² 3,654,524,064	+ 1,164,740,167
TRUST FUNDS			
Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.....	1,214,737,944	1,833,956,713	+ 619,218,769
Unemployment trust fund.....	1,345,662,370	1,502,498,625	+ 156,836,255
Proceeds of undelivered Liberty Loan bonds.....	1,000	-----	— 1,000
American Samoa trust fund.....	5,000	5,000	-----
Puerto Rico trust fund (internal revenue).....	2,900	2,800	— 100
Philippine trust fund (internal revenue).....	5,000	-----	— 5,000
Philippine trust fund, coconut oil tax (internal revenue).....	2,000,000	150,000	— 1,850,000
Expenses, Prohibition Act, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.....	27,540	29,700	+ 2,160
Total, permanent appropriation trust funds.....	2,562,441,754	3,336,642,838	+ 774,201,084
Total, permanent appropriations.....	5,052,225,651	² 6,991,166,902	+ 1,938,941,251

¹ A limitation on this permanent indefinite appropriation is carried in the bill annually. The committee reduced the amount to \$57,000,000 for 1944.

² This total will be reduced by \$1,600,000 by action of the committee on the appropriation for "expenses of loans."

OVERTIME LEGISLATION

The budget for 1944 makes no provision for payment of overtime in accordance with the provisions of Public Law No. 821 (77th Cong.), approved December 22, 1942. This law will expire on April 30, 1943, and it is, of course, not possible to estimate requirements until it is known what, if any, type of law will be in effect during that year.

The law presently in force has resulted in the establishment of a 48-hour week in practically all agencies in the Executive branch of the Government. This extension of hours should result in reductions of personnel in sufficient numbers to offset at least partially the cost of overtime. In the bill here presented funds are provided for overtime payments to employees of the Postal Service who are entitled to such under the permanent law applicable to that Service, but no funds are specifically included for payment of overtime to other classes of employees under the general overtime act of December 22 last.

As this act expires on April 30 next and any extension or modification of the same will be in effect for 2 months of the current fiscal year (ending June 30 next) and for the next fiscal year (ending June 30, 1944), it will be necessary for the committee to give consideration at a

later date to the needs of all agencies arising under the present or prospective general overtime law. The act of December 22, 1942, also requires a review by the Bureau of the Budget of the personnel of all agencies in the light of the lengthened workweek of from 44 to 48 hours. Generally, increased hours of work during the week should permit a reduction in personnel and a concomitant saving in the appropriation. When these personnel studies have been completed and acted upon by the Bureau of the Budget and appropriate estimates formulated as to such amounts as may be necessary for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 on account of the overtime laws, it will be necessary for Congress to make provision of such additional net funds as are found to be necessary. Any attempt at this time, in the absence of knowledge as to what the law will be after April 30, to appropriate for overtime would be sheer speculation and the committee prefers to wait until the facts become known and act in the light of experience and the later submission of reliable estimates.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943 contained a general provision limiting the maximum price to be paid for the procurement of motor-propelled passenger vehicles for the various Federal agencies and regulating their use for "official purposes," also a general provision affecting the appropriations of all agencies in other appropriation bills with respect to the expenses of employees transferred from one official station to another for the convenience of the Government, and a specific provision, identical with that in other appropriation acts for the fiscal year 1943, prohibiting the employment of aliens by the Government except under certain specific circumstances. These provisions have all been eliminated from this bill. The sections relating to motor vehicles and the expenses of transfer of employees from one official station have been transferred to the independent offices appropriation bill, 1944, and will be included therein for application to all appropriations and agencies irrespective of the act which carries the funds. The prohibition with respect to the employment of aliens will likewise be carried in that bill and be uniform in its application to all agencies and all funds, leaving to each individual appropriation bill the determination and provision of such specific exceptions as may be found necessary to the general provision to meet the particular circumstance of any individual agency meriting such an exemption. The single provision with respect to the employment of aliens will permit consolidation of all such provisions from other bills and is in the interest of uniformity and elimination of the necessity of carrying one separate provision in each bill. All of these provisions have been carried in the bills for a number of years past and have been previously approved by Congress. They represent no departure in policy or innovation in procedure. Congress can more effectively consider them as an entity than as scattered paragraphs in a number of different bills.

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The amount carried in the bill, \$380,000, is \$19,935 below the Budget estimate, \$399,935, and \$19,935 below the appropriation, \$399,935, for 1943.

A supplemental appropriation for 1943 included \$48,340 to pay the salaries of 16 employees to conduct a survey of space used by various offices of the Treasury Department throughout the country in order to consolidate units wherever possible, with a view to conserving space for other Treasury activities and for expanding wartime activities. The Budget estimate contemplated continuation of this program through 1944, but it appears that this survey should be concluded before the end of the fiscal year 1944 and it should be possible to save the amount of the reduction below the estimate by curtailing the space survey.

PAYMENTS TO FEDERAL LAND BANKS

The amount carried in the bill, \$21,800,000, is a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the Budget estimate, \$22,800,000, and a reduction of \$3,000,000 below the appropriation, \$24,800,000 for 1943.

This appropriation is to reimburse the land banks for the difference between the amount due in interest from borrowers and the amount actually collected. The average contract rate of interest is 4.863 percent, but under the provisions of the act of June 27, 1942, this rate is reduced to 3½ percent on loans and 4 percent on real-estate contracts and purchase money mortgages. During the hearings it was developed that loans are being repaid at a greatly accelerated rate. The Budget estimate was prepared several months ago and was based on the then latest available information as to the rate of repayment.

A recomputation of the estimate by Departmental officials in December (Hearings, p. 68) discloses that on the basis of the then latest available information \$22,300,000, \$500,000 less than the Budget estimate, would be sufficient to meet the requirements. If the present upward trend in repayments continues, the amount carried in the bill, which is a reduction of \$500,000 below the Department's latest estimate, will prove adequate.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

The amount carried in the bill, \$7,400,000, is \$800,000 less than the Budget estimate \$8,200,000, and \$1,600,000 less than the appropriation, \$9,000,000 for 1943.

This appropriation is to reimburse the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation on account of reduction in interest rate as stated in the foregoing paragraph relating to Federal land banks. The reduction in this item is also justified on the basis of the trend of repayment of loans.

WITHIN-GRADE PROMOTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF EXTRAORDINARY
MERITORIOUS SERVICE

The law authorizing automatic within-grade promotions grants to the various agencies of the Government authority to give any employee deemed worthy an additional step of promotion within-grade on a showing that he has rendered especially meritorious service. The Civil Service Commission is required to report to Congress annually the numbers and types of such actions. The first such report covers the fiscal year 1942 and indicates a wide variance among the several departments and independent agencies of the Government in application of the statute. For example the Department of Agriculture granted only 7 such steps of promotion, the Department of Commerce 39, the Interior Department 52, the Justice Department 126, the Labor Department 3, the Navy Department 89, the Post Office Department 11, the Treasury Department 104, and the War Department 3.

Within the Treasury Department there is a discrepancy as between bureaus. The Bureau of the Mint, a relatively small bureau, granted 17 promotions and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the largest single bureau in the Department, granted only 15. When compared with other agencies the number of promotions granted by the Treasury Department is out of proportion.

In the absence of any definition in the statute specifying what service should be classified as "especially meritorious" in order to receive an extra promotion, the committee feels that unless some centralized administrative action is taken to secure the adoption of such uniform standards as will guide all executive agencies, there will not be the kind of administration of this feature of the law which Congress intended. Such a procedure can be worked out by harmonious action of all agencies and applied uniformly on such a scale that the term "meritorious services" has a different meaning from that which it has apparently been accorded by some agencies. If the Department of Agriculture with its large personnel has recognized the strict application of the law with only 7 such cases and the Department of Justice with a smaller number of personnel, 126 (and 79 of these in 1 bureau), there is evident a wide divergence as to what the term implies. The committee feels that this privilege is one that should be exercised sparingly and in the unusual circumstance.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

The amount carried in the bill, \$4,100,000, is a reduction of \$250,000 below the Budget estimate, \$4,350,000, and a reduction of \$900,000 below the appropriation, \$5,000,000, for 1943.

The bureau engaged in carrying out the functions of the Department in control of foreign-owned funds has now reached the peak of its task and should be able to effect some economies by virtue of greater efficiency growing out of experience gained in the first 2 years of activity. Under the law all payments due from the United States Government to persons domiciled within countries occupied by the enemy must be paid into the Treasury of the United States and there held on deposit until after the cessation of hostilities and the reestablishment

of communication with those countries. It has been the practice to transfer such funds to the Bureau of Accounts and the Division of Disbursement from the appropriation for foreign funds control to pay the cost of handling these accounts. The Budget proposes to appropriate these funds, totaling \$39,360, directly to the Bureau of Accounts and to the Division of Disbursement for the fiscal year 1944. Inasmuch as this is a purely temporary activity and should disappear very shortly after the close of the war, it is considered advisable to continue the previous practice of transferring funds from the foreign funds control appropriations for the purpose rather than including the appropriations in the regular items for the Bureau of Accounts and Division of Disbursement. The amount of these transfers will be absorbed out of the amount allowed for foreign funds control.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Heretofore funds for this Division have been allotted from the appropriation for the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It appears preferable to make a separate appropriation and the bill, as reported, carries the item in a new paragraph. The staff of the Division is engaged in research in the field of taxation in order to assist the Secretary of the Treasury in formulating recommendations as to tax legislation to be submitted to Congress and to assist the committees of the Congress in writing revenue measures. Inasmuch as similar work is done by the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, the amount expended for the purpose in the Treasury Department should be held to minimum levels. The allotment proposed for 1944 was \$175,810, of which \$163,760 was intended for salaries and \$12,050 for contingent expenses. The committee has approved \$125,000, of which \$116,000 is carried in the appropriation for salaries and \$9,000 is included in the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Like the Division of Tax Research, the maintenance of this office has been paid for by allotment from funds of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the committee has transferred it to a separate item in the bill. The staff is engaged in drafting tax legislation for the Secretary of the Treasury and the committees of Congress. There is also a staff in the legislative establishment, the legislative counsel, which is competent to handle tax as well as general legislation and assists in this work. The allotment proposed for 1944 was \$96,515, of which \$90,165 was intended for salaries and \$6,350 was intended for contingent expenses. The committee has approved \$80,000, of which \$74,700 is carried in the salary item and \$5,300 has been added to the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The amount carried in the bill, \$170,000, is a reduction of \$14,800 below the Budget estimate, \$184,800, and \$12,925 below the appropriation, \$182,925, for 1943.

In addition to this appropriation, the Division of Research and Statistics receives an allocation, estimated at \$146,587 for 1944, from

the appropriation for expenses of loans. The amount allowed in this item, plus the amount transferred from expenses of loans, should provide all funds necessary for the research program.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

The amount carried in the bill, \$145,925, is a reduction of \$3,410 below the Budget estimate, \$149,335, and is the same amount as provided for 1943.

On the basis of the rate of expenditure of this appropriation during the first 5 months of the fiscal year 1943, which indicates a balance of about \$3,400 on an annual basis, the amount allowed should be sufficient to meet the requirements for 1944 and absorb the small increases proposed.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

The amount carried in the bill, \$274,300, is \$14,300 above the Budget estimate, \$260,000, and \$15,700 below the appropriation \$290,000, for 1943.

The increase above the Budget includes \$9,000 for the Division of Tax Research and \$5,300 for the tax legislative counsel, which activities have heretofore been paid for by allotment from the appropriation for the Bureau of Internal Revenue but, which for 1944, are carried as separate items in the bill.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The amount carried in the bill, \$700,000, is \$32,280 below the Budget estimate, \$732,280, and an increase of \$397 over the total appropriation, \$699,603, for 1943.

Of the reduction, \$22,740 is the amount proposed by the Budget to be appropriated for the accounting necessary to the withholding of funds due from the United States to persons in countries occupied by the enemy. The cost of this work will in 1944, as in the past, be paid by transfer of funds from the appropriation for foreign funds control.

The Bureau of Accounts is now engaged in establishing the new accounting system established pursuant to Executive Order 8512, as amended, and for which \$150,000 was included in the appropriation for 1943. The committee believes the accounting procedure to be sound and worth while if it can be carried without extraordinarily heavy expense. As it develops and as the Bureau gains experience, it should be possible to, on account of greater efficiency, somewhat reduce the cost of the program and thereby make possible the absorption of the \$9,000 reduction imposed.

DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

The amount carried in the bill, \$2,900,000, is a reduction of \$122,598 below the Budget estimate, \$3,022,598, and an increase of \$196,587 above appropriations totaling \$2,703,413 for 1943.

Of the reduction below the Budget, \$16,620 is the amount proposed to be appropriated for the cost to the Division of Disbursement of handling funds due from the United States to persons in countries occupied by the enemy. The increase above 1943 proposed by the

Budget was based on an estimate of the total number of items to be presented for payment during 1944. This estimate includes such items as an increase of 1,430,000 in the number of payments for war establishments, such as the War Production Board. The Budget as submitted to Congress contains no final estimate for such activities and it will not be known what appropriations will be made for them until May or June 1943. Prior to that time any estimate as to the volume of business required by them from the Division of Disbursement is purely speculative. It is probably fair to assume that there will be some increase, but it is not possible to measure that increase with any degree of accuracy.

RECOINAGE OF SILVER COINS

The amount carried in the bill, \$200,000, is a reduction of \$100,000 below the Budget estimate, \$300,000, and a reduction of \$150,000 below the appropriation, \$350,000, for 1943.

Expenditures out of this appropriation for the past 2 or 3 fiscal years have never totaled as much as \$200,000, and the amount carried will provide a small increase above the average expenditures over a period of several years.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

The amount carried in the bill, \$3,800,000, is a reduction of \$200,000 below the Budget estimate, \$4,000,000, and an increase of \$1,200,000 above the appropriation, \$2,600,000, for 1943.

As the public debt increases, the number of outstanding bonds to be serviced by this Bureau will increase and necessitate continually higher expenditures. However, this is purely an item of overhead expense and every care should be taken to effect economies wherever possible. It is, naturally, the desire of the committee to provide adequate funds to meet all actual requirements, but it is a recognized fact that in any program during periods of expansion bureaus often-times increase personnel in anticipation of needs and find that they are staffed for a higher peak than the one which finally arrives. While the staff of the Bureau of Public Debt must be materially augmented during the next year or two, such increases should be watched vigilantly in order to prevent the employment of excess personnel.

EXPENSES OF LOANS

The amount carried in the bill, \$57,000,000, is a reduction of \$1,600,000 below the estimate, \$58,600,000, and an increase of \$12,000,000 above the appropriation, \$45,000,000, for 1943. This is not a direct appropriation, but rather a limitation on a permanent indefinite appropriation carried in the Second Liberty Loan Act.

The question of overadvertising was discussed in the course of the hearings with officials of the Department charged with the sale of bonds in the war-financing program, and it was admitted that there is a possibility of carrying advertising to a point where it is nonproductive. The point has now been reached where a great volume of voluntary advertising, as well as voluntary direct sales activity is being contributed. For example, certain daily papers have in recent months

devoted an entire issue to War bond advertising and in that issue carried no commercial advertising of any description. Voluntary activity should be encouraged and substituted for paid efforts wherever possible.

Some complaint was also voiced about the amount of direct mail advertising, and attention was called to the mass of material which was sent to one weekly newspaper in 1 month. Departmental officials admitted (hearings, p. 278) that the "criticism is valid." Careful attention to these matters should make possible the saving of the amount of the reduction below the Budget without seriously impairing the program.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

The amount carried in the bill, \$2,940,000, is a reduction of \$484,900 below the Budget estimate, \$3,424,900, and an increase of \$1,240,000 above the appropriation for 1943.

The decrease below the Budget estimate is offset in the amount of \$160,000 deducted from the general item and carried separately under the title, "Contingent expenses," making a net reduction of \$324,900. The appropriations for the office of the Treasurer are augmented each year by transfers from various other organizations in the Government, as the work load varies to such a degree as to make it impossible to estimate in advance the amount which will be required from each. In authorizing these transfers heretofore, it has been the practice to place a limitation on the total amount which might be so transferred and no difficulty has been experienced on account of such limitation. The limitation for 1943 was \$475,000. The Budget proposes to delete the limitation for 1944 and authorize transfers without restriction. It appears to be preferable, however, to continue a restriction on the total amount of transfers and after consultation with the officials of the Department, the committee has placed a limitation of \$410,000 in the bill. This amount is slightly in excess of the total amount which the Department now estimates will be required.

Like the Bureau of the Public Debt, the expense of operating the office of the Treasurer must increase as the number of outstanding obligations of the United States increases. While the committee is desirous of making every necessary provision for the expenses of this office, it nevertheless is just as anxious to hold the cost at the minimum figure and has made the reduction in the item with the expectation that the Department will be watchful and employ only such additional personnel as is actually needed.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

The amount carried in the bill, \$22,481,585, is a reduction of \$43,950 below the Budget estimate, \$22,525,535, and a reduction of \$43,950 below the appropriation, \$22,525,535, for 1943.

The reduction represents the salaries of comptrollers of the customs located in seven cities. Officials of the Department have testified before the committee that these officials are not needed and that the work of the Bureau can be carried on unimpaired without their services. One of the positions (San Francisco) has been vacant

since November 1939 and the work of that office has proceeded normally and without interruption. In view of these circumstances the committee can see no justification for continuing the expenditure and has included in the bill a provision abolishing these positions and providing for the transfer of their functions to other officials. The net saving as the result of the abolition of these statutory offices is a minimum of \$43,950 annually. While this paragraph is strictly a legislative provision on an appropriation bill, it is a matter which the Committee on Appropriations is permitted by the Rules of the House, clause 2 of rule XXI (Holman Rule), to incorporate in an appropriation bill. This provision meets specific requirement of that rule in that it "retrenches expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States" and the number of such officers and their salaries are specifically mandated by the bill as a retrenchment and the sum eliminated from the applicable appropriation in the bill.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The amount carried in the bill, \$94,821,735, is a reduction of \$272,330 below the Budget estimate, \$95,094,065, and an increase of \$5,260,055 above total appropriations, \$89,561,680, for 1943.

The amount of the reduction below the Budget estimate is the amount included for the Division of Tax Research and the office of the tax legislative counsel, expenses of which heretofore have been paid by allotment of funds from the internal revenue appropriations but which for 1944, by action of the committee, are carried as separate items in the bill. The amount approved, while representing a substantial increase over 1943 appropriations, does not in reality provide for any enlarged activity on the part of the Bureau, inasmuch as the increase projects, on an annual basis, the additional personnel and expenses which were allowed in a supplemental appropriation for a part of the fiscal year 1943.

REFUNDING INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Heretofore, this appropriation has been provided in a definite amount, but the Budget proposes that for 1944 the appropriation be made indefinite and provide such amounts as may be necessary. Out of this appropriation are paid all refunds of overpayments by taxpayers, all of which are governed by statute. In submitting this recommendation to the Congress, the Budget estimated that expenditures in 1944 would total \$100,000,000 as against an appropriation for 1943 of \$59,000,000. Officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue stated that they estimated to the Bureau of the Budget \$300,000,000 would be required, and added that it might run as high as \$500,000,000, stating that it is impossible to estimate accurately the amount which would be required on account of new tax legislation and, particularly, it is difficult to forecast the amount of refunds which will be required by the new withholding tax. It is desirable that there be available such funds as may be necessary promptly to make refunds of amounts due taxpayers, and in view of the uncertainty of the amount which will be required on account of the inability of departmental officials to forecast accurately the trend under new and untried forms of

taxation, the committee has approved the Budget proposal and recommends an indefinite appropriation for the fiscal year 1944.

It is expected that departmental officials will exercise the same care with respect to these refunds as though the appropriation were in a definite amount and it is the intention of the committee to reexamine the matter when the Budget for 1945 is presented and to restore the item to a definite appropriation basis whenever that plan is practicable.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The amount carried in the bill is \$9,600,000, a reduction of \$339,410 below the Budget estimate, \$9,939,410, and a reduction of \$727,168 below the appropriation, \$10,327,168, for 1943.

The latest estimate of expenditures for 1943 indicates an unexpended balance of approximately \$300,000 for 1943. The Budget estimate, therefore, is little or no reduction below 1943 expenditures. The unexpended balance is attributable to several factors, such as improved manufacturing methods, and it is hoped that further economies can be effected during 1944. In addition, the Budget estimate includes \$150,000 to purchase equipment which would be manufactured largely of metal and which it is doubtful will be procurable with present war restrictions.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The amount carried in the bill, \$150,000, is a reduction of \$2,785 under the Budget estimate, \$152,785, and an increase of \$6,530 over the appropriation, \$143,470, for 1943.

Of the proposed increases, \$6,720 was requested for the transfer of one engineer from the Mint pay roll to the office of the Director and the payment of his travel expenses. This transfer is approved.

TRANSPORTATION OF BULLION AND COIN

The amount carried in the bill, \$5,000, is a reduction of \$5,000 under the Budget estimate, \$10,000, and a reduction of \$10,000 under the appropriation, \$15,000, for 1943.

No large shipments of bullion or coin are contemplated and the amount of \$5,000 should be sufficient to pay the cost of the transportation of such small items as it will be necessary to transfer.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

The amount carried in the bill, \$815,000, is \$50,397 less than the Budget estimate, \$865,397, and \$50,397 less than the appropriation, \$865,397, for 1943.

The appropriation carried herein for operation of the Procurement Division is only a small part of the cost of the operation of this agency. The remainder of the overhead expense is paid out of the carrying charge assessed against other activities of the Government for whom purchases are made. Insofar as practicable, all costs of the Procurement Division should be charged to these assessments and the direct appropriation reduced to a minimum.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

The amount carried in the bill, \$570,000, is a reduction of \$16,900 below the Budget estimate, \$586,900, and an increase of \$145,000 above the appropriation, \$425,000, for 1943.

Of the increase over 1943, \$135,980 is the amount of salaries in the Division of Rural Mails which is transferred from the Bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster General to the Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster General. This item is transferred in the same amount as carried for 1943. The Budget includes an increase of \$15,800 for various personnel adjustments which the Bureau has found it necessary to make during the fiscal year 1943 in order to perform effectively the amount of work required. This sum is being absorbed in 1943 through an abnormally heavy personnel turnover and it appears that it can readily be absorbed in 1944 on the same basis.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

The amount carried in the bill, \$460,000, is a reduction of \$15,000 below the Budget estimate, \$475,000, and a reduction of \$150,000 below the appropriation, \$610,000, for 1943.

Of the reductions below 1943 appropriations, \$135,980 is accounted for in the transfer of the Division of Rural Mails from the Bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster General to the Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster General. Expenditures for the first 6 months of 1943 indicate an annual rate of \$458,830 and the amount carried in the bill is sufficient to carry the same personnel through 1944.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

The amount carried in the bill, \$780,000, is \$30,000 below the Budget estimate, \$810,000, and \$40,000 below the appropriation, \$820,000, for 1943.

Expenditures for the first 6 months of 1943 indicate an annual rate of \$780,000 and the same amount will provide the necessary services for 1944. The Philatelic Agency, which is supported by this appropriation has experienced a marked decline in business thereby releasing personnel to other activities.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The amount carried in the bill, \$300,000, is \$28,200 below the Budget estimate, \$328,200, and \$166,360 above the total appropriations of \$133,640 for 1943.

The large increase in this item is required to establish a new cost accounting system in the Postal Service. For a number of years the Department has carried on a plan of cost ascertainment which has been paid for by allocation of funds from the appropriation for railroad transportation of the mails. The expenditures for this purpose in the fiscal year 1942 totaled \$164,658. It is a known fact that the methods heretofore followed have been wholly inadequate and have not produced statistics reflecting a true picture of the cost of handling

the various classes of mail and transact other branches of business in the Postal Service. It is highly desirable that the Department inaugurate a modern system of cost accounting and the Postmaster General, who has taken a personal interest in the matter, is to be commended for his efforts in this direction. However, the expense of such a system should be held to the lowest possible figure.

POST OFFICE INSPECTORS

The Budget estimate included funds for the salaries and expenses of 100 additional inspectors for the Postal Service. Of this number the committee has approved 25 and the various appropriation items for salaries and other expenses have been adjusted accordingly. However, it does not appear that this staff should be permanently increased above the present force as the present number of inspectors should be large enough to handle all normal business and a provision has been inserted in the bill indicating that 25 additional inspectors are only for the fiscal year 1944.

The departmental officials have urged the employment of additional inspectors on account of inability to make annual inspections of all post offices. The committee recognizes the need for such inspections annually but believes, with the addition of 25 inspectors, the Service can make marked progress in that direction if effort is made to curtail time and effort expended on matters which are, in comparison with the need for annual inspection of all offices, relatively less important.

UNUSUAL CONDITIONS

The amount carried in the bill, \$425,000, is a reduction of \$75,000 under the Budget estimate, \$500,000, and a reduction of \$325,000 under the appropriation, \$750,000, for 1943.

The expenditures during the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1943 are at such a rate as to indicate that \$425,000 is a sufficiently large sum to meet the requirements. This appropriation before the war period was a small item. The dislocation of mail service by troop concentrations necessitated a largely increased appropriation but most such conditions have now been so adjusted as to warrant curtailment of the item.

POWER BOAT SERVICE

The amount carried in the bill, \$550,000, is the same amount as the Budget estimate and is a reduction of \$1,100,000 below the appropriation, \$1,650,000, for 1943.

This reduction arises from the fact that Army and Navy transports and the War Shipping Administration have taken over service between the continental United States and Hawaii and Alaska, the cost of which was formerly paid from this appropriation at pound rates. The Government-owned vessels are carrying the mails without cost to the Post Office Department.

CLERKS, THIRD-CLASS POST OFFICES

The amount carried in the bill, \$8,600,000, is \$100,000 less than the Budget estimate, \$8,700,000, and \$150,000 above the appropriation, \$8,450,000, for 1943.

The estimated increase was based on the Department's estimate of the amount required to pay the increased allowances necessitated by the advancement of offices to higher levels because of the increase in the postal business. However, the number of offices coming into the lower levels of the third class by advancement from the fourth class, is offset by third-class offices in the upper levels going over into the second class. On this account the amount allowed should prove sufficient to provide clerical assistance on the same basis for 1944 as in 1943.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, FIRST- AND SECOND-CLASS POST OFFICES

The amount carried in the bill, \$2,300,000, is a reduction of \$150,000 below the Budget estimate, \$2,450,000, and a reduction of \$150,000 below the appropriation, \$2,450,000, for 1943.

The rate of expenditure from this appropriation during the first half of 1943 indicates that there will be a substantial balance in the 1943 appropriation. With this in view, the amount allowed should prove sufficient to provide all necessary service during 1944.

VILLAGE DELIVERY SERVICE

The amount carried in the bill, \$1,500,000, is the same as the Budget estimate and is a reduction of \$125,000 below the appropriation, \$1,625,000, for 1943.

Inasmuch as certain offices, whose delivery service is now paid for out of this appropriation, will advance to city delivery service, the amount recommended will be sufficient to pay the cost of all existing service chargeable to this appropriation during the fiscal year 1944.

SPECIAL DELIVERY FEES

The amount carried in the bill, \$12,200,000, is a reduction of \$300,000 below the Budget estimate, \$12,500,000, and an increase of \$1,200,000 above the appropriation, \$11,000,000, for 1943.

The Department has estimated there will be a deficiency in the 1943 appropriation of \$500,000, making a total of \$11,500,000 for 1943. The amount recommended in the bill is, therefore, an increase of \$700,000 over total expenditures for 1943. At the present rate of increase in postal business the amount recommended should prove sufficient for requirements in 1944. However, this service is on a fee basis and the carriers will receive their compensation by operation of law under any circumstances, and if the amount appropriated is inadequate, it will be necessary to provide for necessary funds through a deficiency appropriation.

STAR ROUTE

The amount carried in the bill, \$14,750,000, is a reduction of \$250,000 below the Budget estimate, \$15,000,000, and an increase of \$2,250,000 above the appropriation, \$12,500,000, for 1943.

On account of increased cost of operation of motor vehicles, it is altogether probable that there will be some increase in the cost of this Service in the reletting of contracts. However, it is impossible to anticipate accurately the amount of increase in cost on that account. For a number of years the Star Route Service has been expanded as train service has been discontinued or curtailed, and the Department estimates \$653,000 will be required for such new service during 1944. However, the curtailment of railroad service is not proceeding as rapidly as in past years and probably will not throw as heavy a burden on the Star Route Service as heretofore.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

The amount carried in the bill, \$118,000,000, is the amount of the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$8,000,000 below the appropriation, \$126,000,000, for 1943.

The committee was advised that the Bureau of the Budget reduced the Department's estimate because at the time the matter was under consideration by the Bureau of the Budget (October and November 1942), the volume of mail carried was below the anticipated figures. Since that time, however, there has been a marked increase in volume, and an expected reduction in parcel-post business from mail-order houses has not materialized. If present trends continue, the amount carried in the bill will not be sufficient to pay the cost of transportation of the mails by railroad. With postal business as uncertain as it now appears, it is not possible to gauge accurately the requirements for such item.

FOREIGN MAIL

The amount carried in the bill, \$675,000, is the same as the Budget estimate and is a reduction of \$1,735,000 below the appropriation, \$2,410,000, for 1943.

The marked decrease in this appropriation does not reflect a decrease in mail volume. It is accounted for by the fact that the Army and Navy and War Shipping Administration have largely taken over foreign mail operations on their own ships, without cost to the postal service.

FOREIGN AIR MAIL TRANSPORTATION

The amount carried in the bill, \$4,500,000, is a reduction of \$3,500,000 below the Budget estimate, \$8,000,000, and a reduction of \$11,555,979 below the appropriation, \$16,055,979, for 1943.

In recent months Navy planes have taken over the service between the Pacific coast of continental United States and Hawaii and Alaska at no cost to the Post Office Department, and a reduction in rate has effected a reduction in the amount to be paid on route 1 from New York to Montreal. These factors are not reflected in the estimate in the Budget. The Second Assistant Postmaster General advised the committee that a final computation of the estimate indicated that

\$4,996,000 would be sufficient to pay for all service now being rendered at present rates and under present conditions of operation. It is possible that additional rate adjustments will be made and also possible that additional routes will be taken over and operated by the armed services at no cost to the Post Office Department. Therefore the amount recommended in the bill, \$4,500,000, should prove sufficient to meet all requirements.

DOMESTIC AIR MAIL

The amount carried in the bill, \$22,000,000, is a reduction of \$1,415,400 below the Budget estimate, \$23,415,400, and \$2,588,115 below the appropriation, \$24,588,115, for 1943.

The estimate contemplates projection through 1944 of existing service at existing rates, and the reduction below 1943 was made possible by reduction in certain rates ordered by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Other cases which probably will result in reduced rates, and thereby savings to this appropriation, are pending before the Board and doubtless will be acted upon within the next several months.

In the report on the 1943 appropriation bill, the committee made the following statement:

The air-mail rate is a vehicle for providing a subsidy to a new and nationally important industry. Without in any sense criticizing this system the committee desires to express the view that close attention should be given to those rates looking toward reduction at the earliest practicable date. Payment of a subsidy in order to assist the industry in development is justifiable but that subsidy should be reduced as soon as companies reach the point where aid is no longer justifiable. Attention is invited to the table appearing on page 124 of the hearings giving air-travel statistics from 1935 to 1941, inclusive. It will be noted that during those years passenger revenues have increased approximately 500 percent and that express revenues, although in much smaller total amount, have increased at about the same rate. Immediate restudy of the rate structure and probably extensive revision are indicated by these facts, and it appears desirable that the Civil Aeronautics Board should give immediate attention to the problem.

The action of the Civil Aeronautics Board in reducing certain rates is gratifying to the committee and is certainly a step in the right direction. The rapid strides made by aviation during the war period should make it possible to materially reduce, if not entirely eliminate, the subsidy feature within the space of a few years. In one case on which decision has been rendered during the past year, the Civil Aeronautics Board originally entered a decision making the reduced rate retroactively effective and thereby requiring a refund to the Government. On reconsideration of the matter, the Board reversed its action in making the order retroactively effective and the refund to the Government was not required. There appears to be adequate authority in the Board to make such orders effective as of such date as they may choose, whether retroactive or not. Since the air mail rate is on a subsidy basis, every precaution should be taken to prevent unjust enrichment of the operating companies at the Government's expense and this factor should be taken into account in determining the effective date of each rate determination.

POST OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The amount carried in the bill, \$3,500,000, is \$100,000 less than the Budget estimate, \$3,600,000, and \$200,000 less than the appropriation, \$3,700,000, for 1943.

Beginning with the Post Office Appropriation Act for 1940, this item has included a requirement that 25 percent of funds expended for twine be expended on twine manufactured from commodities produced in the United States. The Department had previously purchased jute twine exclusively as it had been found to be the most satisfactory as well as the cheapest product available. The argument was presented that if the manufacturers of cotton twine were given an opportunity to supply this twine for a period of time without bidding in competition with the low-priced jute, they could eventually develop a twine which would prove as satisfactory to the Department and which could be produced at an economical figure. Although a satisfactory twine has been produced the experience of the Department in purchasing cotton twine has been disappointing from a price standpoint. Only one manufacturer has endeavored to supply the requirements of the Department, and the prices offered have been practically double the price paid for jute twine.

Both the Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture have sought to interest various manufacturers in supplying cotton twine to the Department, but have to date been unsuccessful in securing the cooperation of the industry, with the one exception. The committee has been sympathetic with the idea of using American-produced material and has carried the provision for 4 years in the hope that sufficient interest could be developed to bring the price of cotton twine down to a figure which would make it possible for the Department to purchase cotton for all of its twine requirements. The estimate for 1944 continued the language and included \$58,800 to pay the differential between jute and cotton on one-fourth of the twine purchased.

Under the provisions of the "Buy American Act" (41 U. S. C. 10a) and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto the Department is required to give preference to products manufactured from domestic raw materials provided the differential in price is not more than 25 percent whether or not any special provision relating to twine is carried in the appropriation act.

After carefully considering the matter it is the judgment of the majority of the committee that continuation of the purchase of cotton twine is no longer justified and the provision requiring it has, therefore, been eliminated. This effected a reduction of \$58,800 in the item. The remainder of the \$100,000 reduction should easily be absorbed in the equipment item, as restrictions on manufacture of certain types of metal equipment probably will prevent the Department from procuring the quantities of such equipment now contemplated.

RENT, LIGHT, FUEL, AND WATER

The amount carried in the bill, \$10,350,000, is a reduction of \$72,000 below the Budget estimate, \$10,442,000, and an increase of \$220,000 above the appropriation, \$10,130,000, for 1943.

An analysis of expenditures for the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1943 indicates that the appropriation for 1943 will be more than adequate for all needs and there is no indication of increased requirements in such volume as to justify the full amount of the estimate.

VEHICLE SERVICE

The amount recommended in the bill, \$17,200,000, is a reduction of \$195,900 below the Budget estimate, \$17,395,900, and an increase of \$937,100 above the appropriation, \$16,262,900, for 1943.

The Post Office Department, during the past year, was denied priority on automotive equipment which it sought to purchase and there is no indication that the situation will change during the fiscal year 1944. In the event it is not possible for the Department to purchase the amount of equipment contemplated in the estimate, the reduction below the budget can be absorbed easily in the amount set aside for such purchases.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—OPERATING FORCE

The amount carried in the bill, \$27,000,000, is \$250,000 less than the Budget estimate and an increase of \$2,450,055 above the appropriation, \$24,549,945, for 1943.

The increase over 1943 is largely accounted for by the increase in rates of pay of employees in the custodial service required by Public Law 694 of the Seventy-seventh Congress. This appropriation provides, in a large part, for employees in the lower salary brackets and all branches of the Government are experiencing a heavy turn-over in those grades. The lapsed salaries due to the high percentage of turn-over in all probability will enable the department to save the amount of the reduction below the Budget estimate without affecting the service.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—OPERATING SUPPLIES

The amount recommended in the bill, \$5,800,000, is a reduction of \$200,000 under the Budget estimate, \$6,000,000, and a reduction of \$500,000 under the appropriation, \$6,300,000, for 1943. It was developed in the hearings that there will be an unexpended balance of \$300,000 in the 1943 appropriation. The amount recommended is \$100,000 above actual expenditures for 1943 and, therefore, should prove adequate.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 2A, RULE XIII, OF THE RULES OF THE
HOUSE

EXISTING LAW

collectors of customs, comptrollers of customs, and surveyors of customs shall be appointed for the term of four years. (19 U. S. C. 5.)

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

(On p. 17 of the bill in the appropriation for the Customs Service, Treasury Department).

Provided, That the offices of seven comptrollers of customs, with annual salaries aggregating \$43,950 are hereby abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations upon the comptrollers of customs, their assistants and deputies, are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate regulations shall specify, and he is further authorized to designate the title by which such positions shall be officially known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment of any new positions in the Customs Service.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY					
Secretary's office, salaries	¹ \$399, 935	\$399, 935	\$380, 000	—\$19, 935	—\$19, 935
Smaller War Plants	² 150, 000, 000			—150, 000, 000	
Reimbursement to District of Columbia	² 27, 000	35, 000	35, 000	+8, 000	
Absentee voting	³ 1, 200, 000			—1, 200, 000	
District of Columbia black-out expenses	⁴ 1, 000, 000			—1, 000, 000	
Reduction in interest on farm mortgages	³ 24, 800, 000	22, 800, 000	21, 800, 000	—3, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
Payments to Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	³ 9, 000, 000	8, 200, 000	7, 400, 000	—1, 600, 000	—800, 000
Reimbursement to carriers	⁽⁵⁾				
Foreign funds control	² 5, 000, 000	4, 350, 000	4, 100, 000	—900, 000	—250, 000
Division of Research and Statistics	182, 925	184, 800	170, 000	—12, 925	—14, 800
Division of Tax Research	⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁶⁾	116, 000	+116, 000	+116, 000
Office of Tax Legislative Counsel			74, 700	+74, 700	+74, 700

General Counsel's office, salaries-----	145, 925	149, 335	145, 925	-----	-3, 410
Personnel Division-----	7 175, 490	175, 490	160, 000	-15, 490	-15, 490
Chief Clerk, office of, salaries-----	8 293, 760	299, 000	290, 000	-3, 760	-9, 000
Contingent expenses-----		260, 000	274, 300	-15, 700	+14, 300
Printing and binding-----	290, 000	27, 400	26, 600	-----	-800
Treasury Buildings: Operating force, salaries-----	26, 600				
	455, 264	483, 400	483, 400	+28, 136	-----
Bureau of Accounts, salaries and expenses-----	9 699, 603	732, 280	700, 000	+397	-32, 280
Printing and binding-----	28, 000	39, 500	35, 000	+7, 000	-4, 500
Disbursement, Division of-----	10 2, 703, 413	3, 022, 598	2, 900, 000	+196, 587	-122, 598
	11 101, 593	104, 796	104, 796	+3, 203	-----
Printing and binding-----		350, 000	350, 000	+50, 000	-----
Contingent expenses, public moneys-----	300, 000				-----
	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-----	-----
Recoinage of minor coins-----					
1 Includes \$134,280 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.					
2 In First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.					
3 In Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.					
4 In Public Law 699.					
5 Reappropriation of \$600,000.					
6 Appropriated for, 1943, and estimated for, 1944, in Bureau of Internal Revenue.					
7 Includes \$41,460 carried in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.					
8 Includes \$54,920 carried in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.					
9 Includes \$70,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.					
10 Includes \$920,000 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.					
11 Includes \$47,693 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.					

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY—Con.					
Contingent expenses, public moneys—Con.					
Recoinage of silver coins-----	\$350, 000	\$300, 000	\$200, 000	—\$150, 000	—\$100, 000
Relief of indigent of Alaska-----	30, 000	25, 000	25, 000	—5, 000	-----
Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered-----	50, 000	100, 000	75, 000	+25, 000	—25, 000
Unclaimed moneys, payment of-----	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-----	-----
Bureau of the Public Debt, salaries-----	2, 600, 000	4, 000, 000	3, 800, 000	+1, 200, 000	—200, 000
Printing and binding-----	12, 000	15, 000	15, 000	+3, 000	-----
Distinctive paper for United States securities-----	1, 296, 238	1, 241, 431	1, 241, 431	—54, 807	-----
Total, Office of Secretary of the Treasury, including special items--	201, 197, 746	47, 324, 965	44, 932, 152	—156, 265, 594	—2, 392, 813
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF UNITED STATES					
Salaries-----	1, 700, 000	3, 424, 900	2, 940, 000	+1, 240, 000	—484, 900
Contingent expenses-----	-----	-----	160, 000	+160, 000	+160, 000
Federal Reserve and national currency, salaries for redemption of (reimbursable)-----	58, 815	67, 095	64, 000	+5, 185	—3, 095

Printing and binding-----	12 37, 000	35, 000	35, 000	-2, 000	-----
Total, Treasurer's office-----	1, 795, 815	3, 526, 995	3, 199, 000	+1, 403, 185	-327, 995
CUSTOMS SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	13 22, 525, 535	22, 525, 535	22, 481, 585	-43, 950	-43, 950
Printing and binding-----	14 93, 000	90, 000	85, 000	-8, 000	-5, 000
Refunds, draw-backs, etc-----	19, 000, 000	(15)	19, 000, 000	-----	+19, 000, 000
Total, Customs Service-----	41, 618, 535	22, 615, 535	41, 566, 585	-51, 950	+18, 951, 050
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY					
Salaries-----	249, 895	244, 695	230, 000	-19, 895	-14, 695
Printing and binding-----	25, 000	20, 000	18, 000	-7, 000	-2, 000
Total, Office of Comptroller-----	274, 895	264, 695	248, 000	-26, 895	-16, 695
INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU					
Expenses of assessing and collecting taxes-----	16 89, 561, 680	95, 094, 065	94, 821, 735	+5, 260, 055	-272, 330
Refunding processing taxes, salaries and expenses-----	500, 000	-----	-----	-500, 000	-----
Refunding internal-revenue taxes-----	59, 000, 000	(15)	(17)	-59, 000, 000	-----

¹² Includes \$15,000 in the Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

¹³ Includes \$1,116,000 in the First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

¹⁴ Includes \$32,000 transferred from Department of Commerce.

¹⁵ Indefinite appropriation proposed.

¹⁶ Includes \$652,740 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943, and \$8,000,000 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

¹⁷ Indefinite appropriation.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU—continued					
Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska-----	\$5, 000	\$4, 500	\$3, 000	—\$2, 000	—\$1, 500
Total, Bureau of Internal Revenue--	149, 066, 680	95, 098, 565	94, 824, 735	—54, 241, 945	—273, 830
UNITED STATES PROCESSING TAX BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses-----	106, 320			—106, 320	
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 289, 060	1, 200, 000	1, 100, 000	—189, 060	—100, 000
Printing and binding-----	5, 000	4, 500	4, 000	—1, 000	—500
Total, Bureau of Narcotics--	1, 294, 060	1, 204, 500	1, 104, 000	—190, 060	—100, 500
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING					
Salaries and expenses-----	10, 327, 168	9, 939, 410	9, 600, 000	—727, 168	—339, 410
Printing and binding-----	5, 500	5, 500	5, 500		
Total, Bureau of Engraving and Printing-----	10, 332, 668	9, 944, 910	9, 605, 500	—727, 168	—339, 410

SECRET SERVICE			
Departmental salaries-----	70,793	71,873	+1,080
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes-----	11 1,425,970	1,414,850	-11,120
White House Police, salaries and expenses-----	354,400	354,400	-----
Salaries and expenses, guard force-----	489,640	500,000	+10,360
Printing and binding-----	4,000	4,000	-----
Total, Secret Service-----	2,344,803	2,345,123	+320
BUREAU OF THE MINT			
Director's Office, salaries and expenses-----	143,470	150,000	+6,530
Freight on bullion and coin-----	15,000	5,000	-10,000
Operation of mints and assay offices-----	3,694,960	3,771,370	+76,410
Printing and binding-----	6,300	8,000	+1,700
Presentation of medals-----	-----	675	-675
Total, mints and assay offices-----	3,859,730	3,934,370	+74,640
PROCUREMENT DIVISION, SUPPLY BRANCH			
Salaries and expenses-----	865,397	815,000	-50,397
Printing and binding-----	161,500	150,000	-11,500
Total, Procurement Division, Branch of Supply-----	1,026,897	965,000	-61,897
Total, Treasury Department, title I, regular annual appropriations-----	412,918,149	202,724,465	-210,193,684
+15,396,150			

11 Of which \$350,500 was included in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
ANNUAL INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS					
Customs refunds and draw-backs-----		\$19, 000, 000			—\$19, 000, 000
Internal-revenue refunds-----		100, 000, 000	\$100, 000, 000	+\$100, 000, 000	
Total, annual indefinite appropriations-----		119, 000, 000	100, 000, 000	+\$100, 000, 000	—19, 000, 000
Total, title I, regular annual and annual indefinite appropriations--	\$412, 918, 149	306, 328, 315	302, 724, 465	—110, 193, 684	—3, 603, 850

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.					
<i>Salaries</i>					
Postmaster General, office of-----	\$231, 989	\$237, 000	\$237, 000	+\$5, 011	
Office of Budget and Administrative Planning-----	25, 000	27, 500	27, 500	+2, 500	

First Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	425, 000	586, 900	570, 000	+145, 000	-\$16, 900
Second Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	610, 000	475, 000	460, 000	-150, 000	-15, 000
Third Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	820, 000	810, 000	780, 000	-40, 000	-30, 000
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	487, 630	485, 000	483, 000	-4, 630	-2, 000
Solicitor's office-----	140, 000	138, 000	130, 000	-10, 000	-8, 000
Chief inspector's office-----	262, 550	281, 000	274, 320	+11, 770	-6, 680
Purchasing agent's office-----	49, 950	50, 200	49, 950	-----	-250
Bureau of Accounts-----	18 133, 640	328, 200	300, 000	+166, 360	-28, 200
Total salaries-----	3, 185, 759	3, 418, 800	3, 311, 770	+126, 011	-107, 030
<i>Contingent</i>					
Miscellaneous expenses, Washington-----	93, 932	115, 000	110, 000	+16, 068	-5, 000
Printing and binding-----	1, 080, 000	1, 355, 000	1, 250, 000	+170, 000	-105, 000
Total, contingent expenses, Washington, D. C.-----	1, 173, 932	1, 470, 000	1, 360, 000	+186, 068	-110, 000
Grand total, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.-----	4, 359, 691	4, 888, 800	4, 671, 770	+312, 079	-217, 030

¹⁸ Includes \$8,640 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
POSTAL SERVICE					
<i>Office of Postmaster General</i>					
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	\$3, 000	\$3, 000	\$3, 000		
Personal property claims-----	50, 000	70, 000	70, 000	+\$20, 000	
Adjusted losses and contingencies-----	45, 000	65, 000	55, 000	+10, 000	—\$10, 000
Inspectors:					
Salaries of-----	2, 749, 500	3, 025, 500	2, 840, 500	+91, 000	—185, 000
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses of-----	743, 000	1, 089, 200	1, 001, 450	+258, 450	—87, 750
Clerks at headquarters-----	780, 370	866, 580	815, 000	+34, 630	—51, 580
Rewards, payment of-----	55, 000	55, 000	55, 000		
Total, office of Postmaster General-----	4, 425, 870	5, 174, 280	4, 839, 950	+414, 080	—334, 330
<i>First Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Postmasters-----	51, 750, 000	53, 500, 000	53, 500, 000	+1, 750, 000	
Assistant postmasters-----	8, 827, 800	9, 675, 000	9, 675, 000	+847, 200	

Clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices-----	229, 900, 000	239, 000, 000	239, 000, 000	+ 9, 100, 000	-----
Contract stations-----	1, 950, 000	2, 475, 000	2, 475, 000	+ 525, 000	-----
Separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices-----	420, 000	420, 000	420, 000		-----
Unusual conditions at post offices-----	750, 000	500, 000	425, 000	- 325, 000	- 75, 000
Clerical services, third-class offices-----	8, 450, 000	8, 700, 000	8, 600, 000	+ 150, 000	- 100, 000
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices-----	2, 450, 000	2, 450, 000	2, 300, 000	- 150, 000	- 150, 000
Village delivery service-----	1, 625, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	- 125, 000	-----
Detroit River postal service-----	11, 960	11, 960	11, 960		-----
Carfare and bicycle allowance including special-delivery carfare-----	1, 700, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	- 100, 000	-----
Letter carriers, City Delivery Service-----	162, 500, 000	165, 000, 000	165, 000, 000	+ 2, 500, 000	-----
Fees to special-delivery messengers-----	11, 000, 000	12, 500, 000	12, 200, 000	+ 1, 200, 000	- 300, 000
Rural Delivery Service-----	92, 200, 000	92, 200, 000	92, 200, 000		-----
Total, office of First Assistant-----	573, 534, 760	589, 531, 960	588, 906, 960	+ 15, 372, 200	- 625, 000
<i>Second Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Inland transportation:					
Star Route Service (except Alaska)-----	12, 500, 000	15, 000, 000	14, 750, 000	+ 2, 250, 000	- 250, 000
Star routes in Alaska-----	180, 000	500, 000	500, 000	+ 320, 000	-----

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

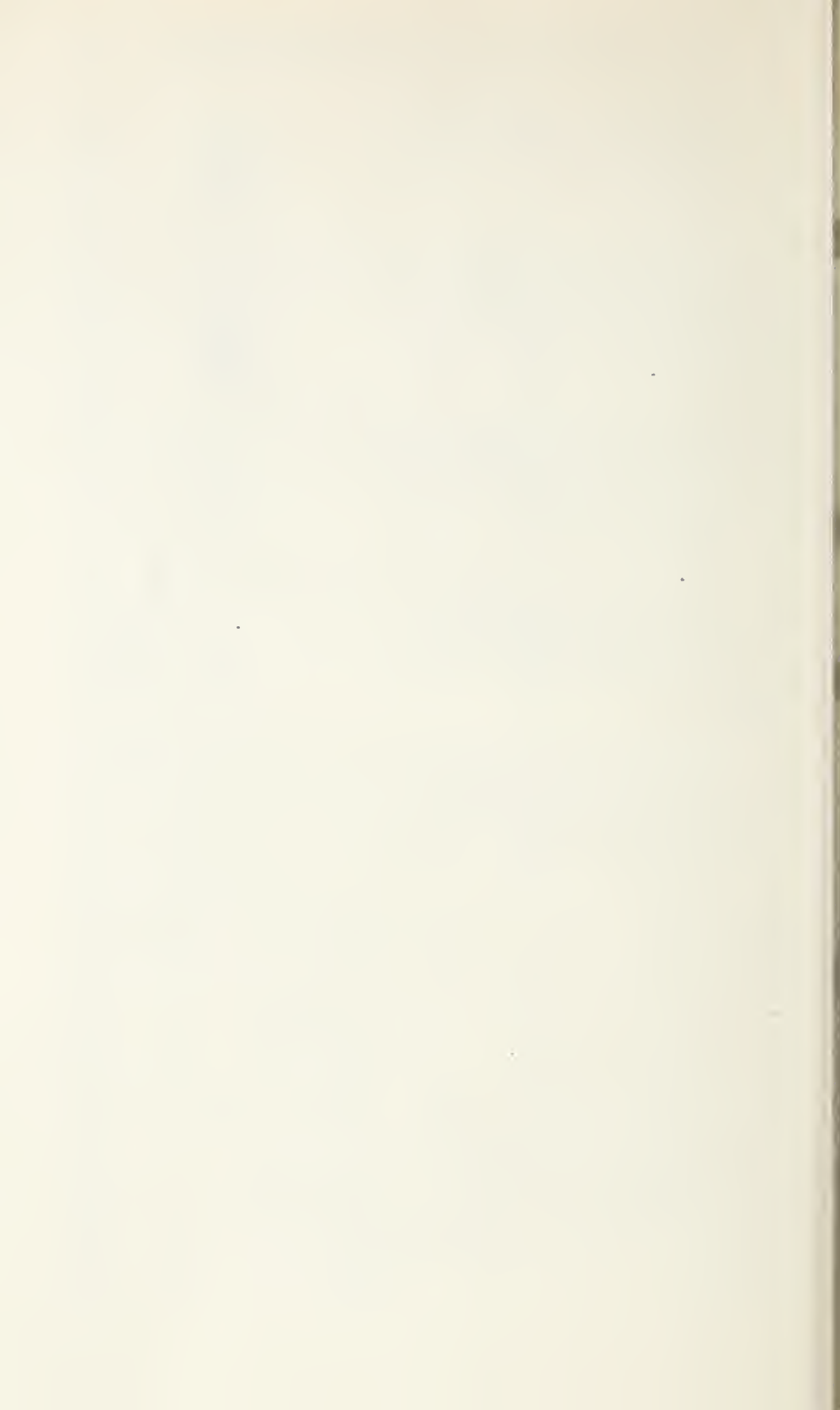
Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
POSTAL SERVICE—continued					.
Second Assistant Postmaster General—Con.					
Inland transportation—Continued.					
Steamboat or other powerboat routes	\$1, 650, 000	\$550, 000	\$550, 000	—\$1, 100, 000	-----
Railroad routes and mail-messenger service	126, 000, 000	118, 000, 000	118, 000, 000	—8, 000, 000	-----
Railway Mail Service:					
Salaries	60, 530, 175	60, 530, 175	60, 530, 175		-----
Travel allowance to railway postal clerks	3, 375, 000	3, 500, 000	3, 500, 000	+125, 000	-----
Expenses, superintendents, chief clerks, etc	57, 500	67, 000	67, 000	+9, 500	-----
Rent, light, fuel, etc	430, 000	380, 000	380, 000	—50, 000	-----
By electric and cable cars	200, 000	220, 000	220, 000	+20, 000	-----
Foreign mail transportation (excluding foreign air mail)	2, 410, 000	675, 000	675, 000	—1, 735, 000	-----
Foreign countries, balances due	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000		-----

Foreign air-mail transportation-----	16, 055, 979	8, 000, 000	4, 500, 000	-11, 555, 979	-\$3, 500, 000
Indemnities for loss or injury of international mail-----	8, 000	8, 000	8, 000		
Domestic air-mail transportation-----	24, 588, 115	23, 415, 400	22, 000, 000	-2, 588, 115	-1, 415, 400
Total, office of Second Assistant-----	250, 234, 769	233, 095, 575	227, 930, 175	-22, 304, 594	-5, 165, 400
<i>Third Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards-----	5, 450, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-450, 000	
Indemnity for loss of registered mail, etc-----	550, 000	750, 000	750, 000	+200, 000	
Unpaid money orders-----	190, 000	190, 000	190, 000		
Total, office of Third Assistant-----	6, 190, 000	5, 940, 000	5, 940, 000	-250, 000	
<i>Fourth Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Stationery, equipment, and supplies-----	3, 700, 000	3, 600, 000	3, 500, 000	-200, 000	-100, 000
Equipment shops-----	1, 650, 000	1, 650, 000	1, 650, 000		
Rent, light, and fuel-----	10, 130, 000	10, 442, 000	10, 350, 000	+220, 000	-92, 000
Pneumatic-tube service (New York)-----	540, 628	535, 000	535, 000	-5, 628	
Pneumatic-tube service (Boston)-----	24, 000	24, 000	24, 000		
Vehicle service-----	16, 262, 900	17, 395, 900	17, 200, 000	+937, 100	-195, 900
Transportation of equipment-----	376, 000	400, 000	385, 000	+9, 000	-15, 000

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
POSTAL SERVICE—continued					
<i>Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—Con.</i>					
Public buildings, maintenance and operation:					
Operating force-----	\$24, 549, 945	\$27, 250, 000	\$27, 000, 000	+\$2, 450, 055	—\$250, 000
Operating supplies-----	6, 300, 000	6, 000, 000	5, 800, 000	—500, 000	—200, 000
Furniture, etc-----	700, 000	600, 000	550, 000	—150, 000	—50, 000
Total, office of Fourth Assistant-----	64, 233, 473	67, 896, 900	66, 994, 000	+2, 760, 527	—902, 900
Total, Postal Service-----	898, 618, 872	901, 638, 715	894, 611, 085	—4, 007, 787	—7, 027, 630
Total, Post Office Department-----	4, 359, 691	4, 888, 800	4, 671, 770	+312, 079	—217, 030
Grand total, title II-----	902, 978, 563	906, 527, 515	899, 282, 855	—3, 695, 708	—7, 244, 660
Grand total, titles II and I, annual appropriations-----	1, 315, 896, 712	1, 212, 855, 830	1, 202, 007, 320	—113, 889, 392	—10, 848, 510



Union Calendar No. 13

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1648

[Report No. 87]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 2, 1943

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944,
7 namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1

2 Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of
3 the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
4 two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal
5 services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary
6 employment of experts, \$380,000.

7 Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit pay-
8 ments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To
9 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District
10 of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made
11 from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of
12 the White House Police force and such members of the
13 United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto
14 under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the
15 extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary
16 deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the
17 District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944, pursuant
18 to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat.
19 718), as amended, \$35,000.

20 Payments to Federal land banks on account of reductions
21 in interest rate on mortgages: To enable the Secretary of
22 the Treasury to pay each Federal land bank such amount
23 as the Land Bank Commissioner certifies to the Secretary of
24 the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest pay-

1 ments on mortgages and real estate sales contracts held by
2 such land bank have been reduced during the fiscal year
3 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions
4 of paragraph "Twelfth" of section 12 of the Federal Farm
5 Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 771), as further
6 amended by Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law 629),
7 \$21,800,000.

8 Payments to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation
9 on account of reductions in interest rate on mortgages: To
10 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Federal
11 Farm Mortgage Corporation such amount as the Governor
12 of the Farm Credit Administration certifies to the Secretary
13 of the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest pay-
14 ments on mortgages and real estate sales contracts held by
15 such Corporation have been reduced during the fiscal year
16 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions
17 of section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933,
18 approved May 12, 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016),
19 as further amended by Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law
20 629); such payments to be made quarterly, beginning as
21 soon as practicable after October 1, 1943, \$7,400,000.

22 FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

23 Foreign-owned property control: For all expenses
24 necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of

1 the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of Octo-
 2 ber 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50
 3 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations,
 4 orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder, includ-
 5 ing personal services (without regard to classification laws),
 6 printing, and reimbursement of any other appropriation or
 7 other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumen-
 8 tality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philip-
 9 pine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve
 10 bank for printing and other expenditures, \$4,100,000.

11 DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

12 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
 13 bia, including the employment of experts, \$116,000.

14 OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

15 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
 16 bia, including the employment of experts, \$74,700.

17 DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

18 Salaries: For personal services in the District of
 19 Columbia, \$170,000.

20 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

21 Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal
 22 services in the District of Columbia, \$145,925.

23 DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

24 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other per-
 25 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$160,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$290,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY
DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding \$8,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heat-

1 ing, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and
2 equipment therefor; purchase, exchange, and repair of type-
3 writers and labor-saving machines and equipment and sup-
4 plies for same; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture
5 and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs
6 thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning
7 supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand
8 trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not
9 exceeding \$650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and sup-
10 plies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; labora-
11 tory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage;
12 including \$34,590 for stationery for the Treasury Depart-
13 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and field services
14 thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be other-
15 wise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and
16 index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing
17 boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery
18 supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies
19 purchased free on board point of shipment and of such sup-
20 plies shipped from Washington to field offices; and other
21 absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not
22 otherwise provided for; \$274,300: *Provided*, That the ap-
23 propriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public
24 Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division,
25 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and Division of

1 Disbursement for the fiscal year 1944 are hereby made avail-
2 able for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable
3 to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of Au-
4 gust 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwith-
5 standing.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
7 Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices,
8 and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as
9 may be otherwise specifically provided for, including mate-
10 rials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury
11 Department, but not including work done at the New York
12 Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on
13 Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
14 U. S. C. 111), \$26,600.

15 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

16 Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of
17 Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the
18 District of Columbia, including the operating force of the
19 Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan
20 Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Build-
21 ing, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$483,400.

22 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

23 Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of
24 Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and bind-
25 ing) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract steno-

1 graphic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed
2 \$11,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange
3 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers;
4 travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meet-
5 ings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau
6 of Accounts, \$700,000.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
8 Bureau of Accounts, \$35,000.

9 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all
10 necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and binding,
11 of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services
12 in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, \$2,-
13 900,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director
14 of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this
15 appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and bind-
16 ing, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively avail-
17 able for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation and
18 Adjustment Administration, Federal Housing Administra-
19 tion, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus
20 Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Rail-
21 road Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission,
22 the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity
23 Credit Corporation, the Agricultural Marketing Adminis-
24 tration, the Farm Security Administration, and the National
25 Youth Administration, such sums as may be necessary to

1 cover the expense incurred in performing the function of
2 disbursement therefor.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Di-
4 vision of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation
5 to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of
6 necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$104,796.

7 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent ex-
8 penses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised
9 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping,
10 transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transporta-
11 tion of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States,
12 transportation of gold coin and gold certificates trans-
13 ferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United
14 States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March
15 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the
16 books, accounts, and money on hand at the several deposi-
17 tories, including national banks acting as depositories under
18 the requirements of section 3649 of the Revised Statutes (31
19 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts
20 at mints, \$350,000.

21 Recoinage of minor coins: To enable the Secretary of
22 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncur-
23 rent minor coins of the United States now in the Treasury
24 or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the

1 United States for the difference between the nominal or
2 face value of such coins and the amount the same will pro-
3 duce in new coins, \$15,000.

4 Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of
5 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
6 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treas-
7 ury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of
8 the United States for the difference between the nominal or
9 face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce
10 in new coins, \$200,000.

11 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
12 United States district judges in Alaska but not to exceed 10
13 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of
14 incorporated towns in Alaska, to be expended for the relief of
15 persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through
16 nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$25,000.

17 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
18 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expendi-
19 tures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropria-
20 tion accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent
21 Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934,
22 and any other collections erroneously received and covered
23 which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation,
24 \$75,000.

25 Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary

1 of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character
2 formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished
3 under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal
4 Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the
5 funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt
6 account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose where-
7 abouts are unknown", \$15,000.

8 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
10 penses connected with the administration of any public-debt
11 issues and United States paper-currency issues with which
12 the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the pur-
13 chase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, periodicals,
14 newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed \$13,000) and the
15 maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled bus
16 or station wagon for use of the Destruction Committee, and
17 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
18 \$3,800,000.

19 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
20 Bureau of the Public Debt, \$15,000.

21 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-
22 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
23 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary ex-
24 penses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of
25 expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury

1 Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actu-
2 ally on duty; in all, \$1,241,431: *Provided*, That in order to
3 foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for
4 United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is
5 authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such
6 paper for the fiscal year 1944 between the two bidders whose
7 prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

8 Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Ex-
9 penses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended
10 and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used
11 during the fiscal year 1944 to supplement the appropriations
12 otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the
13 Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite
14 appropriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed \$57,-
15 000,000 to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury
16 may direct: *Provided*, That the proviso in the Act of June
17 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the availability of this
18 appropriation for expenses of operations on account of any
19 public debt issue to the close of the fiscal year next following
20 the fiscal year in which such issue was made, shall not apply
21 to savings bond transactions handled by the Federal Reserve
22 banks for account of the Secretary of the Treasury.

23 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

24 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
25 bia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$2,940,000:

1 *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the
2 Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred (not exceed-
3 ing a total of \$410,000) to this appropriation and to the
4 appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer
5 of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of
6 the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively
7 available for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation
8 and Adjustment Administration, Home Owners' Loan Cor-
9 poration, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mort-
10 gage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Fed-
11 eral land banks and other banks and corporations under the
12 supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad
13 Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation,
14 United States Maritime Commission, Agricultural Marketing
15 Administration, Farm Security Administration, National
16 Youth Administration, Federal Housing Administration,
17 Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Cor-
18 poration, and corporations and banks under the Federal
19 Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be
20 necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such
21 respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds,
22 handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.
23 Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the
24 United States: For all necessary expenses, other than per-
25 sonal services and printing and binding, including travel

1 expenses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference,
2 \$160,000.

3 Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the
4 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
5 \$64,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
7 the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$35,000.

8 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

9 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
10 customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order
11 Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection
12 and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to
13 exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of
14 the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transporta-
15 tion and transfer of customs receipts from points where there
16 are no Government depositories; not to exceed \$84,500 for
17 allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light,
18 as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S.
19 C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any one person; not
20 to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed
21 \$85,000 for stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving,
22 repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection
23 stations, office quarters, including living quarters for officers,
24 sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders

1 acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19
2 U. S. C. 68) ; and for the purchase (not to exceed one
3 hundred and fifty), maintenance, repair, and operation of
4 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary
5 for official use in field work ; for the payment of extra compen-
6 sation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime
7 services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accord-
8 ance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved
9 February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved
10 February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930,
11 as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts
12 from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund
13 to the appropriation from which such overtime compensa-
14 tion is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524
15 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ; for the cost of seizure,
16 storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and
17 team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other con-
18 veyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws,
19 for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories ; not to
20 exceed \$665,108 for personal services in the District of Colum-
21 bia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to
22 be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, \$22,-
23 481,585: *Provided*, That the offices of seven comptrollers of
24 customs, with annual salaries aggregating \$43,950, are hereby

abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations upon the comptrollers of customs, their assistants and deputies, are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate regulations shall specify; and he is further authorized to designate the title by which such positions shall be officially known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment of any new positions in the Customs Service.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$85,000.

Refunds and drawbacks: For the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as authorized by law, \$19,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$230,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$18,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance,

1 repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn
2 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use
3 of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work;
4 printing and binding (not to exceed \$1,606,850) ; and the
5 procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed
6 \$675,800), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, lab-
7 oratory supplies, periodicals, and newspapers for the Alco-
8 hol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference,
9 and such other articles as may be necessary, \$94,821,735,
10 of which amount not to exceed \$11,111,885 may be
11 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
12 *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 of the total amount
13 appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner
14 of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial per-
15 sons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving
16 at the same, including payments for information and detection
17 of such violation.

18 Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes:
19 For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes
20 as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as
21 amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties
22 and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as
23 amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934,
24 as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August
25 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second

1 Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat.
2 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and
3 for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid
4 Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued avail-
5 able, during the fiscal year 1944, the unexpended balance
6 of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for
7 these purposes for the fiscal year 1943 by the Treasury De-
8 partment Appropriation Act, 1943.

9 Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the
10 payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to
11 the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income
12 of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on
13 business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the
14 normal income tax collected from such corporations on net
15 income, and the amount of such additional tax to be appli-
16 cable to general Territorial purposes, \$3,000.

17 Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appro-
18 priation) : For refunding internal-revenue collections, as pro-
19 vided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior
20 fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allow-
21 ance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of
22 stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of
23 March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits
24 destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such
25 amounts as may be necessary: *Provided*, That a report shall

1 be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alpha-
2 betically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess
3 of \$500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928
4 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and
5 corporations to whom such payments are made, together with
6 the amount paid to each.

7 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections
9 2550-2565; 2567-2571; 2590-2603; 3220-3228; 3230-
10 3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs
11 Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171-184) ;
12 pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (5 U. S. C. 281c),
13 and the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c),
14 including the employment of executive officers, attorneys,
15 agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers,
16 and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau
17 of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed
18 as authorized by law; the securing of information and evi-
19 dence of violations of the Acts; the costs of chemical analyses
20 made by others than employees of the United States; the
21 purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices,
22 books, stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other ex-
23 penditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost
24 incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics
25 in the seizure, storage, and disposition of property under the

1 internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair and opera-
2 tion of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
3 vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; pur-
4 chase of arms and ammunition; in all, \$1,100,000, of which
5 amount not to exceed \$178,920 may be expended for per-
6 sonal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That
7 the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the use by
8 narcotic agents of motor vehicles confiscated under the pro-
9 visions of the Act of August 27, 1935 (27 U. S. C. 157),
10 and the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C., Supp.
11 V, 781-788), and to pay the cost of acquisition, mainte-
12 nance, repair, and operation thereof: *Provided further*,
13 That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for
14 the collection and dissemination of information and appeal
15 for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of
16 printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary ex-
17 penses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500 for
18 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
19 Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
20 \$10,000 may be expended for services or information looking
21 toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are
22 fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys ex-
23 pended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics
24 including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be

1 reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the nar-
2 cotic Acts current at the time of the deposit.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
4 Bureau of Narcotics, \$4,000.

5 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

6 For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of
7 repay work, during the fiscal year 1944, United States cur-
8 rency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders
9 and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December
10 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and
11 miscellaneous work, as follows:

12 Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant
13 Directors, and other personal services in the District of
14 Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at
15 per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be
16 fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates
17 usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses,
18 except printing and binding, including engravers' and print-
19 ers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and
20 nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United
21 States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; pur-
22 chase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, re-
23 pairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor
24 alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving
25 and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and

1 books of reference, not exceeding \$500; traveling expenses
 2 not to exceed \$2,000; not to exceed \$2,200 for articles ap-
 3 proved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary
 4 for the protection of the person of employees; stationery (not
 5 to exceed \$5,000) ; for transfer to the Bureau of Standards
 6 for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the
 7 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed \$15,000;
 8 and for the maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled
 9 passenger-carrying vehicles; \$9,600,000, to be expended un-
 10 der the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

11 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 12 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

13 During the fiscal year 1944 all proceeds derived from
 14 work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
 15 by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered
 16 and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such
 17 fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as mis-
 18 cellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4,
 19 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176) , shall be credited when received to
 20 the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1944.

21 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

22 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other per-
 23 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$71,873.

24 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries
 25 and other expenses under the authority or with the approval

1 of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and
2 delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or
3 other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers
4 in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forg-
5 ing, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank
6 notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes,
7 and other obligations and securities of the United States and
8 of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and
9 assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States
10 and of foreign governments, and persons committing other
11 crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the
12 Treasury Department and the several branches of the public
13 service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty),
14 hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
15 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of
16 arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed \$7,500);
17 traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, ex-
18 cept in the performance of other duties specifically authorized
19 by law, and in the protection of the person of the President
20 and the members of his immediate family and of the person
21 chosen to be President of the United States, \$1,414,850:
22 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to
23 exceed \$15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the
24 Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing in-
25 formation concerning violations of the laws relating to the

1 Treasury Department, and for services or information look-
2 ing toward the apprehension of criminals.

3 White House Police: For one captain, one inspector,
4 four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and twenty-
5 eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law; in all,
6 \$344,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of
7 April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

8 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
9 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
10 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous sup-
11 plies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his
12 discretion may determine, \$10,400.

13 Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings:
14 For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury
15 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
16 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase,
17 repair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and
18 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and
19 for the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous
20 equipment, \$500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,-
21 000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau
22 of Engraving and Printing", may be transferred to this
23 appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in con-
24 nection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and

1 other papers of value the cost of producing which is not
 2 covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such
 3 Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury
 4 may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such
 5 force.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 7 Secret Service Division, \$4,000.

8 BUREAU OF THE MINT

9 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-
 10 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay labora-
 11 tory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery
 12 (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins,
 13 ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examina-
 14 tion of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending
 15 the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics rela-
 16 tive to the annual production and consumption of the precious
 17 metals in the United States, \$150,000.

18 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of
 19 bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between
 20 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$5,000,
 21 including compensation of temporary employees and other
 22 necessary expenses incident thereto.

23 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For com-
 24 pensation of officers and employees of the mints at Phila-
 25 delphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Den-

1 ver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and
2 Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort
3 Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including
4 necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions
5 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase
6 Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and
7 regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and con-
8 tingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery
9 (not to exceed \$2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms
10 and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and
11 accessories for guards, protective devices, and their main-
12 tenance, training of employees in use of firearms and pro-
13 tective devices, maintenance, repair, and operation of two
14 motorbusses for use at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository,
15 cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage
16 in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on
17 sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the
18 manufacture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses
19 of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000
20 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of
21 specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign
22 gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and
23 ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins,
24 pieces, and ores; \$3,771,370.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Bureau of the Mint, \$8,000.

3 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

4 Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement
5 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
6 in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including
7 office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed
8 \$27,500), purchase and exchange of motortrucks and mainte-
9 nance thereof, telegrams, telephone service, traveling ex-
10 penses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other
11 expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the
12 procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procure-
13 ment Division of the Treasury Department of property, equip-
14 ment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and
15 in the field (including not to exceed \$500 to settle claims
16 for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles
17 used by the Procurement Division), \$815,000: *Provided,*
18 That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed
19 during the fiscal year 1944 to transfer to this appropria-
20 tion from any appropriations or funds available to the
21 several departments and establishments of the Government
22 for the fiscal year 1944 such amounts as may be approved
23 by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to
24 exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compen-
25 sation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to

1 the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such de-
2 partment or establishment, where the transfer or detail of
3 such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or func-
4 tions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Director
5 of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary
6 for expenses other than personal services incident to the
7 proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided fur-*
8 *ther*, That payments during the fiscal year 1944 to the
9 general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including
10 fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall
11 be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer
12 and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division
13 of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comp-
14 troller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized
15 invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices
16 to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided fur-*
17 *ther*, That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C.
18 686) from departments and establishments of the United
19 States Government and the government of the District of
20 Columbia during the fiscal year 1944 shall be credited
21 to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, that not
22 to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available from the general
23 supply fund during the fiscal year 1944 for personal serv-
24 ices: *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged
25 in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards

1 may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the
2 Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in
3 the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the term
4 "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further*,
5 That the requirements of sections 3711 and 3713 of the Re-
6 vised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 109) relative to the weighing
7 of coal and wood and the separate certificate as to the weight,
8 measurement, or quantity of coal and wood purchased shall
9 not apply to purchases by the Procurement Division at free-
10 on-board destination outside of the District of Columbia:
11 *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of sur-
12 plus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to
13 Government service, may be made at cost by the Procure-
14 ment Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging
15 the proper appropriation and crediting the appropriation
16 "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division": *Provided*
17 *further*, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treas-
18 ury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau
19 of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and
20 binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices
21 under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall
22 be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with
23 the provisions of existing law.

24 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
25 and billing machines) in the Government service in the Dis-

1 trict of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at
2 cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
3 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
4 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement
5 Division".

6 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
7 Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1944 for the
8 purchase, within the continental limits of the United States,
9 of any standard typewriting machines (except book-
10 keeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess
11 of the following for models with carriages which will accom-
12 modate paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches
13 (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen
14 inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches,
15 \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95; twenty-
16 four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50; twenty-
17 eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two inches,
18 \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively
19 quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for
20 models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the
21 following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80; twelve inches,
22 \$85; fourteen inches, \$90; eighteen inches, \$95.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
24 Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscel-
25 laneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,

1 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound
 2 material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and pack-
 3 ing materials, \$150,000, together with not to exceed \$4,000
 4 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury
 5 Department.

6 This title may be cited as the Treasury Department
 7 Appropriation Act, 1944.

8 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

9 The following sums are appropriated in conformity with
 10 the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),
 11 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
 12 June 30, 1944, namely:

13 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
 14 COLUMBIA

15 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

16 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-
 17 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
 18 the District of Columbia, \$237,000.

19 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

20 For personal services in the District of Columbia in
 21 bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
 22 exceed the following amounts, respectively:

23 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
 24 \$27,500.

1 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
2 \$570,000.

3 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
4 \$460,000.

5 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
6 \$780,000.

7 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
8 \$483,000.

9 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
10 \$130,000.

11 Office of the chief inspector, \$274,320.

12 Office of the purchasing agent, \$49,950.

13 Bureau of Accounts, \$300,000.

14 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

15 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including
16 stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and
17 binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; tele-
18 graph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and
19 repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies;
20 maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehi-
21 cles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence
22 addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49
23 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal
24 Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of

1 reference; newspapers, not exceeding \$200; expenses, except
2 membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions
3 concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written
4 authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding \$2,000;
5 and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor
6 and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on
7 business of the Department, not exceeding \$800; and other
8 expenses not otherwise provided for; \$110,000.

9 For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-
10 ment, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
11 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
12 elsewhere, \$1,250,000.

13 Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service
14 of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise pro-
15 vided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes here-
16 inbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Depart-
17 ment in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual
18 and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the
19 Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling
20 on official business, may continue to be paid from the
21 appropriations for the service in connection with which
22 the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal
23 year 1944 of the character heretofore used for such purposes
24 shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appro-
25 priations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for

1 payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for
2 expenses in connection with the examination of estimates
3 for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances
4 in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

5 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

6 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

7 Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant
8 Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses
9 in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and
10 Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

11 Personal or property damage claims: To enable the
12 Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring
13 during the fiscal year 1944, or in prior fiscal years,
14 to persons or property in accordance with the provisions
15 of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16,
16 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved
17 June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$70,000.

18 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
19 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks,
20 and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the
21 amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during
22 the fiscal year 1944, or prior fiscal years, through
23 burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from
24 no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the
25 Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, \$55,000.

1 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

2 Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors
3 in charge of divisions and seven hundred and sixty in-
4 spectors including twenty-five only for the fiscal year 1944,
5 \$2,840,500.

6 Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling ex-
7 penses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office
8 inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and
9 for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing steno-
10 graphic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the
11 investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits,
12 documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses
13 incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their
14 official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous ex-
15 penses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500 for
16 technical and scientific books and other books of reference
17 needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service,
18 \$1,001,450: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$12,000 of this
19 sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General
20 to other departments and independent establishments for
21 chemical and other investigations.

22 Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three
23 hundred and thirty-six clerks at division headquarters and
24 other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, \$815,000.

25 Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for

1 the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars,
2 robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or caus-
3 ing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechan-
4 ical, chemical, or other device or composition which may
5 ignite, or explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may
6 be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when
7 an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act
8 of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Pro-*
9 *vided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay
10 any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post
11 Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941:
12 *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not
13 to exceed \$20,000 may be expended in the discretion of
14 the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing infor-
15 mation concerning violations of the postal laws and for
16 services and information looking toward the apprehension
17 of criminals.

18 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to post-
20 masters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
21 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
22 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
23 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth
24 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
25 to postmasters of the fourth class, \$53,500,000.

1 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-
2 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
3 offices, \$9,675,000.

4 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
5 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
6 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
7 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
8 messengers, laborers, and substitutes, \$239,000,000.

9 Contract station service: For contract station service;
10 \$2,475,000.

11 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
12 fourth-class post offices, \$420,000.

13 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
14 offices, \$425,000.

15 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-
16 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services,
17 \$8,600,000.

18 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
19 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the op-
20 eration and protection of post offices of the first and second
21 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
22 not provided for in other appropriations, \$2,300,000.

23 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
24 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third

1 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
2 delivery, \$1,500,000.

3 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
4 \$11,960.

5 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
6 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of trans-
7 porting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and
8 from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar
9 or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of
10 bicycles, \$1,600,000.

11 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
12 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
13 senger Service, \$165,000,000.

14 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
15 messengers, \$12,200,000.

16 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers,
17 auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and
18 sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and
19 ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental
20 expenses thereof, \$92,200,000, of which not less than \$200,-
21 000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

22 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

23 Star-route service: For inland transportation by star
24 routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary
25 service to newly established offices, \$14,750,000.

1 Star-route service, Alaska: For inland transportation by
2 star routes in Alaska, \$500,000.

3 Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steam-
4 boat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat,
5 and way letters, \$550,000.

6 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For
7 inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail mes-
8 senger service, \$118,000,000: *Provided*, That separate ac-
9 counts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger
10 service.

11 Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintend-
12 ents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant
13 superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief
14 clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks
15 in charge of sections in the offices of division superintend-
16 ents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,
17 joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service,
18 \$60,530,175.

19 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel
20 allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway
21 postal clerks, \$3,500,000.

22 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual
23 and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant
24 general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant di-
25 vision superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks,

1 and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway
2 postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post
3 Office Department and away from their several designated
4 headquarters, \$67,000.

5 Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent,
6 light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses,
7 telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of
8 space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of
9 mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution can-
10 not, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be
11 required of railroad companies without additional compensa-
12 tion, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary
13 to terminal railway post offices, \$380,000.

14 Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$220,000.

15 Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of for-
16 eign mails, except by aircraft, \$675,000.

17 Balances due foreign countries: For balances due foreign
18 countries, fiscal year 1944 and prior years, \$2,250,000.

19 Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited
20 indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in
21 accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipula-
22 tions, fiscal year 1944 and prior years, \$8,000.

23 Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of
24 foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the
25 transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washing-

1 ton, and Juneau, Alaska, via Ketchikan, Alaska,
2 \$4,500,000.

3 Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transpor-
4 tation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for
5 the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed
6 \$55,200 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail trans-
7 fer points, travel expenses, and not to exceed \$76,720 for
8 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$22,000,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
11 paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-
12 delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, news-
13 paper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and
14 including not to exceed \$22,950 for pay of agent and
15 assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes
16 and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency,
17 \$5,000,000.

18 Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited
19 indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic regis-
20 tered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for
21 failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, \$750,000.

22 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For
23 payment of domestic money orders after one year from the
24 last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$190,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For sta-
3 tionery for the Postal Service, including the money-order
4 and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies
5 for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, can-
6 celing devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in
7 evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the
8 reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses
9 incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the
10 bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C.
11 760) ; for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including
12 the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts,
13 trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling ma-
14 chines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage
15 meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, direc-
16 tories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and
17 exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-
18 box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and
19 dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmark-
20 ing, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotpe plates and
21 repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates
22 and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping
23 purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter bal-
24 ances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales

1 in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles
2 purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, in-
3 cluding complete equipment and furniture for post offices in
4 leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including ex-
5 change), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous
6 items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscel-
7 laneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-
8 route maps and rural delivery maps or blueprints, including
9 tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expendi-
10 tures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, sec-
11 ond, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having
12 or to have rural delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the
13 purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not
14 to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices;
15 for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, includ-
16 ing hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$63,-
17 800 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in
18 the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and
19 repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-
20 handling apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-sav-
21 ing devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and
22 miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same,
23 including not to exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thirteen travel-
24 ing mechanics, and for traveling expenses, \$3,500,000:
25 *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may authorize the

1 sale to the public of post-route maps and rural delivery maps
2 or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof
3 added.

4 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
5 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags
6 and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
7 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,
8 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material,
9 machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and
10 repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as
11 may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the ex-
12 penses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equip-
13 ment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light,
14 power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; mainte-
15 nance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in
16 the equipment shops and in the operation, care, mainte-
17 nance, and protection of the equipment shops building,
18 grounds, and equipment, \$1,650,000, of which not to exceed
19 \$626,000 may be expended for personal services in the
20 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropria-
21 tion the Postmaster General is authorized to use as much
22 of the sum, not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed
23 necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture
24 in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinc-
25 tive equipments as may be required by other executive

1 departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico,
2 Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

3 Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and
4 water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the
5 cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices,
6 \$10,350,000.

7 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of
8 not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire
9 of labor, communication service, electric power, and other
10 expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York
11 including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$535,000: *Provided*,
12 That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27,
13 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to
14 contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes
15 or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

16 Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not
17 exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor
18 and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail
19 in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*,
20 That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of
21 April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39
22 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneu-
23 matic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable
24 hereto.

25 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of

1 vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, main-
2 tenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair
3 of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of
4 the National Guard and departments and agencies of the
5 Federal Government where repairs are made necessary be-
6 cause of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service;
7 accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assist-
8 ance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other em-
9 ployees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and
10 vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation,
11 delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States
12 official mail and messenger service, \$17,200,000: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disburse-
14 ment of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the
15 leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned
16 motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not
17 exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster
18 General, during the fiscal year 1944 may pur-
19 chase and maintain from the appropriation "Vehicle
20 Service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required
21 in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further*,
22 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for
23 maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
24 vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work
25 of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

1 Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the trans-
 2 portation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies
 3 for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight,
 4 express, or motor transportation, and other incidental ex-
 5 penses, \$385,000.

6 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

7 Operating force: For personal services in connection
 8 with the operation of public buildings, including the Wash-
 9 ington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the
 10 District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Depart-
 11 ment, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment
 12 and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for
 13 the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent tele-
 14 phone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serv-
 15 ing in each case two or more governmental activities,
 16 \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of
 17 compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess
 18 of the rates current at the time and in the place where such
 19 services are employed.

20 Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam,
 21 gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power
 22 purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes
 23 and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing
 24 towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for mis-
 25 cellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum

1 cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the
2 operation of completed and occupied public buildings and
3 grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but
4 not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Depart-
5 ment, including the Washington Post Office and the Custom-
6 house Building in the District of Columbia, and for the
7 transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein,
8 \$5,500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation
9 shall not be available for personal services except for work
10 done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency
11 not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one build-
12 ing: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is au-
13 thorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings
14 under his administration by means of telephone switchboards
15 or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving
16 in each case two or more governmental activities, where he
17 determines that joint service is economical and in the interest
18 of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the
19 cost of such joint service from available appropriations for
20 telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the
21 same.

22 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the
23 procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets,
24 safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same,
25 for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter

1 be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$550,000:
2 *Provided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or in-
3 cidental to the moving of equipment from or into public
4 buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for
5 personal services except for work done under contract or
6 for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding
7 at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided*
8 *further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States
9 in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the
10 United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether
11 or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of
12 furniture.

13 SEC. 202. Scientific investigations: In the disbursement
14 of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of
15 the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may
16 transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for
17 scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of
18 materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the main-
19 tenance and operation of the Postal Service.

20 SEC. 203. Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues
21 of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the
22 appropriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to
23 such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby
24 appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury
25 not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the

1 revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year
2 ending June 30, 1944, and the sum needed may be
3 advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of
4 the Postmaster General.

5 SEC. 204. While the United States is at war, the Post-
6 master General may, in case of emergency, temporarily assign
7 any post-office clerk to the duties of city delivery carrier or
8 any such carrier to the duties of such clerk and in an emer-
9 gency may assign any post-office employee to the duties of a
10 railway postal clerk or any railway postal clerk to the duties
11 of a post-office employee without change of pay-roll status,
12 the compensation of any temporarily assigned employee to be
13 paid from the appropriation made for the work to which
14 he is regularly assigned.

15 SEC. 205. This title may be cited as the "Post Office
16 Department Appropriation Act, 1944".

17 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 301. No part of the money appropriated under
19 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any
20 position for which he or she has been nominated after the
21 Senate upon vote has failed to confirm the nomination of
22 such person.

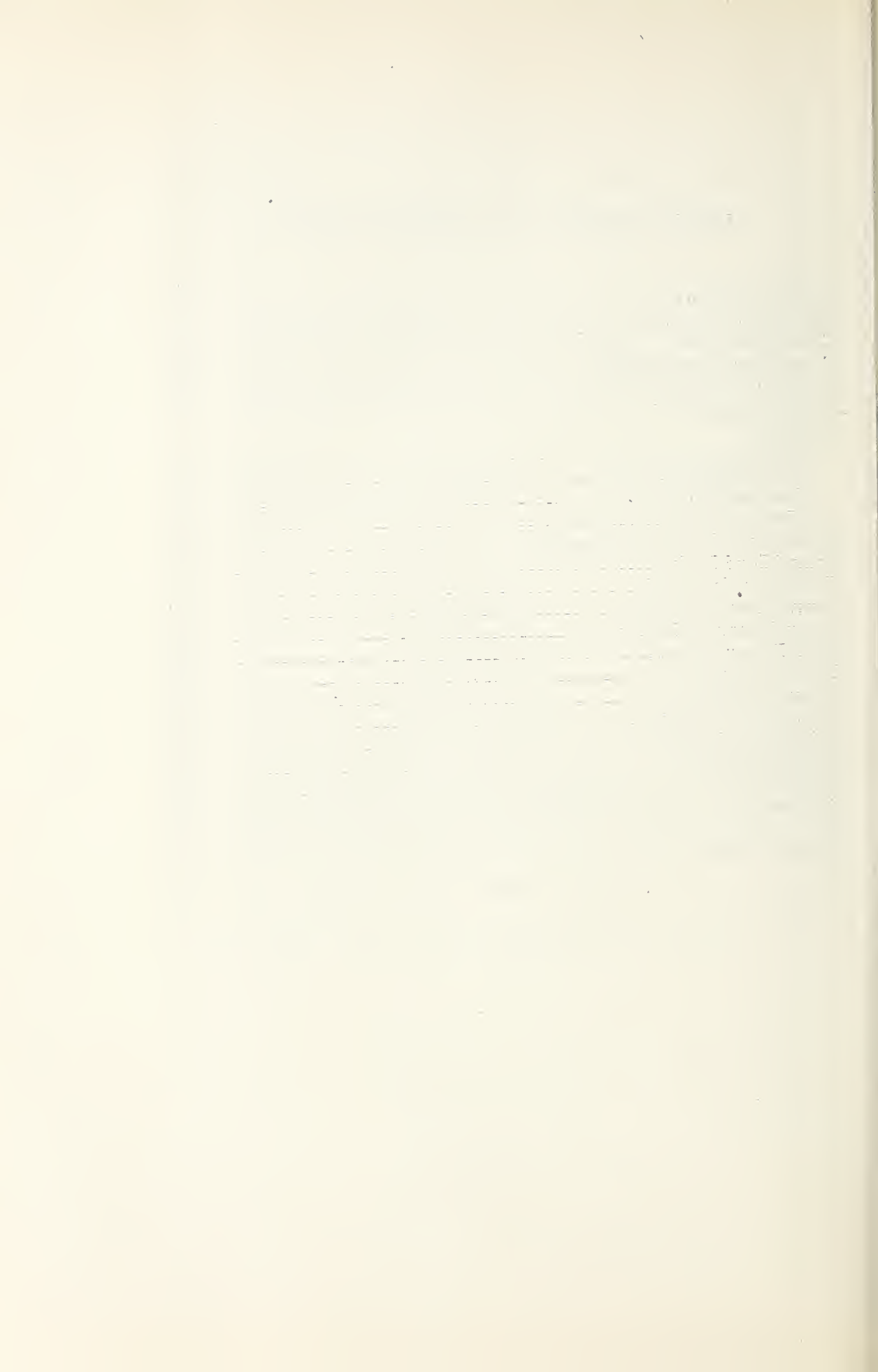
23 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
25 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-

1 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
2 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
3 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
4 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
5 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
6 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
7 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
8 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
9 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
10 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
11 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
12 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
13 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
14 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
15 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
16 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

17 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and
18 Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1944".

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78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 1648

[Report No. 87]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LUDLOW

FEBRUARY 2, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

FEBRUARY 2, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1648]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944.

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

The committee has endeavored to hold the amounts of appropriations to the lowest possible figure consistent with the rendition of adequate service. Both departments have exceedingly important functions to perform and the task has been approached with that thought. The Post Office Department is purely a service agency and must be equipped with adequate personnel and facilities to accommodate its patrons who pay for the service and are entitled to prompt and efficient consideration. The major duties of the Treasury Department are service in nature to the entire Government, the principal functions comprising accounting, disbursing, and financing activities. The Postal Service has had a marked increase in business but it is not now possible to foretell the volume of mail in 1944. Reduction in supplies of consumer goods has not, to date, affected the mail load but as further restrictions are applied curtailment of parcel post and first-class mail incidental thereto is inevitable. The Treasury Department is feeling the impetus caused by the heavy expenditures for the Army, Navy, and other agencies contributing to the war effort. The committee has scrutinized carefully all appropriations proposed and has made provision as nearly as it is possible to determine needs at this time for the two departments. It is exceedingly difficult to forecast with any degree of accuracy what the rate of expenditure will be by the end of the fiscal year 1944, nearly 18 months from the date of this report.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriations upon which this bill is based were submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 and will be found in detail in that document as follows: For the Post Office Department, pages 585 to 604, inclusive, and for the Treasury Department, pages 625 to 665, inclusive.

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report, pages 22 to 34, showing each appropriation for the fiscal year 1943, each Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1944, the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944, and the increase or decrease in each item of appropriation and estimate as compared with the amount recommended in the bill.

The total amount carried in the bill for both Departments is \$1,202,007,320, a sum less than the comparable appropriations for the present fiscal year by \$113,889,392, and a reduction of \$10,848,510 below the estimates transmitted by the President. Of the total amount carried, \$302,724,465 is chargeable to the Treasury Department, and \$899,282,855 is made available for the Post Office Department.

In order to present a bird's-eye picture of the items that enter into the totals of the bill, the following table, distinguishing as between nonoperating and operating expenses and showing comparisons as between 1943 appropriations and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill as well as the difference between the sums carried in the Budget estimates for 1944 and the figures approved by the committee, is inserted at this point:

Department	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amounts in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1943 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with estimates for 1944
TREASURY					
Nonoperating items:					
Federal land banks and Farm Mortgage Corporation (interest reduction).....	\$33,800,000	\$31,000,000	\$29,200,000	—\$4,600,000	—\$1,800,000
Smaller War Plants Corporation.....	150,000,000	-----	-----	—150,000,000	-----
Absentee voting.....	1,200,000	-----	-----	—1,200,000	-----
District of Columbia blackout expense.....	1,000,000	-----	-----	—1,000,000	-----
Refunds:					
Internal revenue.....	59,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	+41,000,000	-----
Customs.....	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	-----	-----
Moneys unclaimed and erroneously received.....	65,000	115,000	90,000	+25,000	—25,000
Total, nonoperating items.....	264,065,000	150,115,000	148,290,000	—115,775,000	—1,825,000
Operating items, consisting of all other departmental activities.....	148,853,149	156,213,315	154,434,465	+5,581,316	—1,778,850
Total, Treasury Department.....	412,918,149	306,328,315	302,724,465	—110,193,684	—3,603,850
POST OFFICE					
Domestic air mail.....	24,588,115	23,415,400	22,000,000	—2,588,115	—1,415,400
Foreign air mail.....	16,055,979	8,000,000	4,500,000	—11,555,979	—3,500,000
Public buildings, maintenance and operation.....	31,549,945	33,850,000	33,350,000	+1,800,055	—500,000
All other postal activities.....	830,784,524	841,262,115	839,432,855	+8,648,331	—1,829,260
Total, Post Office Department.....	902,978,563	906,527,515	899,282,855	—3,695,708	—7,244,660
Grand total, Treasury and Post Office Departments.....	1,315,896,712	1,212,855,830	1,202,007,320	—113,889,392	—10,848,510

Permanent appropriations.—In addition to the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill, permanent appropriations under the Treasury Department will be available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1944 estimated at \$6,989,566,902. This total compares with the estimated figure for the current fiscal year of \$5,052,225,651, an increase of \$1,937,341,251.

The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress. They consist of gen-

eral and special fund appropriations and trust fund appropriations. A tabular statement of all such appropriations follows:

	Appropriation, 1943	Budget estimate, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-) estimate compared with appropriation for 1943
GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Interest on deposits of public money of Philippine Islands	\$2,010,000	\$2,010,000	-----
Pershing Memorial Hall	5,043	5,043	-----
Expenses of loans	45,000,000	158,600,000	+\$13,600,000
Redemption of bonds from repayment of P. W. A. loans	2,502,384	692,551	-1,809,833
Sinking fund	590,000,000	593,000,000	+3,000,000
Interest on public debt	1,850,000,000	3,000,000,000	+1,150,000,000
Miscellaneous gifts, forfeitures, etc	15,000	15,000	-----
Obligations retired from Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Franchise Tax Receipts	250,000	200,000	-50,000
Contingent expenses, national currency (reimbursable)	1,470	1,470	-----
Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds	2,489,783,897	23,654,524,064	+1,164,740,167
TRUST FUNDS			
Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund	1,214,737,944	1,833,956,713	+619,218,769
Unemployment trust fund	1,345,662,370	1,502,498,625	+156,836,255
Proceeds of undelivered Liberty Loan bonds	1,000	-----	-1,000
American Samoa trust fund	5,000	5,000	-----
Puerto Rico trust fund (internal revenue)	2,900	2,800	-100
Philippine trust fund (internal revenue)	5,000	-----	-5,000
Philippine trust fund, coconut oil tax (internal revenue)	2,000,000	150,000	-1,850,000
Expenses, Prohibition Act, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	27,540	29,700	+2,160
Total, permanent appropriation trust funds	2,562,441,754	3,336,642,838	+774,201,084
Total, permanent appropriations	5,052,225,651	26,991,166,902	+1,938,941,251

¹ A limitation on this permanent indefinite appropriation is carried in the bill annually. The committee reduced the amount to \$57,000,000 for 1944.

² This total will be reduced by \$1,600,000 by action of the committee on the appropriation for "expenses of loans."

OVERTIME LEGISLATION

The budget for 1944 makes no provision for payment of overtime in accordance with the provisions of Public Law No. 821 (77th Cong.), approved December 22, 1942. This law will expire on April 30, 1943, and it is, of course, not possible to estimate requirements until it is known what, if any, type of law will be in effect during that year.

The law presently in force has resulted in the establishment of a 48-hour week in practically all agencies in the Executive branch of the Government. This extension of hours should result in reductions of personnel in sufficient numbers to offset at least partially the cost of overtime. In the bill here presented funds are provided for overtime payments to employees of the Postal Service who are entitled to such under the permanent law applicable to that Service, but no funds are specifically included for payment of overtime to other classes of employees under the general overtime act of December 22 last.

As this act expires on April 30 next and any extension or modification of the same will be in effect for 2 months of the current fiscal year (ending June 30 next) and for the next fiscal year (ending June 30, 1944), it will be necessary for the committee to give consideration at a

later date to the needs of all agencies arising under the present or prospective general overtime law. The act of December 22, 1942, also requires a review by the Bureau of the Budget of the personnel of all agencies in the light of the lengthened workweek of from 44 to 48 hours. Generally, increased hours of work during the week should permit a reduction in personnel and a concomitant saving in the appropriation. When these personnel studies have been completed and acted upon by the Bureau of the Budget and appropriate estimates formulated as to such amounts as may be necessary for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 on account of the overtime laws, it will be necessary for Congress to make provision of such additional net funds as are found to be necessary. Any attempt at this time, in the absence of knowledge as to what the law will be after April 30, to appropriate for overtime would be sheer speculation and the committee prefers to wait until the facts become known and act in the light of experience and the later submission of reliable estimates.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943 contained a general provision limiting the maximum price to be paid for the procurement of motor-propelled passenger vehicles for the various Federal agencies and regulating their use for "official purposes," also a general provision affecting the appropriations of all agencies in other appropriation bills with respect to the expenses of employees transferred from one official station to another for the convenience of the Government, and a specific provision, identical with that in other appropriation acts for the fiscal year 1943, prohibiting the employment of aliens by the Government except under certain specific circumstances. These provisions have all been eliminated from this bill. The sections relating to motor vehicles and the expenses of transfer of employees from one official station have been transferred to the independent offices appropriation bill, 1944, and will be included therein for application to all appropriations and agencies irrespective of the act which carries the funds. The prohibition with respect to the employment of aliens will likewise be carried in that bill and be uniform in its application to all agencies and all funds, leaving to each individual appropriation bill the determination and provision of such specific exceptions as may be found necessary to the general provision to meet the particular circumstance of any individual agency meriting such an exemption. The single provision with respect to the employment of aliens will permit consolidation of all such provisions from other bills and is in the interest of uniformity and elimination of the necessity of carrying one separate provision in each bill. All of these provisions have been carried in the bills for a number of years past and have been previously approved by Congress. They represent no departure in policy or innovation in procedure. Congress can more effectively consider them as an entity than as scattered paragraphs in a number of different bills.

WITHIN-GRADE PROMOTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF EXTRAORDINARY
MERITORIOUS SERVICE

The law authorizing automatic within-grade promotions grants to the various agencies of the Government authority to give any employee deemed worthy an additional step of promotion within-grade on a showing that he has rendered especially meritorious service. The Civil Service Commission is required to report to Congress annually the numbers and types of such actions. The first such report covers the fiscal year 1942 and indicates a wide variance among the several departments and independent agencies of the Government in application of the statute. For example the Department of Agriculture granted only 7 such steps of promotion, the Department of Commerce 39, the Interior Department 52, the Justice Department 126, the Labor Department 3, the Navy Department 89, the Post Office Department 11, the Treasury Department 104, and the War Department 3.

Within the Treasury Department there is a discrepancy as between bureaus. The Bureau of the Mint, a relatively small bureau, granted 17 promotions and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the largest single bureau in the Department, granted only 15. When compared with other agencies the number of promotions granted by the Treasury Department is out of proportion.

In the absence of any definition in the statute specifying what service should be classified as "especially meritorious" in order to receive an extra promotion, the committee feels that unless some centralized administrative action is taken to secure the adoption of such uniform standards as will guide all executive agencies, there will not be the kind of administration of this feature of the law which Congress intended. Such a procedure can be worked out by harmonious action of all agencies and applied uniformly on such a scale that the term "meritorious services" has a different meaning from that which it has apparently been accorded by some agencies. If the Department of Agriculture with its large personnel has recognized the strict application of the law with only 7 such cases and the Department of Justice with a smaller number of personnel, 126 (and 79 of these in 1 bureau), there is evident a wide divergence as to what the term implies. The committee feels that this privilege is one that should be exercised sparingly and in the unusual circumstance.

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The amount carried in the bill, \$380,000, is \$19,935 below the Budget estimate, \$399,935, and \$19,935 below the appropriation, \$399,935, for 1943.

A supplemental appropriation for 1943 included \$48,340 to pay the salaries of 16 employees to conduct a survey of space used by various offices of the Treasury Department throughout the country in order to consolidate units wherever possible, with a view to conserving space for other Treasury activities and for expanding wartime activi-

ties. The Budget estimate contemplated continuation of this program through 1944, but it appears that this survey should be concluded before the end of the fiscal year 1944 and it should be possible to save the amount of the reduction below the estimate by curtailing the space survey.

PAYMENTS TO FEDERAL LAND BANKS

The amount carried in the bill, \$21,800,000, is a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the Budget estimate, \$22,800,000, and a reduction of \$3,000,000 below the appropriation, \$24,800,000 for 1943.

This appropriation is to reimburse the land banks for the difference between the amount due in interest from borrowers and the amount actually collected. The average contract rate of interest is 4.863 percent but, under the provisions of the act of June 27, 1942, this rate is reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent on loans and 4 percent on real-estate contracts and purchase money mortgages. During the hearings it was developed that loans are being repaid at a greatly accelerated rate. The Budget estimate was prepared several months ago and was based on the then latest available information as to the rate of repayment.

A recomputation of the estimate by Departmental officials in December (Hearings, p. 68) discloses that on the basis of the then latest available information \$22,300,000, \$500,000 less than the Budget estimate, would be sufficient to meet the requirements. If the present upward trend in repayments continues, the amount carried in the bill, which is a reduction of \$500,000 below the Department's latest estimate, will prove adequate.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

The amount carried in the bill, \$7,400,000, is \$800,000 less than the Budget estimate \$8,200,000, and \$1,600,000 less than the appropriation, \$9,000,000 for 1943.

This appropriation is to reimburse the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation on account of reduction in interest rate as stated in the foregoing paragraph relating to Federal land banks. The reduction in this item is also justified on the basis of the trend of repayment of loans.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

The amount carried in the bill, \$4,100,000, is a reduction of \$250,000 below the Budget estimate, \$4,350,000, and a reduction of \$900,000 below the appropriation, \$5,000,000, for 1943.

The bureau engaged in carrying out the functions of the Department in control of foreign-owned funds has now reached the peak of its task and should be able to effect some economies by virtue of greater efficiency growing out of experience gained in the first 2 years of activity. Under the law all payments due from the United States Government to persons domiciled within countries occupied by the enemy must be paid into the Treasury of the United States and there held on deposit until after the cessation of hostilities and the reestablishment of communication with those countries. It has been the practice to transfer such funds as are necessary to the Bureau of Accounts and the

Division of Disbursement from the appropriation for foreign funds control to pay the cost of handling these accounts. The Budget proposes to appropriate these funds, totaling \$39,360, directly to the Bureau of Accounts and to the Division of Disbursement for the fiscal year 1944. Inasmuch as this is a purely temporary activity and should disappear very shortly after the close of the war, it is considered advisable to continue the previous practice of transferring funds from the foreign funds control appropriations for the purpose rather than including the appropriations in the regular items for the Bureau of Accounts and Division of Disbursement. The amount of these transfers will be absorbed out of the amount allowed for foreign funds control.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Heretofore funds for this Division have been allotted from the appropriation for the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It appears preferable to make a separate appropriation and the bill, as reported, carries the item in a new paragraph. The staff of the Division is engaged in research in the field of taxation in order to assist the Secretary of the Treasury in formulating recommendations as to tax legislation to be submitted to Congress and to assist the committees of the Congress in writing revenue measures. Inasmuch as similar work is done by the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, the amount expended for the purpose in the Treasury Department should be held to minimum levels. The allotment proposed for 1944 was \$175,810, of which \$163,760 was intended for salaries and \$12,050 for contingent expenses. The committee has approved \$125,000, of which \$116,000 is carried in the appropriation for salaries and \$9,000 is included in the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Department.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Like the Division of Tax Research, the maintenance of this office has been paid for by allotment from funds of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the committee has transferred it to a separate item in the bill. The staff is engaged in drafting tax legislation for the Secretary of the Treasury and the committees of Congress. There is also a staff in the legislative establishment, the legislative counsel, which is competent to handle tax as well as general legislation and assists in this work. The allotment proposed for 1944 was \$96,515, of which \$90,165 was intended for salaries and \$6,350 was intended for contingent expenses. The committee has approved \$80,000, of which \$74,700 is carried in the salary item and \$5,300 has been added to the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The amount carried in the bill, \$170,000, is a reduction of \$14,800 below the Budget estimate, \$184,800, and \$12,925 below the appropriation, \$182,925, for 1943.

In addition to this appropriation, the Division of Research and Statistics receives an allocation, estimated at \$146,587 for 1944, from

the appropriation for expenses of loans. The amount allowed in this item, plus the amount transferred from expenses of loans, should provide all funds necessary for the research program.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

The amount carried in the bill, \$145,925, is a reduction of \$3,410 below the Budget estimate, \$149,335, and is the same amount as provided for 1943.

On the basis of the rate of expenditure of this appropriation during the first 5 months of the fiscal year 1943, which indicates a balance of about \$3,400 on an annual basis, the amount allowed should be sufficient to meet the requirements for 1944 and absorb the small increases proposed.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

The amount carried in the bill, \$274,300, is \$14,300 above the Budget estimate, \$260,000, and \$15,700 below the appropriation \$290,000, for 1943.

The increase above the Budget includes \$9,000 for the Division of Tax Research and \$5,300 for the Office of the Tax Legislative Counsel, which activities have heretofore been paid for by allotment from the appropriation for the Bureau of Internal Revenue but, which for 1944, are carried as separate items in the bill.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The amount carried in the bill, \$700,000, is \$32,280 below the Budget estimate, \$732,280, and an increase of \$397 over the total appropriation, \$699,603, for 1943.

Of the reduction, \$22,740 is the amount proposed by the Budget to be appropriated for the accounting necessary to the withholding of funds due from the United States to persons in countries occupied by the enemy. The cost of this work in 1944, as in the past, will be paid by transfer of funds from the appropriation for foreign funds control.

The Bureau of Accounts is now engaged in establishing the new accounting system established pursuant to Executive Order 8512, as amended, and for which \$150,000 was included in the appropriation for 1943. The committee believes the accounting procedure to be sound and worth while if it can be carried without extraordinarily heavy expense. As it develops and as the Bureau gains experience, it should be possible, on account of greater efficiency, to somewhat reduce the cost of the program and thereby make possible the absorption of the \$9,000 reduction imposed.

DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

The amount carried in the bill, \$2,900,000, is a reduction of \$122,598 below the Budget estimate, \$3,022,598, and an increase of \$196,587 above appropriations totaling \$2,703,413 for 1943.

Of the reduction below the Budget, \$16,620 is the amount proposed to be appropriated for the cost to the Division of Disbursement of handling funds due from the United States to persons in countries occupied by the enemy. The increase above 1943 proposed by the

Budget was based on an estimate of the total number of items to be presented for payment during 1944. This estimate includes such items as an increase of 1,430,000 in the number of payments for war establishments, such as the War Production Board. The Budget as submitted to Congress contains no final estimate for such activities and it will not be known what appropriations will be made for them until May or June 1943. Prior to that time any estimate as to the volume of business required by them from the Division of Disbursement is purely speculative. It is probably fair to assume that there will be some increase, but it is not possible to measure that increase with any degree of accuracy.

RECOINAGE OF SILVER COINS

The amount carried in the bill, \$200,000, is a reduction of \$100,000 below the Budget estimate, \$300,000, and a reduction of \$150,000 below the appropriation, \$350,000, for 1943.

Expenditures out of this appropriation for the past 2 or 3 fiscal years have never totaled as much as \$200,000, and the amount carried will provide a small increase above the average expenditures over a period of several years.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

The amount carried in the bill, \$3,800,000, is a reduction of \$200,000 below the Budget estimate, \$4,000,000, and an increase of \$1,200,000 above the appropriation, \$2,600,000, for 1943.

As the public debt increases, the number of outstanding bonds to be serviced by this Bureau will increase and necessitate continually higher expenditures. However, this is purely an item of overhead expense and every care should be taken to effect economies wherever possible. It is, naturally, the desire of the committee to provide adequate funds to meet all actual requirements, but it is a recognized fact that in any program during periods of expansion bureaus oftentimes increase personnel in anticipation of needs and find that they are staffed for a higher peak than the one which finally arrives. While the staff of the Bureau of Public Debt must be materially augmented during the next year or two, such increases should be watched vigilantly in order to prevent the employment of excess personnel.

EXPENSES OF LOANS

The amount carried in the bill, \$57,000,000, is a reduction of \$1,600,000 below the estimate, \$58,600,000, and an increase of \$12,000,000 above the appropriation, \$45,000,000, for 1943. This is not a direct appropriation, but rather a limitation on a permanent indefinite appropriation carried in the Second Liberty Loan Act.

The question of overadvertising was discussed in the course of the hearings with officials of the Department charged with the sale of bonds in the war-financing program, and it was admitted that there is a possibility of carrying advertising to a point where it is nonproductive. The point has now been reached where a great volume of voluntary advertising, as well as voluntary direct sales activity is being contributed. For example, certain daily papers have in recent months

devoted an entire issue to War bond advertising and in that issue carried no commercial advertising of any description. Voluntary activity should be encouraged and substituted for paid efforts wherever possible.

Some complaint was also voiced about the amount of direct mail advertising, and attention was called to the mass of material which was sent to one weekly newspaper in 1 month. Departmental officials admitted (hearings, p. 278) that the "criticism is valid." Careful attention to these matters should make possible the saving of the amount of the reduction below the Budget without impairing the program.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

The amount carried in the bill, \$2,940,000, is a reduction of \$484,900 below the Budget estimate, \$3,424,900, and an increase of \$1,240,000 above the appropriation for 1943.

The decrease below the Budget estimate is offset in the amount of \$160,000 deducted from the general item and carried separately under the title, "Contingent expenses," making a net reduction of \$324,900. The appropriations for the office of the Treasurer are augmented each year by transfers from various other organizations in the Government, as the work load varies to such a degree as to make it impossible to estimate in advance the amount which will be required from each. In authorizing these transfers heretofore, it has been the practice to place a limitation on the total amount which might be so transferred and no difficulty has been experienced on account of such limitation. The limitation for 1943 was \$475,000. The Budget proposes to delete the limitation for 1944 and authorize transfers without restriction. It appears to be preferable, however, to continue a restriction on the total amount of transfers and after consultation with the officials of the Department, the committee has placed a limitation of \$410,000 in the bill. This amount is slightly in excess of the total amount which the Department now estimates will be required.

Like the Bureau of the Public Debt, the expense of operating the office of the Treasurer must increase as the number of outstanding obligations of the United States increases. While the committee is desirous of making every necessary provision for the expenses of this office, it nevertheless is just as anxious to hold the cost at the minimum figure and has made the reduction in the item with the expectation that the Department will be watchful and employ only such additional personnel as is actually needed.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

The amount carried in the bill, \$22,481,585, is a reduction of \$43,950 below the Budget estimate, \$22,525,535, and a reduction of \$43,950 below the appropriation, \$22,525,535, for 1943.

The reduction represents the salaries of comptrollers of the customs located in seven cities. Officials of the Department have testified before the committee that these officials are not needed and that the work of the Bureau can be carried on unimpaired without their services. One of the positions (San Francisco) has been vacant

since November 1939 and the work of that office has proceeded normally and without interruption. In view of these circumstances the committee can see no justification for continuing the expenditure and has included in the bill a provision abolishing these positions and providing for the transfer of their functions to other officials. The net saving as the result of the abolition of these statutory offices is a minimum of \$43,950 annually. While this paragraph is strictly a legislative provision on an appropriation bill, it is a matter which the Committee on Appropriations is permitted by the Rules of the House, clause 2 of rule XXI (Holman Rule), to incorporate in an appropriation bill. This provision meets specific requirement of that rule in that it "retrenches expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States" and the number of such officers and their salaries are specifically mandated by the bill as a retrenchment and the sum eliminated from the applicable appropriation in the bill.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The amount carried in the bill, \$94,821,735, is a reduction of \$272,330 below the Budget estimate, \$95,094,065, and an increase of \$5,260,055 above total appropriations, \$89,561,680, for 1943.

The amount of the reduction below the Budget estimate is the amount included for the Division of Tax Research and the Office of the Tax Legislative Counsel, expenses of which heretofore have been paid by allotment of funds from the internal revenue appropriations but which for 1944, by action of the committee, are carried as separate items in the bill. The amount approved, while representing a substantial increase over 1943 appropriations, does not in reality provide for any enlarged activity on the part of the Bureau, inasmuch as the increase projects, on an annual basis, the additional personnel and expenses which were allowed in a supplemental appropriation for a part of the fiscal year 1943.

REFUNDING INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Heretofore, this appropriation has been provided in a definite amount, but the Budget proposes that for 1944 the appropriation be made indefinite and provide such amounts as may be necessary. Out of this appropriation are paid all refunds of overpayments by taxpayers, all of which are governed by statute. In submitting this recommendation to the Congress, the Budget estimated that expenditures in 1944 would total \$100,000,000 as against an appropriation for 1943 of \$59,000,000. Officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue stated that they estimated to the Bureau of the Budget \$300,000,000 would be required, and added that it might run as high as \$500,000,000, stating that it is impossible to estimate accurately the amount which would be required on account of new tax legislation and, particularly, it is difficult to forecast the amount of refunds which will be required by the new withholding tax. It is desirable that there be available such funds as may be necessary promptly to make refunds of amounts due taxpayers, and in view of the uncertainty of the amount which will be required on account of the inability of departmental officials to forecast accurately the trend under new and untried forms of

taxation, the committee has approved the Budget proposal and recommends an indefinite appropriation for the fiscal year 1944.

It is expected that departmental officials will exercise the same care with respect to these refunds as though the appropriation were in a definite amount and it is the intention of the committee to reexamine the matter when the Budget for 1945 is presented and to restore the item to a definite appropriation basis whenever that plan is practicable.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The amount carried in the bill is \$9,600,000, a reduction of \$339,410 below the Budget estimate, \$9,939,410, and a reduction of \$727,168 below the appropriation, \$10,327,168, for 1943.

The latest estimate of expenditures for 1943 indicates an unexpended balance of approximately \$300,000 for 1943. The Budget estimate, therefore, is little or no reduction below 1943 expenditures. The unexpended balance is attributable to several factors, such as improved manufacturing methods, and it is hoped that further economies can be effected during 1944. In addition, the Budget estimate includes \$150,000 to purchase equipment which would be manufactured largely of metal and which it is doubtful will be procurable with present war restrictions.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The amount carried in the bill, \$150,000, is a reduction of \$2,785 under the Budget estimate, \$152,785, and an increase of \$6,530 over the appropriation, \$143,470, for 1943.

Of the proposed increases, \$6,720 was requested for the transfer of one engineer from the Mint pay roll to the office of the Director and the payment of his travel expenses. This transfer is approved.

TRANSPORTATION OF BULLION AND COIN

The amount carried in the bill, \$5,000, is a reduction of \$5,000 under the Budget estimate, \$10,000, and a reduction of \$10,000 under the appropriation, \$15,000, for 1943.

No large shipments of bullion or coin are contemplated and the amount of \$5,000 should be sufficient to pay the cost of the transportation of such small items as it will be necessary to transfer.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

The amount carried in the bill, \$815,000, is \$50,397 less than the Budget estimate, \$865,397, and \$50,397 less than the appropriation, \$865,397, for 1943.

The appropriation carried herein for operation of the Procurement Division is only a small part of the cost of the operation of this agency. The remainder of the overhead expense is paid out of the carrying charge assessed against other activities of the Government for whom purchases are made. Insofar as practicable, all costs of the Procurement Division should be charged to these assessments and the direct appropriation reduced to a minimum.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

The amount carried in the bill, \$570,000, is a reduction of \$16,900 below the Budget estimate, \$586,900, and an increase of \$145,000 above the appropriation, \$425,000, for 1943.

Of the increase over 1943, \$135,980 is the amount of salaries in the Division of Rural Mails which is transferred from the Bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster General to the Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster General. This item is transferred in the same amount as carried for 1943. The Budget includes an increase of \$15,800 for various personnel adjustments which the Bureau has found it necessary to make during the fiscal year 1943 in order to perform effectively the amount of work required. This sum is being absorbed in 1943 through an abnormally heavy personnel turnover and it appears that it can readily be absorbed in 1944 on the same basis.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

The amount carried in the bill, \$460,000, is a reduction of \$15,000 below the Budget estimate, \$475,000, and a reduction of \$150,000 below the appropriation, \$610,000, for 1943.

Of the reductions below 1943 appropriations, \$135,980 is accounted for in the transfer of the Division of Rural Mails from the Bureau of the Second Assistant Postmaster General to the Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster General. Expenditures for the first 6 months of 1943 indicate an annual rate of \$458,830 and the amount carried in the bill is sufficient to carry the same personnel through 1944.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

The amount carried in the bill, \$780,000, is \$30,000 below the Budget estimate, \$810,000, and \$40,000 below the appropriation, \$820,000, for 1943.

Expenditures for the first 6 months of 1943 indicate an annual rate of \$780,000 and the same amount will provide the necessary services for 1944. The Philatelic Agency, which is supported by this appropriation has experienced a marked decline in business thereby releasing personnel to other activities.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The amount carried in the bill, \$300,000, is \$28,200 below the Budget estimate, \$328,200, and \$166,360 above the total appropriations of \$133,640 for 1943.

The large increase in this item is required to establish a new cost accounting system in the Postal Service. For a number of years the Department has carried on a plan of cost ascertainment which has been paid for by allocation of funds from the appropriation for railroad transportation of the mails. The expenditures for this purpose in the fiscal year 1942 totaled \$164,658. It is a known fact that the methods heretofore followed have been wholly inadequate and have not produced statistics reflecting a true picture of the cost of handling

the various classes of mail and the transaction of other branches of business in the Postal Service. It is highly desirable that the Department inaugurate a modern system of cost accounting and the Postmaster General, who has taken a personal interest in the matter, is to be commended for his efforts in this direction. However, the expense of such a system should be held to the lowest possible figure.

POST OFFICE INSPECTORS

The Budget estimate included funds for the salaries and expenses of 100 additional inspectors for the Postal Service. Of this number the committee has approved 25 and the various appropriation items for salaries and other expenses have been adjusted accordingly. However, it does not appear that this staff should be permanently increased above the present force as the present number of inspectors should be large enough to handle all normal business and a provision has been inserted in the bill indicating that 25 additional inspectors are only for the fiscal year 1944.

The departmental officials have urged the employment of additional inspectors on account of inability to make annual inspections of all post offices. The committee recognizes the need for such inspections annually but believes, with the addition of 25 inspectors, the Service can make marked progress in that direction if effort is made to curtail time and effort expended on matters which are, in comparison with the need for annual inspection of post offices, relatively less important.

UNUSUAL CONDITIONS

The amount carried in the bill, \$425,000, is a reduction of \$75,000 under the Budget estimate, \$500,000, and a reduction of \$325,000 under the appropriation, \$750,000, for 1943.

The expenditures during the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1943 are at such a rate as to indicate that \$425,000 is a sufficiently large sum to meet the requirements. This appropriation before the war period was a small item. The dislocation of mail service by troop concentrations necessitated a largely increased appropriation but most such conditions have now been so adjusted as to warrant curtailment of the item.

POWER BOAT SERVICE

The amount carried in the bill, \$550,000, is the same amount as the Budget estimate and is a reduction of \$1,100,000 below the appropriation, \$1,650,000, for 1943.

This reduction arises from the fact that Army and Navy transports and the War Shipping Administration have taken over service between the continental United States and Hawaii and Alaska, the cost of which was formerly paid from this appropriation at pound rates. The Government-owned vessels are carrying the mails without cost to the Post Office Department.

CLERKS, THIRD-CLASS POST OFFICES

The amount carried in the bill, \$8,600,000, is \$100,000 less than the Budget estimate, \$8,700,000, and \$150,000 above the appropriation, \$8,450,000, for 1943.

The estimated increase was based on the Department's estimate of the amount required to pay the increased allowances necessitated by the advancement of offices to higher levels because of the increase in the postal business. However, the number of offices coming into the lower levels of the third class by advancement from the fourth class, is offset by third-class offices in the upper levels going over into the second class. On this account the amount allowed should prove sufficient to provide clerical assistance on the same basis for 1944 as in 1943.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, FIRST- AND SECOND-CLASS POST OFFICES

The amount carried in the bill, \$2,300,000, is a reduction of \$150,000 below the Budget estimate, \$2,450,000, and a reduction of \$150,000 below the appropriation, \$2,450,000, for 1943.

The rate of expenditure from this appropriation during the first half of 1943 indicates that there will be a substantial balance in the 1943 appropriation. With this in view, the amount allowed should prove sufficient to provide all necessary service during 1944.

VILLAGE DELIVERY SERVICE

The amount carried in the bill, \$1,500,000, is the same as the Budget estimate and is a reduction of \$125,000 below the appropriation, \$1,625,000, for 1943.

Inasmuch as certain offices, whose delivery service is now paid for out of this appropriation, will advance to city delivery service, the amount recommended will be sufficient to pay the cost of all existing service chargeable to this appropriation during the fiscal year 1944.

SPECIAL DELIVERY FEES

The amount carried in the bill, \$12,200,000, is a reduction of \$300,000 below the Budget estimate, \$12,500,000, and an increase of \$1,200,000 above the appropriation, \$11,000,000, for 1943.

The Department has estimated there will be a deficiency in the 1943 appropriation of \$500,000, making a total of \$11,500,000 for 1943. The amount recommended in the bill is, therefore, an increase of \$700,000 over total expenditures for 1943. At the present rate of increase in postal business the amount recommended should prove sufficient for requirements in 1944. However, this service is on a fee basis and the carriers will receive their compensation by operation of law under any circumstances and, if the amount appropriated is inadequate, it will be necessary to provide necessary funds through a deficiency appropriation.

STAR ROUTE

The amount carried in the bill, \$14,750,000, is a reduction of \$250,000 below the Budget estimate, \$15,000,000, and an increase of \$2,250,000 above the appropriation, \$12,500,000, for 1943.

On account of increased cost of operation of motor vehicles, it is altogether probable that there will be some increase in the cost of this Service in the reletting of contracts. However, it is impossible to anticipate accurately the amount of increase in cost on that account. For a number of years the Star Route Service has been expanded as train service has been discontinued or curtailed, and the Department estimates \$653,000 will be required for such new service during 1944.

The curtailment of railroad service is not proceeding as rapidly as in past years and probably will not throw as heavy a burden on the Star Route Service as heretofore.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

The amount carried in the bill, \$118,000,000, is the amount of the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$8,000,000 below the appropriation, \$126,000,000, for 1943.

The committee was advised that the Bureau of the Budget reduced the Department's estimate because at the time the matter was under consideration by the Bureau of the Budget (October and November 1942), the volume of mail carried was below the anticipated figures. Since that time, however, there has been a marked increase in volume, and an expected reduction in parcel-post business from mail-order houses has not materialized. If present trends continue, the amount carried in the bill will not be sufficient to pay the cost of transportation of the mails by railroad. With postal business as uncertain as it now appears, it is not possible to gage accurately the requirements for the item.

FOREIGN MAIL

The amount carried in the bill, \$675,000, is the same as the Budget estimate and is a reduction of \$1,735,000 below the appropriation, \$2,410,000, for 1943.

The marked decrease in this appropriation does not reflect a decrease in mail volume. It is accounted for by the fact that the Army and Navy and War Shipping Administration have largely taken over foreign mail operations on their own ships, without cost to the postal service.

FOREIGN AIR MAIL TRANSPORTATION

The amount carried in the bill, \$4,500,000, is a reduction of \$3,500,000 below the Budget estimate, \$8,000,000, and a reduction of \$11,555,979 below the appropriation, \$16,055,979, for 1943.

In recent months Navy planes have taken over the service between the Pacific coast of continental United States and Hawaii and Alaska at no cost to the Post Office Department, and a reduction in rate has effected a reduction in the amount to be paid on route 1 from New York to Montreal. These factors are not reflected in the estimate in the Budget. The Second Assistant Postmaster General advised the committee that a final computation of the estimate indicated that

\$4,996,000 would be sufficient to pay for all service now being rendered at present rates and under present conditions of operation. It is possible that additional rate adjustments will be made and also possible that additional routes will be taken over and operated by the armed services at no cost to the Post Office Department. Therefore the amount recommended in the bill, \$4,500,000, should prove sufficient to meet all requirements.

DOMESTIC AIR MAIL

The amount carried in the bill, \$22,000,000, is a reduction of \$1,415,400 below the Budget estimate, \$23,415,400, and \$2,588,115 below the appropriation, \$24,588,115, for 1943.

The estimate contemplates projection through 1944 of existing service at existing rates, and the reduction below 1943 was made possible by reduction in certain rates ordered by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Other cases which probably will result in reduced rates, and thereby savings to this appropriation, are pending before the Board and doubtless will be acted upon within the next several months.

In the report on the 1943 appropriation bill, the committee made the following statement:

The air-mail rate is a vehicle for providing a subsidy to a new and nationally important industry. Without in any sense criticizing this system the committee desires to express the view that close attention should be given to those rates looking toward reduction at the earliest practicable date. Payment of a subsidy in order to assist the industry in development is justifiable but that subsidy should be reduced as soon as companies reach the point where aid is no longer justifiable. Attention is invited to the table appearing on page 124 of the hearings giving air-travel statistics from 1935 to 1941, inclusive. It will be noted that during those years passenger revenues have increased approximately 500 percent and that express revenues, although in much smaller total amount, have increased at about the same rate. Immediate restudy of the rate structure and probably extensive revision are indicated by these facts, and it appears desirable that the Civil Aeronautics Board should give immediate attention to the problem.

The action of the Civil Aeronautics Board in reducing certain rates is gratifying to the committee and is certainly a step in the right direction. The rapid strides made by aviation during the war period should make it possible to materially reduce, if not entirely eliminate, the subsidy feature within the space of a few years. In one case on which decision has been rendered during the past year, the Civil Aeronautics Board originally entered a decision making the reduced rate retroactively effective and thereby requiring a refund to the Government. On reconsideration of the matter, the Board reversed its action in making the order retroactively effective and the refund to the Government was not required. There appears to be adequate authority in the Board to make such orders effective as of such date as they may choose, whether retroactive or not. Since the air mail rate is on a subsidy basis, every precaution should be taken to prevent unjust enrichment of the operating companies at the Government's expense and this factor should be taken into account in determining the effective date of each rate determination.

POST OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The amount carried in the bill, \$3,500,000, is \$100,000 less than the Budget estimate, \$3,600,000, and \$200,000 less than the appropriation, \$3,700,000, for 1943.

Beginning with the Post Office Appropriation Act for 1940, this item has included a requirement that 25 percent of funds expended for twine be expended on twine manufactured from commodities produced in the United States. The Department had previously purchased jute twine exclusively as it had been found to be the most satisfactory as well as the cheapest product available. The argument was presented that if the manufacturers of cotton twine were given an opportunity to supply this twine for a period of time without bidding in competition with the low-priced jute, they could eventually develop a twine which would prove as satisfactory to the Department and which could be produced at an economical figure. Although a satisfactory twine has been produced the experience of the Department in purchasing cotton twine has been disappointing from a price standpoint. Only one manufacturer has endeavored to supply the requirements of the Department, and the prices offered have been practically double the price paid for jute twine.

Both the Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture have sought to interest various manufacturers in supplying cotton twine to the Department, but have to date been unsuccessful in securing the cooperation of the industry, with the one exception. The committee has been sympathetic with the idea of using American-produced material and has carried the provision for 4 years in the hope that sufficient interest could be developed to bring the price of cotton twine down to a figure which would make it possible for the Department to purchase cotton for all of its twine requirements. The estimate for 1944 continued the language and included \$58,800 to pay the differential between jute and cotton on one-fourth of the twine purchased.

Under the provisions of the "Buy American Act" (41 U. S. C. 10a) and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto the Department is required to give preference to products manufactured from domestic raw materials provided the differential in price is not more than 25 percent whether or not any special provision relating to twine is carried in the appropriation act.

After carefully considering the matter it is the judgment of the majority of the committee that continuation of the purchase of cotton twine is no longer justified and the provision requiring it has, therefore, been eliminated. This effected a reduction of \$58,800 in the item. The remainder of the \$100,000 reduction should easily be absorbed in the equipment item, as restrictions on manufacture of certain types of metal equipment probably will prevent the Department from procuring the quantities of such equipment now contemplated.

RENT, LIGHT, FUEL, AND WATER

The amount carried in the bill, \$10,350,000, is a reduction of \$72,000 below the Budget estimate, \$10,442,000, and an increase of \$220,000 above the appropriation, \$10,130,000, for 1943.

An analysis of expenditures for the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1943 indicates that the appropriation for 1943 will be more than adequate for all needs and there is no indication of increased requirements in such volume as to justify the full amount of the estimate.

VEHICLE SERVICE

The amount recommended in the bill, \$17,200,000, is a reduction of \$195,900 below the Budget estimate, \$17,395,900, and an increase of \$937,100 above the appropriation, \$16,262,900, for 1943.

The Post Office Department, during the past year, was denied priority on automotive equipment which it sought to purchase and there is no indication that the situation will change during the fiscal year 1944. In the event it is not possible for the Department to purchase the amount of equipment contemplated in the estimate, the reduction below the budget can be absorbed easily in the amount set aside for such purchases.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—OPERATING FORCE

The amount carried in the bill, \$27,000,000, is \$250,000 less than the Budget estimate and an increase of \$2,450,055 above the appropriation, \$24,549,945, for 1943.

The increase over 1943 is largely accounted for by the increase in rates of pay of employees in the custodial service required by Public Law 694 of the Seventy-seventh Congress. This appropriation provides, in a large part, for employees in the lower salary brackets and all branches of the Government are experiencing a heavy turn-over in those grades. The lapsed salaries due to the high percentage of turn-over in all probability will enable the department to save the amount of the reduction below the Budget estimate without affecting the service.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—OPERATING SUPPLIES

The amount recommended in the bill, \$5,800,000, is a reduction of \$200,000 under the Budget estimate, \$6,000,000, and a reduction of \$500,000 under the appropriation, \$6,300,000, for 1943. It was developed in the hearings that there will be an unexpended balance of \$300,000 in the 1943 appropriation. The amount recommended is \$100,000 above actual expenditures for 1943 and, therefore, should prove adequate.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISION

The following legislative provision, not heretofore carried, appears on page 51 of the bill. It was included in the Budget and is urgently requested by the Postmaster General as necessary to prompt dispatch of mail during present emergent conditions:

SEC. 204. While the United States is at war, the Postmaster General may, in case of emergency, temporarily assign any post-office clerk to the duties of city delivery carrier or any such carrier to the duties of such clerk and in an emergency may assign any post-office employee to the duties of a railway postal clerk or any railway postal clerk to the duties of a post-office employee without change of pay-roll status, the compensation of any temporarily assigned employee to be paid from the appropriation made for the work to which he is regularly assigned.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 2A, RULE XIII, OF THE RULES OF THE
HOUSE

EXISTING LAW

collectors of customs, comptrollers of customs, and surveyors of customs shall be appointed for the term of four years. (19 U. S. C. 5.)

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

(On p. 17 of the bill in the appropriation for the Customs Service, Treasury Department).

Provided, That the offices of seven comptrollers of customs, with annual salaries aggregating \$43,950 are hereby abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations upon the comptrollers of customs, their assistants and deputies, are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate regulations shall specify, and he is further authorized to designate the title by which such positions shall be officially known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment of any new positions in the Customs Service.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY					
Secretary's office, salaries-----	¹ \$399, 935	\$399, 935	\$380, 000	—\$19, 935	—\$19, 935
Smaller War Plants-----	² 150, 000, 000			—150, 000, 000	-----
Reimbursement to District of Columbia-----	² 27, 000	35, 000	35, 000	+8, 000	-----
Absentee voting-----	³ 1, 200, 000			—1, 200, 000	-----
District of Columbia black-out expenses-----	⁴ 1, 000, 000			—1, 000, 000	-----
Reduction in interest on farm mortgages-----	³ 24, 800, 000	22, 800, 000	21, 800, 000	—3, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
Payments to Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation-----	³ 9, 000, 000	8, 200, 000	7, 400, 000	—1, 600, 000	—800, 000
Reimbursement to carriers-----	(⁵)				-----
Foreign funds control-----	² 5, 000, 000	4, 350, 000	4, 100, 000	—900, 000	—250, 000
Division of Research and Statistics-----	182, 925	184, 800	170, 000	—12, 925	—14, 800
Division of Tax Research-----	(⁶)	(⁶)	116, 000	+116, 000	+116, 000
Office of Tax Legislative Counsel-----			74, 700	+74, 700	+74, 700

General Counsel's office, salaries-----	145, 925	149, 335	145, 925	-----	-3, 410
Personnel Division-----	7 175, 490	175, 490	160, 000	-15, 490	-15, 490
Chief Clerk, office of, salaries-----	8 293, 760	299, 000	290, 000	-3, 760	-9, 000
Contingent expenses-----	290, 000	260, 000	274, 300	-15, 700	+14, 300
Printing and binding-----	26, 600	27, 400	26, 600	-----	-800
Treasury Buildings: Operating force, salaries-----	455, 264	483, 400	483, 400	+28, 136	-----
Bureau of Accounts, salaries and expenses-----	9 699, 603	732, 280	700, 000	+397	-32, 280
Printing and binding-----	28, 000	39, 500	35, 000	+7, 000	-4, 500
Disbursement, Division of-----	10 2, 703, 413	3, 022, 598	2, 900, 000	+196, 587	-122, 598
Printing and binding-----	11 101, 593	104, 796	104, 796	+3, 203	-----
Contingent expenses, public moneys-----	300, 000	350, 000	350, 000	+50, 000	-----
Recoinage of minor coins-----	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-----	-----

¹ Includes \$134,280 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

² In First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

³ In Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

⁴ In Public Law 699.

⁵ Reappropriation of \$600,000.

⁶ Appropriated for, 1943, and estimated for, 1944, in Bureau of Internal Revenue.

⁷ Includes \$41,460 carried in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

⁸ Includes \$54,920 carried in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

⁹ Includes \$70,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

¹⁰ Includes \$920,000 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

¹¹ Includes \$47,693 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY—con.					
Contingent expenses, public moneys—Con.					
Recoinage of silver coins-----	\$350, 000	\$300, 000	\$200, 000	—\$150, 000	—\$100, 000
Relief of indigent of Alaska-----	30, 000	25, 000	25, 000	—5, 000	-----
Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered-----	50, 000	100, 000	75, 000	+25, 000	—25, 000
Unclaimed moneys, payment of-----	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-----	-----
Bureau of the Public Debt, salaries-----	2, 600, 000	4, 000, 000	3, 800, 000	+1, 200, 000	—200, 000
Printing and binding-----	12, 000	15, 000	15, 000	+3, 000	-----
Distinctive paper for United States securities-----	1, 296, 238	1, 241, 431	1, 241, 431	—54, 807	-----
Total, Office of Secretary of the Treasury, including special items--	201, 197, 746	47, 324, 965	44, 932, 152	—156, 265, 594	—2, 392, 813
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF UNITED STATES					
Salaries-----	1, 700, 000	3, 424, 900	2, 940, 000	+1, 240, 000	—484, 900
Contingent expenses-----	-----	-----	160, 000	+160, 000	+160, 000
Federal Reserve and national currency, salaries for redemption of (reimbursable)-----	58, 815	67, 095	64, 000	+5, 185	—3, 095

Printing and binding-----	¹² 37,000	35,000	35,000	-2,000	-----
Total, Treasurer's office-----	1,795,815	3,526,995	3,199,000	+1,403,185	-327,995
CUSTOMS SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	¹³ 22,525,535	22,525,535	22,481,585	-43,950	-43,950
Printing and binding-----	¹⁴ 93,000	90,000	85,000	-8,000	-5,000
Refunds, draw-backs, etc.-----	19,000,000	(¹⁵)	19,000,000	-----	+19,000,000
Total, Customs Service-----	41,618,535	22,615,535	41,566,585	-51,950	+18,951,050
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY					
Salaries-----	249,895	244,695	230,000	-19,895	-14,695
Printing and binding-----	25,000	20,000	18,000	-7,000	-2,000
Total, Office of Comptroller-----	274,895	264,695	248,000	-26,895	-16,695
INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU					
Expenses of assessing and collecting taxes--	¹⁶ 89,561,680	95,094,065	94,821,735	+5,260,055	-272,330
Refunding processing taxes, salaries and expenses-----	500,000	-----	-----	-500,000	-----
Refunding internal-revenue taxes-----	59,000,000	(¹⁷)	(¹⁷)	-59,000,000	-----

¹² Includes \$15,000 in the Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

¹³ Includes \$1,116,000 in the First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

¹⁴ Includes \$32,000 transferred from Department of Commerce.

¹⁵ Indefinite appropriation proposed.

¹⁶ Includes \$652,740 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943, and \$8,000,000 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

¹⁷ Indefinite appropriation.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU—continued					
Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska-----	\$5,000	\$4,500	\$3,000	—\$2,000	—\$1,500
Total, Bureau of Internal Revenue--	149,066,680	95,098,565	94,824,735	—54,241,945	—273,830
UNITED STATES PROCESSING TAX BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses-----	106,320			—106,320	
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	1,289,060	1,200,000	1,100,000	—189,060	—100,000
Printing and binding-----	5,000	4,500	4,000	—1,000	—500
Total, Bureau of Narcotics-----	1,294,060	1,204,500	1,104,000	—190,060	—100,500
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING					
Salaries and expenses-----	10,327,168	9,939,410	9,600,000	—727,168	—339,410
Printing and binding-----	5,500	5,500	5,500		
Total, Bureau of Engraving and Printing-----	10,332,668	9,944,910	9,605,500	—727,168	—339,410

SECRET SERVICE		70, 793	71, 873	71, 873	+1, 080	-----
Departmental salaries-----						
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes-----		11 1, 425, 970	1, 414, 850	1, 414, 850	-11, 120	-----
White House Police, salaries and expenses-----		354, 400	354, 400	354, 400		-----
Salaries and expenses, guard force-----		489, 640	532, 300	500, 000	+10, 360	-32, 300
Printing and binding-----		4, 000	4, 000	4, 000		-----
Total, Secret Service-----		2, 344, 803	2, 377, 423	2, 345, 123	+320	-32, 300
BUREAU OF THE MINT						
Director's Office, salaries and expenses-----		143, 470	152, 785	150, 000	+6, 530	-2, 785
Freight on bullion and coin-----		15, 000	10, 000	5, 000	-10, 000	-5, 000
Operation of mints and assay offices-----		3, 694, 960	3, 771, 370	3, 771, 370	+76, 410	-----
Printing and binding-----		6, 300	9, 000	8, 000	+1, 700	-1, 000
Presentation of medals-----			675			-675
Total, mints and assay offices-----		3, 859, 730	3, 943, 830	3, 934, 370	+74, 640	-9, 460
PROCUREMENT DIVISION, SUPPLY BRANCH						
Salaries and expenses-----		865, 397	865, 397	815, 000	-50, 397	-50, 397
Printing and binding-----		161, 500	161, 500	150, 000	-11, 500	-11, 500
Total, Procurement Division, Branch of Supply-----		1, 026, 897	1, 026, 897	965, 000	-61, 897	-61, 897
Total, Treasury Department, title I, regular annual appropriations-----		412, 918, 149	187, 328, 315	202, 724, 465	-210, 193, 684	+15, 396, 150

11 Of which \$350,500 was included in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with estimates, 1944
ANNUAL INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS					
Customs refunds and draw-backs-----	-----	\$19,000,000	-----	-----	---\$19,000,000
Internal-revenue refunds-----	-----	100,000,000	\$100,000,000	+ \$100,000,000	-----
Total, annual indefinite appropriations-----	-----	119,000,000	100,000,000	+ 100,000,000	---19,000,000
Total, title I, regular annual and annual indefinite appropriations--	\$412,918,149	306,328,315	302,724,465	-- 110,193,684	-3,603,856

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.					
<i>Salaries</i>					
Postmaster General, office of-----				+ \$5,011	-----
Office of Budget and Administrative Planning-----	\$231,989	\$237,000	\$237,000		
	25,000	27,500	27,500	+ 2,500	-----

First Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	425, 000	586, 900	570, 000	+ 145, 000	-\$16, 900
Second Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	610, 000	475, 000	460, 000	- 150, 000	- 15, 000
Third Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	820, 000	810, 000	780, 000	- 40, 000	- 30, 000
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	487, 630	485, 000	483, 000	- 4, 630	- 2, 000
Solicitor's office-----	140, 000	138, 000	130, 000	- 10, 000	- 8, 000
Chief inspector's office-----	262, 550	281, 000	274, 320	+ 11, 770	- 6, 680
Purchasing agent's office-----	49, 950	50, 200	49, 950	-----	- 250
Bureau of Accounts-----	¹⁸ 133, 640	328, 200	300, 000	+ 166, 360	- 28, 200
Total salaries-----	3, 185, 759	3, 418, 800	3, 311, 770	+ 126, 011	- 107, 030
<i>Contingent</i>					
Miscellaneous expenses, Washington-----	93, 932	115, 000	110, 000	+ 16, 068	- 5, 000
Printing and binding-----	1, 080, 000	1, 355, 000	1, 250, 000	+ 170, 000	- 105, 000
Total, contingent expenses, Washington, D. C.-----	1, 173, 932	1, 470, 000	1, 360, 000	+ 186, 068	- 110, 000
Grand total, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.-----	4, 359, 691	4, 888, 800	4, 671, 770	+ 312, 079	- 217, 030

¹⁸ Includes \$8,640 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1943.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
POSTAL SERVICE					
<i>Office of Postmaster General</i>					
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	\$3, 000	\$3, 000	\$3, 000	-----	-----
Personal property claims-----	50, 000	70, 000	70, 000	+\$20, 000	-----
Adjusted losses and contingencies-----	45, 000	65, 000	55, 000	+ 10, 000	-\$10, 000
Inspectors:					
Salaries of-----	2, 749, 500	3, 025, 500	2, 840, 500	+91, 000	-185, 000
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses of-----	743, 000	1, 089, 200	1, 001, 450	+258, 450	-87, 750
Clerks at headquarters-----	780, 370	866, 580	815, 000	+34, 630	-51, 580
Rewards, payment of-----	55, 000	55, 000	55, 000	-----	-----
Total, office of Postmaster General--	4, 425, 870	5, 174, 280	4, 839, 950	+ 414, 080	-334, 330
<i>First Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Postmasters-----	51, 750, 000	53, 500, 000	53, 500, 000	+1, 750, 000	-----
Assistant postmasters-----	8, 827, 800	9, 675, 000	9, 675, 000	+847, 200	-----

Clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices-----	229, 900, 000	239, 000, 000	239, 000, 000	+ 9, 100, 000	-----
Contract stations-----	1, 950, 000	2, 475, 000	2, 475, 000	+ 525, 000	-----
Separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices-----	420, 000	420, 000	420, 000	-----	-----
Unusual conditions at post offices-----	750, 000	500, 000	425, 000	- 325, 000	- 75, 000
Clerical services, third-class offices-----	8, 450, 000	8, 700, 000	8, 600, 000	+ 150, 000	- 100, 000
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices-----	2, 450, 000	2, 450, 000	2, 300, 000	- 150, 000	- 150, 000
Village delivery service-----	1, 625, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	- 125, 000	-----
Detroit River postal service-----	11, 960	11, 960	11, 960	-----	-----
Carfare and bicycle allowance including special-delivery carfare-----	1, 700, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	- 100, 000	-----
Letter carriers, City Delivery Service-----	162, 500, 000	165, 000, 000	165, 000, 000	+ 2, 500, 000	-----
Fees to special-delivery messengers-----	11, 000, 000	12, 500, 000	12, 200, 000	+ 1, 200, 000	- 300, 000
Rural Delivery Service-----	92, 200, 000	92, 200, 000	92, 200, 000	-----	-----
Total, office of First Assistant-----	573, 534, 760	589, 531, 960	588, 906, 960	+ 15, 372, 200	- 625, 000
<i>Second Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Inland transportation:					
Star Route Service (except Alaska)-----	12, 500, 000	15, 000, 000	14, 750, 000	+ 2, 250, 000	- 250, 000
Star routes in Alaska-----	180, 000	500, 000	500, 000	+ 320, 000	-----

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
POSTAL SERVICE—continued					
<i>Second Assistant Postmaster General—Con.</i>					
Inland transportation—Continued.					
Steamboat or other powerboat routes..	\$1, 650, 000	\$550, 000	\$550, 000	—\$1, 100, 000	-----
Railroad routes and mail-messenger service.....	126, 000, 000	118, 000, 000	118, 000, 000	—8, 000, 000	-----
Railway Mail Service:					
Salaries.....	60, 530, 175	60, 530, 175	60, 530, 175	-----	-----
Travel allowance to railway postal clerks.....	3, 375, 000	3, 500, 000	3, 500, 000	+125, 000	-----
Expenses, superintendents, chief clerks, etc.....	57, 500	67, 000	67, 000	+9, 500	-----
Rent, light, fuel, etc.....	430, 000	380, 000	380, 000	—50, 000	-----
By electric and cable cars.....	200, 000	220, 000	220, 000	+20, 000	-----
Foreign mail transportation (excluding foreign air mail).....	2, 410, 000	675, 000	675, 000	—1, 735, 000	-----
Foreign countries, balances due.....	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000	-----	-----

Foreign air-mail transportation-----	16, 055, 979	8, 000, 000	4, 500, 000	-11, 555, 979	-\$3, 500, 000
Indemnities for loss or injury of international mail-----	8, 000	8, 000	8, 000	-----	-----
Domestic air-mail transportation-----	24, 588, 115	23, 415, 400	22, 000, 000	-2, 588, 115	-1, 415, 400
Total, office of Second Assistant-----	250, 234, 769	233, 095, 575	227, 930, 175	-22, 304, 594	-5, 165, 400
<i>Third Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards-----	5, 450, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-450, 000	-----
Indemnity for loss of registered mail, etc.---	550, 000	750, 000	750, 000	+200, 000	-----
Unpaid money orders-----	190, 000	190, 000	190, 000	-----	-----
Total, office of Third Assistant-----	6, 190, 000	5, 940, 000	5, 940, 000	-250, 000	-----
<i>Fourth Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Stationery, equipment, and supplies-----	3, 700, 000	3, 600, 000	3, 500, 000	-200, 000	-100, 000
Equipment shops-----	1, 650, 000	1, 650, 000	1, 650, 000	-----	-----
Rent, light, and fuel-----	10, 130, 000	10, 442, 000	10, 350, 000	+220, 000	-92, 000
Pneumatic-tube service (New York)-----	540, 628	535, 000	535, 000	-5, 628	-----
Pneumatic-tube service (Boston)-----	24, 000	24, 000	24, 000	-----	-----
Vehicle service-----	16, 262, 900	17, 395, 900	17, 200, 000	+937, 100	-195, 900
Transportation of equipment-----	376, 000	400, 000	385, 000	+9, 000	-15, 000

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1943, the estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1944—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1943	Budget estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with appropriations for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with estimates, 1944
POSTAL SERVICE—continued					
<i>Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—Con.</i>					
Public buildings, maintenance and operation:					
Operating force.....	\$24,549,945	\$27,250,000	\$27,000,000	+\$2,450,055	—\$250,000
Operating supplies.....	6,300,000	6,000,000	5,800,000	—500,000	—200,000
Furniture, etc.....	700,000	600,000	550,000	—150,000	—50,000
Total, office of Fourth Assistant.....	64,233,473	67,896,900	66,994,000	+2,760,527	—902,900
Total, Postal Service.....	898,618,872	901,638,715	894,611,085	—4,007,787	—7,027,630
Total, Post Office Department.....	4,359,691	4,888,800	4,671,770	+312,079	—217,030
Grand total, title II.....	902,978,563	906,527,515	899,282,855	—3,695,708	—7,244,660
Grand total, titles II and I, annual appropriations.....	1,315,896,712	1,212,855,830	1,202,007,320	—113,889,392	—10,848,510







United States
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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 89

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1943

No 18

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, February 4, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Freely Thou givest, gracious Lord, and Thy precept teaches us that only he lives who has learned not to withhold. Oh, save us from an unfruitful waiting upon a struggling humanity that still has a long path to tread for redemption from the wild fires of scorn and hate, and before a new morning with its advancing light is irradiating this embattled world. Oh, save it from the rebel works, murmuring in the wilderness with their gilded iniquity, seeking to rock the freedoms of man with their inhumanity and shame.

Heavenly Father, do Thou bless abundantly our own United States; in humble gratitude may it in turn seek to bless Thee; help every citizen of every race to lift up the sunken, appealing ruins of wicked war into a redeemed world. Remind us, blessed Lord, that our splendid might reaches its coronation in being tolerant and brotherly, following Him who taught us all to say, "Our Father." We praise Thee that life hidden in the Divine One requires neither crown nor title to reflect the imperial majesty of its manhood. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

RESIGNATION FROM A COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1943.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee

on Claims. This action has been made necessary by the pressure of other duties which makes it impossible to do my share of the work on the Claims Committee.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT RAMSPECK.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, following the legislative business and any other special orders heretofore made, my colleague the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE] be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a magazine article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the other special orders and the conclusion of the legislative business, I be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the conclusion of the other special orders, I be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a communication from the chief of police of the Bethlehem Steel Co.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

QUIT CODDLING THE JAPS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks, and that they may appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the National Tribune.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1648, Rept. No. 87) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 3]

Allen, Ill.	Hendricks	Ramey
Arnold	Holmes, Mass.	Reece, Tenn.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Jones	Reed, Ill.
Bland	Keogh	Richards
Boykin	Kerr	Satterfield
Buckley	Kirwan	Schuetz
Capozzoli	Klein	Sheridan
Carson, Ohio	Lea	Short
Cochran	Lesinski	Smith, Ohio
Crosser	Lewis, Colo.	Sparkman
Cullen	Lynch	Starnes, Ala.
Day	McGregor	Stockman
Domengeaux	Marcantonio	Sullivan
Douglas	Miller, Pa.	Summers, Tex.
Elliott	Norton	Talbot
Ellis	O'Leary	Taylor
Engel	O'Toole	Voorhis, Calif.
Gamble	Peterson, Fla.	Weichel, Ohio
Gibson	Pfeifer	Whelchel, Ga.
Hall	Phillips	White
Edwin Arthur Price		Zimmerman
Hays	Rabaut	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 370 Members have answered their names. A quorum.

On motion by Mr. LUDLOW, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution (H. Res. 97), and move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing committees of the House of Representatives, as follows:

Library: DONALD L. O'TOOLE (chairman), New York; GRAHAM A. BARDEN, North Carolina.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce: JOHN P. NEWSOME, Alabama.

Judiciary: MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN, Ohio.

Banking and Currency: MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, Nevada.

The resolution was agreed to.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation:

FEBRUARY 3, 1943.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I respectfully tender my resignation from the following committees: World War Veterans' Legislation; War Claims; Immigration and Naturalization; Coinage, Weights, and Measures; Library; Elections No. 2.

I am taking this action in order to be eligible for another committee assignment.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN NEWSOME.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert a short editorial appearing in the Boston Herald of Friday, January 29.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Providence Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech delivered by Hon. J. Melville Broughton, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate shall continue for 8 hours, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the other half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1648, with Mr. COURTNEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 50 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I present the first of the appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1944 with a very realistic conception of the intense desire of the American people, amounting to a mandate, that the Congress of the United States shall proceed to chart a course of the most rigid economy in nondefense expenditures and shall place effective curbs on our overgrown and vigorous bureaucracy, which has become such a dominant force in our national life and which is threatening to stifle free enterprise.

The one outstanding lesson of the recent election, a warning, as I conceive it, to Democrats and Republicans alike, and which ought to sink deeply into the consciousness of this House, is that the people know, even if we may not, that this Government of ours is getting too far away from the Constitution and that there needs to be a change of direction and a return to fundamental moorings; that the people are deeply stirred by glaring evidences of waste and extravagance and that they are alarmed by seeing the long outstretched arm of bureaucracy reaching out into every community, every business, and every home and exercising ever-increasing authority over the American way of life. They find that in the period from January 1, 1941, to December 9, 1942, 659 Executive orders were issued—mostly orders originating in the bureaus at Washington—and thus we are witnessing the metamorphosis from the Government of our fathers in the direction of a government by bureaucrats, a lethal process which, unless checked, could easily transform our Government "of the people, by the people, and for the people" from its original form and mold to a great Washington superbureaucracy.

During the last 10 years—January 1, 1933, to December 9, 1942—3,556 Executive orders have been issued, many of which, drafted in the bureaus, have had the effect of law and thus have substituted the will of bureau chiefs for the will of our legislative branch of government that was established to make the laws. During the same 10 years only 4,300 public laws have been enacted by Congress. Think of it! As a Member of this body that was established to make the laws of our country, of which you also are Members, I point out to you that the number of Executive orders issued during the last decade almost equals the number of public laws enacted by Congress. Congressional authority, which means the authority of the people, is weakened and paralyzed to the extent that the country is governed by bureau-inspired orders.

I am not going to hold any post mortem on this occasion, to try to fix the responsibility for this great bureaucracy that has been built up in Washington. If the executive establishment is to blame for excessive zeal in bureaucracy building, Congress, by the same token, must be condemned for ignoble complacency in too easily surrendering its powers. I am not going to blame anybody, but I do maintain that a situation is being created that must be corrected, if constitutional government, founded on rule by the people, is to survive.

The people are looking to this Congress as never before to see that these untoward trends are corrected; to see that the operations of government are brought within the four corners of the Constitution and kept there; to see that the rights of the States, localities, and individual citizens are made secure—and this wish of the people is a challenge to all of us, Democrats and Republicans alike. It is not a partisan question, and partisan politics should not be allowed to enter into it. It is a fundamental question of what is best for America now and for our children and children's children down through the ages.

PEOPLE ARE THINKING IN TERMS OF JEFFERSON

The people of America everywhere are turning away from the Tugwell bureaucratic type of thinking, with its ideas of killing little pigs and converting them into soap grease, plowing under every third row of cotton, and paying farmers for what they do not raise. That kind of thinking is not Democratic thinking. It is not Republican thinking. It is an exotic brand of thinking which can never successfully be transplanted to American soil. More and more—and I can sense it everywhere—the people of America, Democrats and Republicans alike, are turning to the sound thinking of Thomas Jefferson, who dwelt upon economy in government as a primal virtue, and who asserted that "the government is best that governs the least."

From out of the background of history comes Thomas Jefferson to aid us in the solution of the paramount problems of this tragic era. We in this House will do well if we will sit at the feet of Jefferson

and gain inspiration from his ideas of economy and constitutional government.

In the reconstruction of thought and procedure which must take place if we follow the election returns, this House is destined to have its important part. If ever there was a time when Congress should rise to the heights of its responsibilities as a defender of constitutional government against the encroachments of bureaucracy, that time is now, and I have faith to believe that this Congress is going to make itself both known and felt as the instrumentality of government closest to the people.

In this evolution the Appropriations Committee, presided over by the able and resourceful gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], which has initial control over the purse strings, is in a position to assert a wholesome and effective national leadership, and I am sure that in the manner of its discharge of its heavy duties and responsibilities at this crucial time our committee will justify itself. We will vote to the Commander in Chief every dollar needed to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, colossal though the amounts will be. There will be no niggardliness about war appropriations, but we will be watchful against waste in war as well as civil expenditures; and, if I correctly sense the situation, nondefense, nonessential estimates will be cut as never before. Blanket-check appropriations are out of the window.

CONSCIENTIOUS EFFORT TO REDUCE APPROPRIATIONS

In the preparation of the bill now before us we members of the subcommittee have made a diligent, earnest, conscientious effort to scrutinize every item and to apply the rule of economy wherever possible. In many days of tedious hearings we heard a large number of witnesses, including the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, who gave us the over-all picture of their Departments. In the deliberations of our subcommittee members belonging to opposing political parties worked together in common devotion to the country's best interest, thus again justifying the tradition that we park our politics in the anteroom. Our few differences of opinion were settled amicably on the basis of majority rule. I wish to testify to my great esteem for the members of our subcommittee—Messrs. O'NEAL, MAHON, CURLEY, TABER, KEEFE, and DWORSHAK—and to say how highly I value the privilege of serving with these very able men, and I would like also to express publicly my deep appreciation of the helpful services of our efficient clerk, George Harvey.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

It will aid in a better understanding of the bill now before us—the one making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments—if we will just remember that both of the Departments embraced in this bill are primarily and essentially service establishments. There is not a dollar in this bill for the purchase of land; there is not a dollar in it for the construction of buildings; there is not a dollar in the bill that is

not for salaries for services to be performed or for materials, equipment, research, or other facilities essential in the rendering of services.

The picture in both departments is one of vast, almost amazing, expansion in the various fields of service. An example in the Treasury Department is an enormous increase in the load of checks issued by the Division of Disbursement and paid by the United States Treasurer. The Division of Disbursement estimates that it will handle in 1944 a total of checks, bonds, and collections, 71,314,115 items, as against 61,434,882 items in 1942, an increase in round figures of 10,000,000 items. Even more staggering is the increase in postal business. Through its 43,638 post offices and 6,480 branches and stations, the Postal Establishment during the fiscal year 1942 transported and delivered 30,117,633,460 pieces of mail, weighing 3,244,719 tons, an increase of 881,842,132 pieces of mail and 120,492 tons over the fiscal year 1941. Reports from the 187 largest post offices, which produce approximately 64 percent of our postal revenue, for the first 5 months of the current fiscal year 1943, show a continued increase in special service transactions as follows:

	Percent of increase
Pieces of paid registry.....	122.61
Pieces of free registry.....	61.82
Pieces of insured.....	31.67
Pieces of c. o. d.....	7.40
Pieces of special delivery.....	13.61
Money orders issued.....	18.25

It is axiomatic that the mails have to be moved and we must provide the funds to handle them, and when we consider, in addition to the enormous expansion in the volume of mail and postal services, the very large but as yet indeterminate item of the Saturday overtime cost, due to recent legislation, a reduction in postal appropriations was difficult of accomplishment. However, by inserting the pruning knife wherever we thought it could be done without impairing vital activities we did make reductions in the estimates of both the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the summation of which is as follows:

Treasury Department

Total of estimates presented by the Department to the Bureau of the Budget...	\$528,985,805
Total allowed by the Budget...	306,328,315
Total carried in this bill.....	302,724,416

Post Office Department

Total of estimates presented by the Department to the Bureau of the Budget.....	\$927,077,786
Total allowed by the Budget...	906,527,515
Total carried in this bill.....	899,282,855

Both Departments

Total of estimates of both Departments combined presented to the Bureau of the Budget.....	\$1,456,063,591
Total allowed by the Budget...	1,212,855,830
Total carried in this bill.....	1,202,007,320

COMPARISON OF 1944 APPROPRIATIONS WITH 1943

The bill which we present today carries for 1944 a total of \$113,889,392 below the appropriations for the two Departments in the 1943 bill. The total for the Treasury Department is \$110,193,684 below the appropriations for 1943, and the total for the Post Office Department is

\$3,695,708 below the appropriations for 1943.

MORGENTHAU AN INTERESTING WITNESS

One of the most interesting witnesses before our subcommittee was the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau. He occupied the stand for a good half day. To those who enjoy entertaining reading I would commend perusal of his testimony, pages 1 to 49 of the hearings. He gave us a broad view of the banking situation, which he pronounced "As sound, or more sound than at any time since 1933" and of the business of the country, over half of which, he ventured to say, is now devoted directly to the war effort. He told us of his plans to finance the war and to expand the revenue service to provide for the processing of 8,500,000 additional income-tax returns, due to lowered exemption features of the new legislation. He saw no danger of runaway inflation at present, but said that is something that has to be watched "every single minute."

There are lots of ways of meeting inflation—

He said—

but I do not know of any more effective way of meeting it than through taxation. We have not even begun to approach the tax burden in Canada.

CONDEMNS SILVER PURCHASE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman care to yield or does he not wish to be interrupted?

Mr. LUDLOW. I shall be pleased to yield to my friend the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. While the gentleman is discussing Mr. Morgenthau's testimony, will the gentleman give us some enlightenment as to his opinion concerning the Silver Purchase Acts and the vast stock piles—upward of almost 3,000,000,000 ounces of silver—now tarnishing at West Point on the Hudson?

Mr. LUDLOW. I believe I can answer that best by quoting the exact language of the Secretary of the Treasury.

One of the high lights of his testimony was his unqualified condemnation of the silver purchase subsidy.

If it were left to me I would strike the silver legislation right off the books—

He said.

Speaking of the need of the vast accumulation of silver in the production of implements of war, he said:

Left to our own devices we would be in favor of striking all silver legislation off of the books and make it possible for us to make use of the silver, other than that which is back of the outstanding currency, available for war purposes.

It was brought out in Mr. Morgenthau's testimony that the gross public debt at the end of the current fiscal year will be about \$136,000,000,000, but he would not venture an opinion as to what would be a safe debt limit. On that point, he said:

We have a war on our hands, and we must win it, and under those conditions the debt limit question will have to take a back seat.

FARMERS' IMPROVED FINANCIAL POSITION

We reduced the estimate for payments to Federal land banks on account of re-

ductions in interest rate on mortgages from \$22,800,000 to \$21,800,000 and the estimate of payments to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation from \$8,200,000 to \$7,400,000. These payments cover the difference between the interest rates which the loan contracts bear and the statutory rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent which Congress has provided shall be collected on these loans. The average contract rate, estimated as of June 30 next, is 4.863 percent. The number of outstanding loans in both categories has declined every year for 7 consecutive years, and the rate at which the farmers are now repaying their loans, and repaying them in full, led our subcommittee to believe that both estimates would stand a reduction. If this should turn out to be overoptimism, no harm could be done and no one's interests would be jeopardized, as these payments are a legal obligation and the difference would be covered by a deficiency appropriation. It will be noted on page 68 of the hearings that Dr. C. W. Warburton, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, sent me a letter voluntarily proposing that these estimates be reduced in the sums of \$500,000 and \$400,000, respectively, on account of the improving farm financial picture.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

For Foreign Funds Control we allowed \$4,100,000, which is \$250,000 below the Budget estimate and \$900,000 below the appropriation for 1943. The funds of 35 countries are now blocked under Executive Order 8389, which set up the Foreign Funds Control, and the total amount of the blocked property is \$8,500,000,000. This is an involuntary control, except for China, which asked that its property be taken over under a freeze order. There is no compensation for managing these foreign-owned properties, as it is a measure in the interest of and for the protection of America. In the last fiscal year the Control returned, unused, \$478,000 of its appropriation. One of its functions, that of supervising business enterprises, has been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, and it is believed the Control can get along with the appropriation we have allowed.

NEW ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

In the Treasury appropriations for the fiscal year 1943 we allowed \$150,000 to begin the creation of a new streamlined system of Government accounting and reports under the Bureau of Accounts, as provided for in Executive Order No. 8512. A good start has been made toward the establishment of that system, from which much benefit is expected in the way of bringing order and efficiency out of a very disordered, imperfect, and lackadaisical Government accounting service. The subcommittee noted that a very pleasing harmony exists between the Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office in the construction of this new governmental accounting machinery, and we allowed \$150,000 to continue the work.

Because of the mounting load on the Bureau of Disbursement, we allowed that bureau an appropriation of \$2,900,000,

which is \$196,587 more than its combined regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1943.

For a similar reason we allowed an appropriation of \$3,800,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Public Debt, an increase of \$1,200,000 over the amount provided for the current fiscal year. In the varied activities and operations connected with financing the war this Bureau is functioning in high gear, and its costs of operation have shot upward. When a loan has been outstanding for two years it automatically is taken over from the expenses of loans roll to the Bureau of the Public Debt for permanent servicing and this is piling up work on the Bureau rapidly as the public debt grows.

MONEY FOR SALE OF BONDS

For the indefinite appropriation, "Expenses of loans," we allowed \$57,000,000 as against a Budget estimate of \$58,600,000, and \$45,000,000 for the current fiscal year. We believe that an appropriation of \$12,000,000 above the current year's figure will suffice, but if it should fall short a deficiency will be entertained. This appropriation covers a budget allocation of \$9,300,000 for the sale of war savings bonds and stamps, a decrease of \$2,700,000 below this year's allocation for that purpose. The War Savings Staff asked the Budget for \$12,000,000, and the Budget reduced the estimate to \$9,300,000 and directed that the cut be applied to the expenditure for printing and binding. For printing and binding the staff had well over \$4,000,000 in the fiscal year 1942, and the amount it has in the present fiscal year is \$5,300,000, while the amount involved in the appropriation estimate for 1944 is only \$2,288,000. Harold N. Graves, Director of War Savings sales, told us that his organization will stand on the Budget figure and make every effort to reduce its printing and binding costs accordingly. It is interesting to know that about 275,000 persons are now engaged in selling War bonds under Mr. Graves's direction, of whom only 1,250, including 350 in Washington and 850 in the field receive any compensation whatever for their services. It is estimated that 50,000,000 people now own bonds of the E series, which is the bond of \$25 maturity value. The goal of the bond-selling campaign is \$1,000,000,000 a month. At the present time 160,000 firms have the pay-roll voluntary deduction plan as compared with 10,000 a year ago, and 23,600,000 persons in private firms and Government agencies are now having money deducted from their pay every month to buy bonds.

TREASURY'S BIG LOAD

An idea of the expansion of work in the Office of Treasurer of the United States may be obtained from the fact that he expects to clear the enormous total of 161,700,000 checks in 1944 as against 138,385,000 in 1943, an increase of 23,315,000. We allowed him an increase of \$200,000 over his 1943 appropriation to cover the cost of increased operations.

ELIMINATION OF COMPTROLLERS

We have taken an economy step which we hope will have the support of Con-

gress by writing into this bill a provision for the elimination of comptrollers in the Customs Service. There are seven of these officers. The following information in regard to the locations of the offices, dates of expiration of terms of service, and salaries paid was furnished to us by the Bureau of Customs.

Place	Date of expiration	Salary
New York.....	Nov. 30, 1945	\$8,750
Philadelphia.....	May 31, 1946	6,000
Boston.....	Dec. 16, 1946	5,600
Baltimore.....	Feb. 28, 1938	6,000
New Orleans.....	Aug. 15, 1941	6,000
Chicago.....	Mar. 30, 1942	6,000
San Francisco.....	Nov. 21, 1939	* 5,600
Total.....		43,950

Comptrollers of customs, it was brought out in our investigation, are political appointees who perform no duties that cannot be performed by other employees in each office, who, as a rule, are much more familiar with the work. Assistant comptrollers are civil-service employees who in every case have been selected from among qualified customs employees who were appointed into the service through competitive civil-service examination. If the comptrollers were abolished, the present assistant comptrollers with the existing organization, would carry on without the slightest inconvenience, and the taxpayers would be saved \$43,950 annually. That these offices can be dispensed with is shown by the fact that the comptrollership of customs at San Francisco, one of the seven places, has been vacant since November 21, 1939, without the least detriment to the public service. Comptrollers are appointed for 4 years, but when their terms expire they continue to serve unmolested, several of the present incumbents being now in that status. In 1940 the House, with Treasury Department backing, passed legislation to abolish the comptrollers, but it was stopped by Senate opposition. At that time E. R. Ballinger, of the Office of Secretary of the Treasury, was questioned by this subcommittee:

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you think this position could be dispensed with without injury to the public service?

Mr. BALLINGER. Yes, sir; in my opinion they can be dispensed with, because in every office we have competent assistants who are well qualified to do that particular job.

On account of war impacts, the customs business has receded since 1940, and, if comptrollers were nonessential at that time, they are doubly nonessential now. Here is an opportunity to show that our service to the cause of economy is not mere lip service. Let us give the taxpayers a break by wiping these useless positions out of existence.

REFUNDS AND DRAW-BACKS

The Bureau of Customs came before us with a request, urgently supported by importers from New York and Boston, that we change the appropriation for customs refunds and draw-backs from an annual specific appropriation to an indefinite appropriation. In justice to our obligations as members of the Ap-

propriations Committee we could not see our way clear to do this because an indefinite appropriation is removed from the watchful eye of the committee and we felt that the proponents should come before us with an annual justification and showing of need. It may be that in some instances importers suffer a hardship by delay in receiving the refunds due them, but this can never be for a long period, as Congress acts promptly on requests for deficiencies to replenish this fund.

On the other hand, we did yield to the request of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that internal revenue tax refunds be changed from a specific to an indefinite appropriation, but the cases are entirely dissimilar due to the enactment by the last Congress of the withholding tax. There was abundant expert testimony by revenue officials that, with the withholding tax entering the picture, the internal revenue refund system cannot be operated except on an indefinite appropriation basis. Estimates of the amount of withholding tax refunds ran as high as half a billion dollars a year, but it was contended that the prospect is so speculative and obscure that any definite appropriation figure would be a mere guess in the dark, with which our subcommittee agreed.

Most of these refunds, I may say, will be refunds to poorer people in small amounts, and we felt it would be very unjust to set up an arrangement that would prevent them from securing their money promptly.

INCREASE FOR INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU

The broadening of the tax base has placed on the Bureau of Internal Revenue a vast additional burden, and to cope with this burden we allowed the Bureau an increase of \$5,532,385 over its 1943 appropriation of \$89,561,680. Of this increase, \$5,308,452 will pay for personal services. Five thousand five hundred and four permanent field employees who were employed for a fractional part of the fiscal year 1943 will be paid for a full year in 1944 at an added cost of \$4,672,217.

FEW ARMY DRUG ADDICTS

For the continued maintenance of the Bureau of Narcotics through 1944 we allowed \$1,100,000, which, though a reduction of \$100,000 below the Budget estimate, will enable the Bureau, we think, to carry on in its usual effective way. Dr. H. L. Anslinger, the Commissioner of Narcotics, gave us a very hopeful picture of drug addiction in the armed forces. On page 484 of the hearings this testimony appears:

Mr. LUDLOW. What do the Army enlistments show so far as drug addicts are concerned, compared with the other war?

Mr. ANSLINGER. In the last war, out of some 4,500,000 men there were 3,000 rejected for drug addicts as such. Out of the present Army of 4,000,000 men, so far as we know, not more than 100 have been rejected because of drug addiction which is a very heartening thing, because the last war created an army of drug addicts. Now this time they are weeding them out. This we did not do in the last war.

Mr. LUDLOW. What could you say about drug addiction in general; is it on the increase or decrease?

Mr. ANSLINGER. It is down so far that it is a bit startling.

GOOD WORK IN REDUCING COUNTERFEITING

A similar encouraging report in respect to counterfeiting was made to us by Frank J. Wilson, Chief of the Secret Service:

Tell us about counterfeiting. Is it increasing or decreasing?

He was asked. He replied:

I am very glad to report, Mr. Chairman, that counterfeiting is decreasing and that it has shown a decided decrease since we started a new method of fighting counterfeiting.

This new method included the showing of a motion picture on counterfeiting which reached over 8,000,000 people and the Nation-wide circulation of a 32-page booklet on the detection of counterfeit money entitled "Know Your Money."

FINE SCHEME THAT DIDN'T WORK

A new industry, however, is the attempted counterfeiting of War Savings stamps of the 25-cent denomination, but before any could be put in circulation the Secret Service arrested 6 defendants and seized \$52,000 worth of War Savings stamps, with the entire plant and equipment. It was a fine imitation and a fine scheme but it didn't work.

POSTAL VOLUME AN ALL HIGH

Postal volume is now an all-time high and the picture in that department is one of vast and unprecedented expansion with very unreliable indices to determine direction and progress with precision. The department estimates that its audited cash expenditure in the fiscal year 1944 will be \$903,527,515, and its audited revenue will be \$910,000,000 by which token it will find itself with a comfortable over-all surplus of \$3,472,485 at the end of the fiscal year 1944. But it is very doubtful whether that attractive surplus will stand up in the finals. Every time the postal service approaches the black something happens to set it back. This time one of the retarding factors is the new Saturday overtime law which gives time and a half on Saturday in lieu of compensatory time on some other day of the week. Shortage of manpower in the postal service is making it impossible to grant compensatory time and is throwing large blocks of employees over into the Saturday overtime bracket and that coveted 1944 postal surplus of \$3,472,485 probably will be nothing more than a will-o'-the-wisp, after all. At the most, postal estimates of receipts and expenditures are but little more than "best guesses" as the department at present has no cost ascertainment facilities that are worthy of the name. Postmaster General Walker, a shrewd businessman and fine executive, lamented that while fate has placed him at the head of the largest business organization in the world—the United States Postal Service—it has given him no means to determine his factors of cost, which seemed to him incongruous, as it did also to us, so we provided in this bill funds whereby he may set up what we hope will be adequate cost ascertainment facilities under the Bureau of Accounts.

In all probability this cost ascertainment unit is going to find the promise of

a future surplus completely illusory. Saturday overtime is likely to grow like a rolling snowball, for the manpower problem in the Postal Service is one of increasing seriousness. So far, more than 25,000 postal employees have joined the armed forces and in many instances the reserves of substitutes have been sapped to depletion.

Other unprecedented items of cost are further operating to throw the Post Office Department off of its financial balance. Among these is the free mailing privilege to the soldiers. On the basis of 6,000,000 men in the service the postal establishment is now handling 1,453,920,000 pieces of first-class mail per year free, resulting in lost revenue of \$43,617,600 per annum at 3 cents per piece.

FREE MAIL 1 PIECE IN EVERY 10

The ordinary citizen of this country, and I think it is true of Members of this House, will be surprised to learn that including free mail to soldiers, penalty mail, franked mail, and so forth, 1 out of every 10 pieces of mail is handled by the Postal Service without the payment of any postage whatever. One-tenth of the vast volume of mail in number of pieces is handled free. Without the free mail to soldiers the ratio of free to paid mailings would be 1 to 20.

PENALTY MAIL THE BÊTE NOIR OF THE DEPARTMENT

Penalty mail—the free mail of Government departments, bureaus, commissions, and so forth—has become one of the Department's biggest and sorest problems. It is growing by leaps and bounds. The Postmaster General told us—see page 7 of the hearings—that he estimates the loss of revenue in the fiscal year 1942 on account of penalty mail was \$71,000,000, and the first 6 months of 1943 show that this stride is being accelerated. The number of pieces of penalty mail in 1942 was 1,516,015,444 as against 1,233,563,721 in 1941 and 999,138,119 in 1940.

CONGRESSIONAL MAIL ON DECLINE

Meanwhile franked mail—the free mail of Members of Congress—has been showing a steady decrease. In 1940 there were 45,136,539 pieces of franked mail on which, if postage had been paid at regular rates, the revenue would have been \$1,217,561. In 1941 the franked mailings decreased to 30,920,380 pieces on which the postage at regular rates would have been \$926,843. There was a still further decrease in 1942 when the number of pieces of franked mailings was 24,460,040 and the loss of revenue was only \$767,028.

What should be done in respect to putting a curb on penalty mail is a matter to be considered by a legislative committee and does not come within the purview of the Appropriations Committee, but there was a very pronounced opinion among our members, as well as among the witnesses from the Department, that something should be done to keep the situation from getting entirely out of bounds. A department, bureau, or other activity may put out all the free mail it chooses to issue, just so it is official. Only the sky is the limit. Some members of our subcommittee were inclined to the view, which seemed to meet with favor among postal witnesses, that

the problem of restricting penalty mail to proper bounds could be solved if Congress were to make definite appropriations for postage to the various units in the executive establishments and require those units to justify their postage needs in estimates before the Appropriations Committee.

POST-OFFICE INSPECTORS

We had presented to us a request for 100 additional post-office inspectors, with an annual salary obligation of \$260,000, and with a commensurate increase in clerical personnel and the related travel item. The Postmaster General, when he was before us, very impressively stated the need of additional inspector personnel. There are now 750 inspectors, of whom 141 are assigned to postal work in connection with the military forces. A very important part of the inspection service is the examination of post offices in order to recommend improvements in service and to guard against defalcations. The ideal arrangement would be an examination of every one of the 43,638 post offices once a year, but, of course, that is obviously impossible, and in extreme cases examinations have been made only once in 3 or 4 years.

Of the value of the inspection service there can be no doubt. It has been described as the eyes and the ears of the Postmaster General. Its possibilities of usefulness are almost unlimited and unquestionably a thousand or more inspectors would find plenty to do, but it is a costly service and its expansion must be held within reasonable limitations.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield, with pleasure, to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. HARE. I notice from the hearings that the number of inspectors was increased last year.

Mr. LUDLOW. One hundred new inspectors were allowed last year.

Mr. HARE. The Department also asks an increase this year. I do not mean to criticize the work of the inspectors, but I notice that the backlog of cases has increased from 61,000 to 72,000 as compared with a year ago. In other words, as the number of inspectors has increased, the number of cases left over at the end of the year has increased somewhat correspondingly. The gentleman from Indiana is quite astute and is also a philosopher; I was wondering whether or not he has made any study for the purpose of determining whether or not the backlog of cases should not decrease annually in proportion to the increase of inspectors, by finding out the predominant violations of the law and seeing if it were possible to decrease these violations. I had the impression when all postmasters were placed under the classified civil service and became familiar with the duties of their offices that there would be increased efficiency in the administration of these offices and necessarily a decrease in the number of cases making it necessary for the services of inspectors.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman certainly reasons logically. If we were to

consider only normal times, he would be eminently correct, but the war has terrifically dislocated the inspection service as it has everything else, and added vast new obligations and vast new categories of service; and the regular operations have been disturbed and diverted on that account.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana has consumed 50 minutes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in recent years we have been most liberal in building up the force, and last year we allowed for the appointment of 100 additional inspectors. In this bill we have granted 25 more inspectors, which, we believe, will materially reduce the load on the inspection service.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES

We allowed an increase of \$1,750,000 for the payment of compensation to postmasters, raising the amount from the appropriation of \$51,750,000 in 1943 to \$53,500,000 in 1944. Under the law postmasters are paid on the basis of the receipts of their offices. When the receipts warrant they are entitled to an increase of compensation and this appropriation is nothing more than a mathematical adjustment. The same is true in reference to assistant postmasters, for whom we allowed an increase of \$847,200 to cover statutory requirements.

BUDGET ESTIMATES ALLOWED FOR CLERKS AND CARRIERS

For the great blocks of postal employees, including clerks, of whom there were 85,162 on November 30 last, and city delivery carriers, of whom there were 58,531 on the same date, we allowed the exact Budget estimates, \$239,000,000 in the case of clerks and \$165,000,000 in the case of carriers.

In all probability the Budget figures, which we allowed, will prove to be below the actual cost of the clerical and city delivery services by millions of dollars, but no harm can be done by appropriating the amounts estimated for, as the Department has authority to employ all of the clerks and carriers necessary to handle the mails and then to return to Congress for deficiency appropriations to cover the cost when the needs of the service can be better ascertained. That has been the rule for years and it has worked satisfactorily.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. ANGELL. Is any increase allowed in this bill for postal employees? I receive a great many letters complaining that they have not had an increase in pay for years.

Mr. LUDLOW. I may say to the gentleman that we have no authority in that matter. It was not before us. It could not come before us without a legislative authorization. It will have to be brought up later and can be brought about only when legislation is passed by Congress.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Will this bill as reported by the gentleman's committee permit of any increase

to these low-paid employees of the Postal Service whose salaries have not been increased for many years?

Mr. LUDLOW. It would require legislation to adjust the salaries. We have not, therefore, carried any increase in this bill. We could not do so.

Mr. ANGELL. May I say, if the gentleman will permit, it seems to me these Government employees in the Postal Service should be given increases in pay, while we are increasing the pay of Government employees in various other lines, particularly war activities. I understand we have not given the postal employees increases in 17 years. They are grossly underpaid. If we cannot provide for these long-deserved increases in this bill, I hope legislation will be passed before we end this session. The increased cost of living is a heavy load upon these underpaid Government employees.

Mr. LUDLOW. Personally, I am very sympathetic with the gentleman's suggestion, because the postal employees have not had an increase in salary for 17 years. The cost of living meanwhile has gone up tremendously and I think they have a very good case, but that has to be handled by legislation. I am in favor of such legislation. It cannot be handled by this bill.

Mr. BENDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. I commend the gentleman's fine statement except for his last comment about postmasters receiving an increase, and that increase being a mathematical transaction. As the business increases they get an increase in compensation.

Mr. LUDLOW. By statute.

Mr. BENDER. By statute; yes. The point the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] makes is something that interests all of us. Why is it that these regular employees of the Government, the people who come closest to the families in our communities, are treated so niggardly? Why is not some effort made to compensate them in accordance with the regular increase that has been given other employees?

Mr. LUDLOW. Again I express my sympathy in line with the gentleman's suggestion. I think that is on the way. That legislation is on the way through Congress now. There is existing legislation authorizing automatic receipts to postmasters and assistant postmasters, based on receipts.

Mr. BENDER. It has been on the way for the last 4 years and it has never reached home plate.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman appreciates that we are an appropriation committee. We cannot appropriate money unless authorized to do so by an act of Congress.

Mr. BENDER. I have no complaint about the gentleman or the committee.

Mr. LUDLOW. We cannot do anything about it. No matter what amount is appropriated the Department can pay no salary greater than the schedule fixed in the statute.

Mr. BENDER. I think it desirable to call this condition to the attention of the

Congress at this time, when appropriations are being made.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think that is entirely proper, and I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. BENDER. The 10-percent increase granted other Government employees did not apply to the postal men; is that correct?

Mr. LUDLOW. All employees who did not receive an increase under the overtime provisions of the new law were granted a 10-percent flat increase.

Mr. BENDER. When was the last law passed?

Mr. LUDLOW. The temporary overtime law was passed in December 1942.

Mr. BENDER. That temporary overtime device, then, is interpreted as an increase in pay? This did not apply to carriers and clerks.

Mr. LUDLOW. There was in that legislation a straight 10-percent increase in pay for all postal employees who did not receive an increase through the overtime provisions.

Mr. BENDER. There was no 10-percent increase. It provided for giving them more for overtime.

Mr. LUDLOW. I am advised that the postal employees did get an increase.

Mr. BENDER. If they worked 48 hours a week. The additional 8 hours—that is, for the overtime—is computed, and they can get an increase in pay on the basis of 48 hours' work and not on the basis of 40 hours a week, as other Government employees are paid for regular work plus the 10-percent increase. The postal employee must work 48 hours in order to get the increase in pay.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is the same as all other employees. I understand it is tantamount to an increase.

Mr. BENDER. Of course, the appropriation here does not indicate that that increase applies to the postal worker.

Mr. LUDLOW. That law expires on April 30, before this bill becomes effective, and there could not be any money carried in it for that reason.

Mr. BENDER. This is for 1944?

Mr. LUDLOW. That is right. The overtime law expires on April 30.

DONALDSON APPROVES ESTIMATES

The Department prefers to have its big personnel appropriations handled in that way. When the estimate for clerks of first- and second-class post offices was under consideration by our subcommittee and Jesse M. Donaldson, the efficient deputy First Assistant Postmaster General, was on the stand, the following colloquy occurred:

Mr. LUDLOW. Is it your judgment, Mr. Donaldson, that the Department can and does stand on the appropriation estimate as submitted here, with the understanding, of course, that the doors of the deficiency subcommittee are open for the consideration of estimates that may be later deemed necessary for the administration of the clerical service, should that time arrive?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir; I think that is thoroughly proper, more so now than ever before, for the reason that the people in the Post Office Department that are and should be most familiar with these figures are in the dark as to what it is going to cost.

Mr. LUDLOW. This is a time, perhaps, when you are, on the whole, in a more unsettled

condition than you have been for a good many years, and it is pretty difficult, if not impossible, to forecast very far in advance as to your needs; is not that true?

Mr. DONALDSON. That is very true.

Later, when the estimate of the appropriation for carriers was taken up, the interrogatory was repeated, and questions and answers were as follows:

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Donaldson, as I understand it, you are content to stand on the Budget's estimate and do the best you can?

Mr. DONALDSON. Yes, sir. I might say, Mr. Chairman, while there is a deficiency looming up of around \$6,000,000 it is based on normal overtime. We now pay time and a half for overtime, and I think the deficiency will be greatly increased. If we could continue on the old basis as to overtime rates, the deficiency might not be \$6,000,000. With the longer workweek and higher rate for overtime, we can only guess at total expenditures. I think the best thing for us to do, not knowing just what we will have in the future, is to rely on the amount that the Budget set up, and when we come before you for a deficiency we will have a better idea of what we will require, because nobody now knows what it will cost.

Mr. LUDLOW. You think that you can so manage things that you can get along in that way without any impairment to the service?

Mr. DONALDSON. As a matter of fact, we would prefer to do that, and go along with this amount, and then we can see what our problem will be when we have to ask for a deficiency, anyway, under the new law.

So it seemed to us to be the part of prudence for Congress to stand on the Budget estimates for these great personnel groups until time clarifies the situation and we can make a more definite ascertainment of service requirements.

CLERKS AT THIRD-CLASS OFFICES

For clerks at third-class post offices we allowed an increase of \$150,000 over the 1943 appropriation of \$8,450,000, based on the growing needs of this service.

VILLAGE DELIVERY

For Village Delivery Service we allowed the Budget estimate of \$1,500,000, which we were advised is ample to maintain all existing village delivery. No new village delivery services have been established since 1938.

RURAL DELIVERY

For Rural Delivery Service we allowed the Budget estimate of \$92,200,000, which is the same as the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and we wrote into the bill a provision that not less than \$200,000 of this amount shall be available for extensions and new service. The average cost of an extension is \$87, and the average cost of a new route is \$1,822. The money carried in this limitation, therefore, would provide for 2,300 extensions or 110 new routes. The Department has on hand 15 applications for new routes that have been approved and 28 applications for new routes that are being investigated. The mandatory limitation we have established will be ample to cover new service. There are now 32,242 rural routes in operation and the service is distributed equitably throughout the country.

STAR ROUTE SERVICE

The Star Route Service is expanding as railroad trains are being discontinued,

and there is an assured increase in the cost of that service due to a reletting of contracts in the Third Contract Section, which will take place on July 1 next. We allowed for that service next year an appropriation of \$14,750,000, an increase of \$1,250,000 over the combined regular and deficiency appropriations for 1943. A new postal service by bus, known as the highway post office service, is being tested out with very promising prospects of useful expansion. Because the Army and Navy now are carrying a great deal of the mail formerly paid for under powerboat service, we were able to reduce the appropriation for that service from \$1,650,000 in 1943 to \$550,000 in 1944. For the railroad transportation of mail and mail messenger service and for the personnel of the Railway Mail Service we allowed the Budget estimates, \$118,000,000 and \$60,530,175, respectively. If more railroad space is required than the estimate will pay for, it can be, and will be, provided in deficiency appropriations and the handling of the mails will be in no wise adversely affected.

AIR MAIL PICTURE COMPLETELY CHANGED

The war has changed the entire picture of our foreign mail service, both by surface and by air. Vast sections of the earth have been entirely cut off from our foreign air mail facilities, while on the other hand our foreign air mail service in the Western Hemisphere has greatly expanded. For foreign mail service by surface we reduced the appropriation from the 1943 figure of \$2,410,000 to \$675,000 due to the fact that most of this service has been taken over by boats of the Army, Navy, and the War Shipping Administration without any charge to the postal appropriation. For foreign air mail we propose to appropriate \$4,500,000 for 1944, as against an appropriation of \$16,055,979 in 1943. This large reduction is possible not only because of curtailment of foreign service but because the Navy is taking over operations to Alaska and Hawaii, which formerly were charges against this appropriation. For the domestic air service we allowed an appropriation of \$22,000,000 for 1944, as against \$24,588,115 in 1943. We were able to make this reduction because the Civil Aeronautics Board has recently ordered deep cuts in the contract rates of the American Air Lines and the Eastern Air Lines and information came to us which led us to believe that further heavy cuts in rates paid to domestic air mail carriers are in the offing. On the financial side the air mail picture, both foreign and domestic, has become increasingly brighter. In both services there is now a large excess of receipts over direct expenditures and the subsidy is near to being washed out, even when all factors of cost, direct and indirect, are considered. The war has increased the volume of air mail greatly. The military service has taken over 159 of the 324 planes that were in the domestic commercial service when the war began, leaving only 165, which is somewhat of a handicap.

REASONS FOR ELIMINATING COTTON ITEM

There is one more postal item to which I should like to advert before taking my seat. For some years we have carried

in the post office appropriation bill under the head of "Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies" the following language:

Not more than three-fourths of the funds herein appropriated for the purchase of twine shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from materials or commodities produced outside of the United States.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman has shown that there is a tremendous reduction in the cost of foreign mail, and has also shown that the fact that the Army and Navy are now doing considerable mail work is reflected in a reduction in the amount carried in this appropriation bill.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is right.

Mr. STEFAN. Notwithstanding that fact, is it not true that the money required for this service is being spent under another appropriation bill?

Mr. LUDLOW. I imagine the additional cost of this service to the military agencies is very light because these other agencies are carrying this mail on the ships and planes that are in regular operation in military service. I cannot imagine any very great increase in cost to the Federal Treasury.

Mr. STEFAN. It costs money to haul that mail, whether the Army or the Navy hauls it or whether the regular mail service hauls it.

Mr. LUDLOW. They do not use planes and ships expressly for this mail service. It has been carried on simply as an incident to the operations that have to go on anyway.

Mr. STEFAN. We assume, however, that after hostilities cease, the cost of this service, concerning which we now show a reduction in expenditures, will again be reflected in this appropriation bill?

Mr. LUDLOW. There is no question but that there will have to be readjustments after the war ends.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. Would the gentleman mind referring back to rural deliveries, in which I am very much interested?

Mr. LUDLOW. With pleasure; yes.

Mr. STEFAN. Did I correctly understand the gentleman to say that applications are on hand in the Department for 25 additional new services, or are those extensions?

Mr. LUDLOW. The Department has on hand 15 applications for new routes that have been approved and 28 applications for new routes that are being investigated.

Mr. STEFAN. There is money in the bill for how many extensions?

Mr. LUDLOW. We appropriate money enough to cover 2,300 extensions, or 110 new routes. We have not divided it as between the two. We leave that to the Post Office Department. However, there is ample money to cover all existing applications if they allow every one of them.

Mr. STEFAN. That is what I wanted to bring out—that you have sufficient funds here to take care of all of the applications that have been made.

Mr. LUDLOW. All that are pending, whether or not they have been approved.

Mr. STEFAN. Would the gentleman care to say anything about consolidations? The Department undertook wholesale consolidation of rural routes. Is that practice going on now?

Mr. LUDLOW. I think it is to the extent that it is determined to be feasible and practicable. There were savings on an annual basis of \$281,000 in the last year on account of consolidation. It is not a large operation, I may say to the gentleman, because the service has become shaken down until it is pretty nearly stable at the present time.

Mr. STEFAN. Would the gentleman care to answer a question on another subject, in which many of the Members are interested? Are not the Postal Service employees subject to the selective service?

Mr. LUDLOW. They are.

Mr. STEFAN. What is the situation in the Service now? Is the Service having trouble in maintaining an efficient and sufficient staff in all branches?

Mr. LUDLOW. The Service is faced with a tremendous problem of manpower. The military services have taken 25,000 men out of the Postal Service up to this time.

Mr. STEFAN. Does the gentleman have any information as to the percentage of the rural mail carriers or the clerks or members of all branches of the Postal Service who have gone into the Army or Navy?

Mr. LUDLOW. I do not believe we have testimony showing percentages. It is a big problem and a serious one. It is so serious that consideration has been given to the employment of women in the Postal Service.

Mr. STEFAN. But a large number of employees of the Postal Service have already joined the armed forces?

Mr. LUDLOW. Twenty-five thousand.

Mr. STEFAN. From all branches of the service?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. Can women be used as carriers of mail?

Mr. LUDLOW. That has not been found to be especially practicable, but consideration is being given to their employment in clerical and other capacities, more than ever before.

Mr. STEFAN. For inside work?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. Referring to the appropriation made for the extension of the rural delivery service, does that appropriation include any amount for the rendition of service on holidays on rural routes?

Mr. LUDLOW. I may say to the gentleman that we appreciate his very able presentation of that matter to the committee. It was considered, but it was thought better to leave the matter to

the administrative discretion and judgment of the Department. We did not take action on it. However, we appreciated the gentleman's presentation.

Mr. HARE. So no funds are included in this bill for that purpose?

Mr. LUDLOW. No funds are specifically designated for that purpose. I have no question but that under the latitude of administration it can be done. That is my off-hand opinion. It might be well for the gentleman to talk to the Postmaster General about it, since the gentleman is quite interested in the subject.

Mr. HARE. I hope the gentleman will yield me a little time on that subject before the debate is over.

Mr. LUDLOW. I promise the gentleman all the time he wants.

Mr. HARE. I thank the gentleman. Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I should like to have the gentleman's reaction as to the influence organized labor is having in the Post Office Department on the shortening of hours of service. With the great influx of people into the large cities today because of war conditions, the situation has become such that you cannot get mail at the general delivery window from 4 o'clock Saturday until 7 o'clock Monday morning. It is shut up tight. There does not seem to be any spirit on the part of the Post Office Department to increase their service in that regard. From my observation, a sack of franked mail put in the post office over here at noon on Saturday lies in the post office there until Monday morning. They will not touch it.

Mr. LUDLOW. Undoubtedly the mail has lately been in a worse, dislocated condition than ever before. It was terribly dislocated along about the holidays, but that is due to the shortage of manpower in the first place, inevitable in wartime. Certainly the Post Office Department officials are not to blame. War conditions are to blame.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I think it is the influence of organized labor to not do very much. Special deliveries come here on Sundays, and are delivered Monday morning, and I think the post-office service is suffering from the influence of organized labor, due to the shortening of hours, and the doing of less work.

Mr. LUDLOW. We have no evidence to that effect. I repeat the gentleman's opinion, but we have no evidence to indicate that.

Three kinds of twine have been experimented with to supply the large needs of the Postal Service—twine made out of jute, twine made out of cotton, and twine made out of paper. Twine made out of paper breaks too easily and therefore it may be eliminated from consideration. Experiments, repeatedly made, have demonstrated that jute and cotton twine are equally serviceable. The department makes no distinction between them as to quality.

The original purpose of our subcommittee in ordering a distribution of the

money between the two classes of twine was founded in a sincere desire to assist the cotton industry of the South and we have continued to carry the provision for that reason. However, we have to admit regretfully that the purpose so far has not been achieved. Cotton manufacturers have displayed little, if any, interest in the proposal. Only one bid for the Department's last requirement of 7 carloads of cotton twine has been received and the bidder has shot up the price to 40.9 cents a pound. We feel that our well-meant efforts to help the South have not been of much avail. There is plenty of jute twine on hand and in sight at 19.9 cents a pound and to fill this order with cotton twine, instead of jute, would be the same as throwing away the differential in price, which would be \$58,800. We can see only one right course to pursue in justice to the taxpayers of America, and that is to delete the language from the bill, which we have done, with the assurance, however, that if in the future the cotton manufacturers will show more interest in the proposal and will submit bids on a reasonably competitive basis we will be very glad to consider restoring the language in a future appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has again expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes more.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. In reading over the hearings, I observe that for 1944 there is an estimated surplus of approximately three and a half million dollars. In considering postal receipts, does the committee take into consideration the 3-cent postage rate on first-class mail, or 2 cents?

Mr. LUDLOW. This estimated surplus is based on the 3-cent letter postage. We give no consideration to a change in postal rates. These estimates are based on existing rates.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. As I recall, several years ago Congress increased first-class postage from 2 to 3 cents, and this additional 1 cent was earmarked for purposes other than post-office receipts. Is that correct or not?

Mr. LUDLOW. If it is true, I am not aware of the fact. I think, on the contrary, that it was a general increase in the receipts of the Post Office Department. It is estimated that 1-cent increase on letter mail made a differential of \$100,000,000. Postmaster General Farley and Postmaster General Walker have resisted any reduction of rates, because they have figured that the general receipts of the Postal Establishment could not stand a reduction that would reduce revenues in such an amount.

I have covered, I believe, most of the main features of the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill which we are bringing to you for your consideration. It has been a long presentation, undoubtedly tedious at times, and I thank you very much for your patience.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I believe I re-echo the sentiments of the House on both sides in saying that we are very grateful to the gentleman for the statement that he has made and, over and beyond that, for the painstaking conduct of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having in charge the Post Office appropriation bill.

Mr. LUDLOW. I thank the gentleman. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, in view of the very detailed explanation of this appropriation bill which has been given by our beloved chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow], I shall not attempt to retrace the steps that he has taken. Let it be said that no more indefatigable worker exists in the Congress of the United States than the gentleman from Indiana. He is very meticulous in handling the details of such an appropriation bill, and perhaps without that meticulous care which he exercises at all times, it would be very difficult to bring all of these items before you in understandable detail. I suggest that each Member of the House read the speech the gentleman from Indiana has made here this afternoon, and, as usual, I know they will find that it is a masterpiece of logic and diction. The distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has been a tower of strength in bringing his great ability to bear on this bill.

I may say that all of the members have endeavored to bring a bill to the Congress that would be in harmony with the spirit of the times, which is economy in Government. I would call to the attention of the public and of this Congress the fact that this is not a typical appropriation bill, in which real economies can be practiced. If gentlemen will turn to the table that appears in the report and in the hearings of the testimony of the Postmaster General, they will see, for instance, with respect to the Post Office Department just where the postal dollar of 1944 came from and just where it went. You will also find that upon an examination of the break-down of the expenditures of the Post Office Department that the Appropriations Committee in this Congress can only deal with about 5.7 percent of these appropriations. All of the rest of the post-office items of the appropriation bill are prescribed by existing law. We cannot reduce the pay of the post-office clerks or the pay of the rural mail carriers, or the pay of the postmasters throughout the country. Congress has prescribed the compensation of the employees of the Postal Service, and those are the big items of cost—personal services. About the only place where we are able to make any cut at all is occasionally in the matter of personnel. Let me illustrate. The Post Office Department came before the subcommittee and asked for an increase in the number of

inspectors. They wanted 100 additional inspectors. After thoroughly going into that picture we decided that 25 new inspectors would be all they ought to have for the next fiscal year. So we reduced the appropriation by the amount that would be expended contemplating their request for 100 and our granting of 25 additional inspectors.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not want to yield right now. If I may go on I shall yield later.

The other item was explained just before the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] left the floor. That is illustrative of the few places where your committee could make reductions in these postal items. This Congress placed in the appropriation bill several years ago a provision which bound the Postal Service to buy at least 25 percent of their requirements for string, cord, and wrapping twine to be made of cotton. It was done to help out the cotton industry which was then in a slump. The cotton industry did not pay very much attention to that provision in the bill, however. Last year there was only one bidder for the requirements of the Postal Service. Do you know what the differential was? The jute manufacturers who had always furnished twine for the Post Office Department entered a bid of 19.9 cents per pound. The cotton manufacturer, only one bidder, boosted the price up to 40.9 cents per pound, a differential that on the requirements which the Post Office Department under existing law was compelled to buy made of cotton, made a difference of \$58,800. There, by that one cut of striking that provision out of the Post Office Department appropriation bill we have saved the Treasury \$58,800. Perhaps it would not even show in either the Budget estimate or in the estimates shown in the committee report.

I want to impress upon you that the committee has tried diligently to reduce every item of appropriation consistent with the necessity for carrying on essential service. No one will say that the Post Office Department, which is rendering a postal service to the people of this country which they pay for, should be reduced to the point where we are not giving adequate postal service, consistent with the war effort.

Mr. DINGELL. Will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. Is it not true, as a matter of fact, that in all appropriations it is going to be impossible to satisfy the demand for a cut such as the public has been led to believe is possible, due to the fact that Congress had prescribed certain practices and because many of the items of expenditure are fixed?

Mr. KEEFE. Well, that is true in some cases. I do not want to say that generally that is true. I think there are many agencies of Government that can be eliminated entirely and that tremendous savings can be effected all through the Government service.

Mr. Chairman, I want to speak for a moment about one of the things that I believe would show a real saving to the Government, and that is this matter of penalty mail. I think it is one of the outstanding tragedies in our country that we sit supinely by and see penalty mail in this country, which is burden upon the Post Office Department, always increasing, reaching this year the outstanding proportion of approximately \$71,000,000. At the same time the franked mail privilege has shown a steady decline, so that the privilege enjoyed by the legislative department of Government, the franking privilege, this year amounts to approximately \$767,000.

The Congress of the United States has been abused in certain publications and upon the radio by certain commentators, for abusing this franking privilege. I have never heard one of them say a word about the abuses of the penalty-mail provisions of law, which permit these bureaucratic agencies of Government, without restraint, without check, without restriction, to send carloads of printed material throughout this country until every newspaper office, every chamber of commerce, every store, every farmhouse in the country is littered with these brown envelopes coming from the departments under the penalty-mail privilege. I think it is high time that the Congress do something now about limiting and restricting a privilege that has been most grossly abused. When this bill is read I propose to offer an amendment to deal with that problem. I do not have time to read the interrogation which I made of the Postmaster General upon that subject, but I would ask each Member of the Congress to take the hearings and read the testimony of Mr. Walker, the Postmaster General himself, on that subject. He testifies that no one has any control whatsoever over the issuance of penalty mail by these departments.

I have in my office hundreds of publications and pamphlets being sent out by the various departments of Government that ought to be stopped. The mail should not be burdened with the necessity of carrying them all over the country. My amendment will be very simple. It will simply provide that none of the funds provided in the appropriation for the Post Office Department shall be expended for carrying mail of any official of any administrative or executive office of the Government. Now, what will that do? Do I want to stop them from using the mail? No. I want those people to go to the proper committee of Congress and say, "Gentlemen, we need some postage for sending our material through the mail." I want a committee of Congress to pass on the question as to the necessity for sending this material out. It will be a salutary check upon those departments of government that have caused such a tremendous increase in the use of penalty mail. Let us see how that has gone up. In 1939 it was \$36,000,000. In 1940, \$39,000,000. In 1941, \$49,000,000. According to these tentative figures that were given to us, \$67,000,000 in 1942. In accordance with the testimony of the

Postmaster General it will perhaps be \$71,000,000. Let me tell you this, that his testimony discloses that they do not have the slightest idea whether their figures are anywhere nearly correct. The best judgment that I have is that instead of being \$71,000,000, if the real facts were disclosed and a real check had upon the number of pieces of penalty mail, it would perhaps approximate \$90,000,000 instead of \$71,000,000, because they are not now checked at all.

The law used to require them to report to the Post Office Department the number of pieces and the character of the mail they sent out, but that law has been repealed; so there is no check at all upon them; they can send a carload or 10 carloads through the mail and the Post Office Department has got to carry it. Every postmaster in the land will testify to the burden that has been placed upon their carriers attempting to get this mail out, mail that in many cases no one has asked for, no one wants, no one ever reads, and no one ever will read—an absolute loss in printing as well as postage, and yet there is an alleged shortage of print paper to the point that they are trying to cut down the size of daily newspapers. I think we can well make the start in cutting down on the number of these pamphlets that are being sent out by these new agencies of the Government that have sprung into existence lately.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. DINGELL. Assuming that the gentleman's amendment will prevail and that it will eliminate at one and the same time essential and nonessential distribution of pamphlets, and that the department head or Cabinet member will have to come before the appropriate committee to obtain authority to expend a certain amount for postage, what authority, in the meantime, will these department heads and agencies have for the distribution of some of the essential pamphlets?

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman should understand that this appropriation bill we are now considering does not become effective until July 1. It applies only to appropriations for the next fiscal year and all they would have to do between now and July 1 would be to come before the appropriate subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and justify the necessity for their post-office expenditures. They have plenty of time to do that between now and July 1, I may say to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I am not finding any fault with the gentleman's idea; I am asking for information.

Mr. KEEFE. I have answered the gentleman, have I not?

Mr. DINGELL. All right.

Mr. KEEFE. There is no desire on my part to stop the agencies of the Government from using the mails; all I want them to do is to use them in a reasonable way, and I will go further than that, and I want to call attention to this: The amount of franked mail which was used last year amounted to \$767,000-plus; that

is what the Post Office Department says. I do not know how they checked that—whether it is any more accurate than the figures on penalty mail. Bear this distinctly in mind: Penalty mail is the mail used by the various agencies and the departments of Government; franked mail is limited to use by the legislative department of the Government and the two clerks of the House, I believe, and the Sergeant at Arms; 535 people have the franking privilege in the United States Government set-up. The \$767,000 estimated cost of franked mail would amount to approximately \$1,400 a year postage per Member. This amounts to about 160 pieces of mail 2 day at 3 cents postage on each. I wonder how many Members who are listening to me here today send 160 pieces of mail each day 300 days a year? So far as I am concerned, I would be perfectly willing to have a specific limitation placed upon the amount of postage which I, as a Member of Congress, am permitted to use. I do not want to treat myself any differently than I want the executive and administrative agencies of the Government to be treated. I think that \$1,400 is altogether too much for any Member of Congress to consume in the matter of postage, and I think when you check into it, unless you are one of those who is sending out thousands upon thousands of printed speeches and thousands upon thousands of bulletins of the Department of Agriculture, which are charged against your frank and not against them as part of their penalty, I believe that the real business of the Congress could be carried out with a very severe reduction in the amount of postage that is allowed or that might be allowed to Members of Congress themselves.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. CELLER. I have been allotted \$50 worth of air-mail stamps, as has each Member of Congress. In the last year I have not used three of them because I can send mail to my constituents in New York just as fast by ordinary mail as I can by air mail. What shall I do with the balance of those stamps?

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman need not take them, need he?

Mr. CELLER. Why should we be allowed them? They are practically rotting in my safe.

Mr. KEEFE. So far as I am concerned, if you examine the records you will find that the proposition of giving Members of Congress \$50 of air-mail and special-delivery stamps has saved thousands upon thousands of dollars in the use of telegrams. Telegrams used to be sent most frequently. Certain Members used to be very prolific in their use of telegraph facilities; they used to write letters and send them by telegraph to the west coast. Members who represent districts in the far West are entitled to have their mail expeditiously handled. In order to save on telegraph bills this privilege was given to Members of Congress, to use \$50 of air-mail stamps annually.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. I agree wholeheartedly with what the gentleman says about the saving that has accrued to the Government by reason of this \$50 allowance for air-mail stamps. I should like to say to the gentleman from New York who states that the stamps are practically rotting in his safe that a Member of Congress should not get the stamps in the first place unless they are needed.

Mr. CELLER. Why should we be given them? I did not ask for them.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman has to make written application to get them.

Mr. KEEFE. The law requires that a written application must be made for these stamps by the Members of Congress. I may say to the gentleman from New York that if he has any stamps which he cannot use, he should immediately return them to the disbursing office.

May I call attention to the fact that whenever a department of the Government uses the air mail it must buy air-mail stamps. They have to buy air-mail stamps and affix them to any mail they send out for delivery by air mail. It would seem to me that when they are sending out these thousands upon thousands of brown envelopes they could be put through a metering machine with very little difficulty and thus there would be some check upon what they are sending out and the burden each department is throwing upon the postal facilities. If the Post Office Department had half of the amount they spent for penalty mail next year, the Post Office Department would show a real cash surplus in its operation. We hope to be able to operate without any deficit for the first time next year. I believe it is the duty of Congress to take some action, and I know of no way that it can be expeditiously done except through the adoption of the amendment which I expect to propose. I may say that I do not believe that my amendment will be objected to either by the Post Office Department or the Bureau of the Budget itself.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In view of this ruling which prevents families of soldiers sending them papers and magazines unless the soldier requests it of his commanding officer, how would it be to limit the department to mailing such periodicals or material as they have only upon request? In other words, wait until they are asked before they send it out.

Mr. KEEFE. I may say to the gentleman if he will read the law he will find in the very act that provides for free mailing privilege to the various officials of the departments of Government, a provision which was intended to take care of that very point. There is a provision which was intended to prohibit them from sending out material of the kind that is going out until

a request for that material had been made to the agency or department.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I am much interested in the gentleman's remarks about savings. I wonder if he has given any thought to an amendment which would put some curtailment upon long-distance telephone calls by bureau officials? Members of Congress may not frank telephone calls. Telegrams become matters of record as to what they contain. It is my observation that there are department heads and departmental agencies that use the long-distance telephone to great extremes. I hope the gentleman has some suggestion as to how we can cut that out.

Mr. KEEFE. I cannot go into that question, today, although I am thoroughly familiar with it. We all know they are using the long distance until the bills are just beyond comprehension. I believe the Government's communications bill for the past year was over \$300,000,000 for the various agencies. I cannot go into all those various opportunities for saving. I just want to say that here is one opportunity that every small newspaper in this country has been clamoring for. I have letter after letter on my desk from people throughout the country who say, "I am sick and tired of having my place of business cluttered up with all this stuff that is being sent out from Washington. For God's sake do something about it."

Here is an opportunity to do something about it when my amendment will be offered.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. The gentleman's observation with reference to penalty mail I feel has made a very favorable impression. There is just one concern in my mind about that. If the gentleman's amendments were approved, would there not be a material crippling of the New Deal's propaganda machine?

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the gentleman that whether or not it would cripple the New Deal propaganda machine it should be done. One of the things that contributed to the loss of confidence on the part of many people in this country in the administrative agencies of government is the very fact that they have been overburdened with material that has been sent to them, material that they never asked for, and they cannot understand how it is that every newspaper will carry an item on the front page telling about the limitation on the use of newsprint when every mail brings to them a wastebasket full of publications from the various agencies of the Government, using the same kind of paper, and in most cases a very much better grade of paper.

Mr. O'HARA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I do not know whether my colleague from Wisconsin considered any evidence in the hearings about complaints that come to him and to all Members of Congress concerning the matter of months going by without the soldiers getting their mail.

Mr. KEEFE. I may say to the gentleman that I have not time to go into that now. I have another matter I want to discuss at this time. If the gentleman will read the hearings he will find that we did go into that matter and discussed it at great length. He will find in the hearings, I think, the answer to his questions. Now I want to discuss another subject.

Mr. Chairman, in December 1942 the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, with the approval of the Treasury Department, authorized Federal Reserve banks to pay out to member banks the existing stock of Federal Reserve bank notes on hand, which were printed in 1933 and which approximated \$660,000,000. A release was issued to the press, justifying this action as a contribution toward the Government's effort to conserve both labor and material during the war period. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System indicated in their statement that more than \$300,000 would be saved in the cost of printing new currency. This action on the part of the Governors of the Federal Reserve System precipitated much discussion throughout the country. Editors, financial writers, and economists have issued conflicting statements with respect to the objectives, purposes, and results of this action. Members of Congress have placed in the *RECORD* editorial and other comment with respect to this action, and many have attempted to force in this action of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve bank the beginning of a highly dangerous currency inflation program. I believe that the Congress and the people are entitled to an understandable, clear statement of the facts.

Any discussion of the problem involved and the mechanics used in carrying out this program must necessarily be somewhat technical.

I am reminded that one of my colleagues said to me this morning that Will Rogers, not the gentleman in the House but his late father, once said:

There are two places to find an insane man. One is in the asylum and the other is where men congregate to discuss the subject of money.

I shall not attempt to be profound in my discussion of this subject and I assure you that I will try to refrain from making any insane comment on this subject. I shall attempt to confine my statement to facts which I believe can be readily accepted and understood by any thinking person.

May I say that I have had the advantage in the last 3 weeks of having had conferences with the economists who are opposed to this program as well as those who favor it. As a result of all these

conferences and all the study I have been able to make on this very abstract and difficult subject, I have come to a conclusion that I came to years ago as a trial lawyer. Then I found that experts could be found to give testimony on all sides of an agreed state of facts. In discussing this problem with experts I find a lamentable lack of agreement. I am going to give you the facts as I see them, in order that the people in this country who find themselves in possession of a note which is called a Federal Reserve bank note will not be disturbed and will not lose faith in the currency of their country. If the people of this country ever lose faith in their currency, with all the bills that are, no doubt, hoarded and in hiding, and if that currency ever comes out and becomes active and becomes a bidder for this lessening supply of consumer goods, we shall be faced with a real threat of inflation, a threat that is causing severe concern to the Treasury Department of our Nation at the present time.

First of all, let us understand the fundamentals of this thing we call money. At the present time the circulating medium of the country is to be found in coins and four types of paper money. The paper money which we use as a medium of exchange consists of, first, silver certificates; second, Treasury notes; third, Federal Reserve notes; and, fourth, Federal Reserve bank notes. While there are some limitations in existing law on the amount of silver certificates, Treasury notes, and Federal Reserve notes that can be printed and issued, and while some notes are supposed to have either silver or gold or Government bonds or other collateral as security behind them, yet in the last analysis we find that the Congress of the United States, on May 12, 1933, passed an act found in title 31, paragraph 462 of the United States Code, which for practical purposes eliminated all distinctions between the various types of circulating medium. This act provided, and I quote:

All coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations) heretofore or hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, duties, and dues, etc.

Thus, by this act in 1933, Congress wiped out all distinctions between the various types of circulating medium.

With regard to the notes of national banking associations, the circulation privilege was withdrawn some time ago from the national banks, so such notes are no longer supposed to be in circulation. As they come in to the Treasury they are being retired.

The gentleman from California called attention to the fact that Federal Reserve bank notes are again being issued and made some inquiry as to the facts surrounding their issuance. In this statement I shall try to answer the questions that are being asked concerning these notes. I believe the man on the

street corner out in the hinterland who comes into possession of one of these notes must be absolutely sure that it is as good as any other type of currency.

By other legislation the Secretary of the Treasury is compelled to maintain a relationship of parity between the various types of circulating medium. He cannot allow one type of currency to become depreciated in favor of another type of currency, under existing law. He is charged with the responsibility under the law of maintaining all types of currency on a relationship of parity.

Therefore, so far as the citizen is concerned, he may have assurance that whether the bills in his purse are one type or the other, they all have the same rights and purchasing power under the law. Fundamentally, this is the thing that you and I are interested in. Will the Federal Reserve bank note which we tender for groceries buy the same amount as a Federal Reserve note, a Treasury note, or a silver certificate? We want the people of the country to know that there is no distinction under existing law and that every type of circulating medium has exactly the same purchasing power as the other.

Difficulty is encountered in our thinking on this subject, however, when we read the law relating to the issuance of Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve bank notes. I specifically call your attention to the fact that the law gives to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the purpose of making advances to member banks and for no other purpose, the right to issue Federal Reserve notes. The law prescribes that said notes shall be the obligations of the United States and further provides that the Federal Reserve bank shall accompany its application for specific quantities of this type of currency with a tender to the local Federal Reserve agent of collateral in an amount equal to the sum of the Federal Reserve notes applied for and issued pursuant to such application. The law provides the type of collateral that must be deposited with the Federal Reserve agent. It might be commercial paper or direct obligations of the United States Government. Thus, without becoming technical, it is apparent that the Congress had in mind that when Federal Reserve notes were issued to the member banks for circulating medium, they would be secured by a deposit of collateral.

You have a bank in your town. There is a demand for currency there. Where does the bank get it? It makes application to the Federal reserve bank in Chicago and says, "Ship us such and such denominations of printed bills." Under the law, either I have to tell them to charge my account in the Federal reserve bank for those bills or I must put up collateral, which may be either United States Government bonds or bills of exchange and commercial paper. Then they will ship me these Federal reserve notes.

In addition to this collateral requirement, the law requires that the Federal reserve banks shall maintain reserves in gold certificates of not less than 40 percent against their Federal reserve notes in actual circulation.

They can have a lot of notes in circulation, because they have \$22,000,000,000 of Federal gold certificates in their vaults. With that amount of gold certificates, and being required to maintain only a 40-percent gold reserve, if you take pencil and paper, you can readily figure out what a tremendous expansion of the currency is possible under existing law through the issue of Federal reserve notes that have a 40-percent gold reserve behind them.

The Federal Reserve banks are also required to have on deposit with the Treasury a redemption fund out of which these notes placed in circulation can be redeemed as they become worn out. It will be noted, therefore, that the Federal Reserve banks could receive from the Federal Reserve agent a supply of currency known as Federal Reserve notes by depositing as collateral United States Government bonds. The bonds themselves are a direct obligation of the Government of the United States and have behind them merely the full faith and credit of the Government. The Federal Reserve notes likewise are a direct obligation of the United States Government. It thus seems rather anomalous to require the deposit of United States Government bonds as collateral to secure the Federal Reserve notes as circulating medium, when both the bonds and the notes have behind them the full faith and credit of the United States Government. I am not urging that this requirement be dispensed with, but I am not unmindful of the fact, however, that if I went into my bank to borrow a thousand dollars and the banker asked for collateral, the chances are he would not permit me to execute another note and deposit that note as collateral. The requirement of the 40 percent reserve in gold certificates means little, because the Federal Reserve banks now hold about \$22,000,000,000 worth of gold certificates and can easily maintain the legal gold reserve and still legally provide for a tremendous inflation of the currency through the issuance of Federal Reserve notes. In this connection, may I state with emphasis that we must have faith in those charged with the responsibility of administering our fiscal affairs. We must assume that no Federal Reserve notes will be issued except as the demand from the country for additional circulating medium requires it. In this connection it will be borne in mind that early in the New Deal, a rider was attached to an agricultural bill, giving authority to the President to issue \$3,000,000,000 worth of unsecured, fiat currency. Up to date, the grant of authority contained in that act has never been exercised by the President or the administration.

Is not that a peculiar situation? My bank can go to the Federal Reserve bank

and get a lot of money issued to it by putting up United States Government bonds as security. The Federal Reserve banks can go to the Treasury and get currency by putting up United States Government bonds. They can also put up commercial paper, and is it not a rather anomalous situation, that if I would go into a bank and ask to borrow \$1,000 and the cashier sends over a note and I sign it and he says "Now, we have to have some collateral" and I say "All right. I will give you collateral," and I make up another note for \$1,000, and I sign it and hand it over to him. Do you think he would loan the money? I am calling this to your attention for this reason. We must at all times bear in mind that regardless of provisions to be found in the organic law, known as the Federal Reserve Banking Act, the thing that is behind these notes we call Federal Reserve notes, regardless of their character, after all, is the full faith and credit of the United States Government, and if the full faith and credit of the United States Government is not sufficient behind our currency, then, for God's sake, of what value are these bonds that we are printing, that have exactly the same thing behind them? And so I want the people of this country to know and understand that there is at all times, regardless of the requirements of collateral, regardless of the requirements of silver, regardless of the requirements of gold—there is at all times behind our circulating medium, the full faith and credit of the United States Government. I am one of those who still believe that that credit is still unimpaired, and that that credit is still good, and that it is still the best credit that exists on the face of the earth, and if I did not think so, I would not be here making this speech this afternoon.

Those who think they may be protected by the requirements of silver behind a silver certificate must realize that the amount of silver behind that certificate is valued on a monetary basis and not on its market value. So, after all is said and done, should we not as Members of Congress attempt wherever the opportunity presents itself to stifle this propaganda that attempts to picture that through some chicanery of some kind we have depreciated one type of currency as against another? Should we not make sure that fear is eliminated from the minds of the people, so that they may not be induced to take their savings and put them into competition in the market for the purchase of tangible consumer goods? That is the threat as I see it of real inflation in this country, and that is why I am raising my voice this afternoon so that there may be assurance given to the people of this country to have faith in their Government. If you have faith in your Government, you must have faith in its credit as evidenced by bonds and by our circulating medium.

Mr. VOORHIS of California rose.

Mr. KEEFE. Now, if I may be permitted, I shall yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] if I have time, in a moment. I want now to

direct your attention to the Federal Reserve bank notes. Authority for the issuance of this type of currency is to be found in title 12, section 445, of the United States Code of Law, and provides:

Such notes shall be the obligations of the Federal Reserve banks procuring the same.

You will observe that the Federal Reserve notes under the law are the direct obligation of the United States Government. Under the law the Federal Reserve notes when issued are supposed to be the obligation of the Federal Reserve bank, and when they are issued the Federal Reserve banks are required to deposit with the Treasury again either United States bonds or commercial paper, or what they call lawful money, to secure the Federal Reserve bank notes which are issued.

The facts in respect to this \$660,000,000 are these. You all remember the situation in 1933, when banks throughout the country were ordered closed by Presidential proclamation. It was anticipated that when those banks were opened there would be a run on the banks, and so the Treasury Department in order to make provision for that situation caused national-bank notes to be printed. They did not have time to make the plates to make Federal Reserve bank notes, and so they printed nearly a billion dollars of national currency, using the plates already in existence. They then imprinted upon those notes the words which the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] found on the bill which he referred to the other day. They printed on there "This note is secured by deposit of United States Government bonds or other collateral in the Treasury of the United States." Those notes were issued out through the country to the various Federal Reserve banks. Every Federal Reserve bank was then in a position to meet the demands of its member banks for currency, so that they would not have to close because of not having money to pay out to their depositors.

I think that was all right, I think that was a good thing and I do not think anybody did or could object to it. They issued only about \$360,000,000 of those Federal Reserve bank notes at that time, out of nearly a billion that were printed. There were lying in the vaults of the Federal Reserve banks of this country \$660,000,000 of these Federal Reserve bank notes. We are now faced with the critical situation growing out of the tremendous demand of people of this country for currency. Take your book and look at it and see what your currency amounts to today. In round figures all during the twenties and down to and including 1929 when we were alleged to be at the height of business activity, the amount of circulating medium in this country aggregated approximately \$4,500,000,000. That circulating medium today is well up around \$16,000,000,000. It has more than doubled in the past 12 months.

I am inserting a table showing these facts at this point:

Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve banks, and in circulation June 30, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1942¹

[000 omitted, except in per capita figures]

June 30—	Stock of money	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury				Population of continental United States (estimated)
		Total	Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal Reserve banks and agents	All other	Total	Held by Federal Reserve banks and agents	In circulation		
									Amount ²	Per capita	
1913.....	\$3,777,021	\$1,834,112	\$1,475,783	\$150,000	-----	\$208,329	\$3,418,692	-----	\$3,418,692	\$35.12	97,337
1914.....	3,797,825	1,845,570	1,507,179	150,000	-----	188,391	3,459,434	-----	3,459,434	34.93	99,027
1915.....	4,050,783	1,967,665	1,619,429	152,977	-----	195,259	3,702,547	\$382,965	3,319,582	32.96	100,725
1916.....	4,541,730	2,356,536	2,057,409	152,979	-----	146,147	4,242,603	593,345	3,649,258	35.63	102,431
1917.....	5,678,774	2,859,396	2,063,391	152,979	\$526,295	116,731	4,882,769	816,365	4,066,404	39.05	104,145
1918.....	6,906,237	2,976,251	1,407,694	152,979	1,205,082	210,496	5,337,681	855,984	4,481,697	42.33	105,869
1919.....	7,688,413	2,907,812	996,673	152,979	1,416,086	432,074	5,687,275	810,636	4,876,638	45.95	106,136
1920.....	8,158,496	2,379,664	704,638	152,979	1,184,276	337,771	6,483,470	1,015,881	5,467,589	51.35	106,422
1921.....	8,174,528	2,921,089	919,643	152,979	1,537,857	310,610	6,173,082	1,262,089	4,910,992	45.29	108,445
1922.....	8,276,070	3,515,583	1,000,578	152,979	2,108,887	253,139	5,761,065	1,297,893	4,463,172	40.61	109,893
1923.....	8,702,788	3,821,846	1,150,168	152,979	2,285,170	233,529	6,031,111	1,207,836	4,823,275	43.18	111,693
1924.....	8,846,542	4,248,433	1,628,139	152,979	2,260,891	206,429	6,226,243	1,376,935	4,849,307	42.64	113,727
1925.....	8,299,382	4,176,381	2,059,799	153,621	1,752,744	210,217	6,182,799	1,367,591	4,815,208	41.73	115,378
1926.....	8,428,971	4,210,358	2,139,770	154,189	1,717,348	199,050	6,358,384	1,473,118	4,885,266	41.71	117,136
1927.....	8,667,282	4,159,056	2,096,205	155,421	1,712,003	195,427	6,604,431	1,753,110	4,851,321	40.90	118,628
1928.....	8,118,091	3,725,650	1,986,761	156,039	1,387,650	195,199	6,379,202	1,582,576	4,796,626	39.97	120,013
1929.....	8,538,796	3,789,886	1,854,373	156,039	1,562,426	217,049	6,603,283	1,856,986	4,746,297	39.08	121,455
1930.....	8,306,564	4,021,937	1,978,448	156,039	1,796,239	91,211	6,263,075	1,741,087	4,521,988	36.74	123,091
1931.....	9,079,624	4,227,735	2,196,103	156,039	1,776,690	98,902	7,047,992	2,226,059	4,821,933	38.85	124,113
1932.....	9,004,505	3,493,122	1,979,137	156,039	1,235,737	122,209	7,490,520	1,795,349	5,695,171	45.57	124,974
1933.....	10,078,417	3,797,692	1,711,721	156,039	1,771,486	158,446	7,992,446	2,271,682	5,720,764	45.49	125,770
1934.....	13,631,381	8,408,392	5,453,713	156,039	3,999,055	2,798,640	6,679,455	1,305,985	5,373,470	42.44	126,626
1935.....	15,113,035	9,997,362	7,131,431	156,039	5,532,590	2,709,891	6,714,514	1,147,422	5,567,093	43.66	127,521
1936.....	17,402,431	11,851,635	9,355,224	156,039	5,304,027	2,340,372	9,602,055	3,360,854	6,241,200	48.60	128,429
1937.....	19,376,690	13,685,480	10,240,964	156,039	6,030,913	3,288,477	9,901,261	3,454,205	6,447,056	49.88	129,257
1938.....	20,096,865	14,535,627	12,233,068	156,039	7,829,838	2,146,520	9,964,467	3,503,576	6,460,891	49.62	130,215
1939.....	23,754,736 ³	17,862,671	15,299,262	156,039	10,708,118	2,407,369	10,483,210	3,436,467	7,046,743	53.72	131,173
1940.....	28,457,960	21,836,936	19,651,067	156,039	14,938,985	2,029,829	11,333,196	3,485,695	7,847,501	59.47	131,950
1941.....	32,774,611	24,575,189	22,300,087	156,039	17,506,167	2,119,059	12,993,346	3,380,914	9,612,432	72.24	133,065
1942.....	35,840,903	24,783,526	22,596,352	156,039	17,750,403	2,031,135	15,903,331	3,520,465	12,382,866	92.35	134,082
Dec. 31, 1942 ⁵	39,046,762	24,777,451	22,585,919	156,039	17,738,209	2,035,492	19,117,022	3,705,745	15,411,276	114.50	134,592

¹ The figures in this table differ from the monthly circulation statements for the following reasons: (a) Beginning June 30, 1922, the form of circulation statement was revised so as to include in the holdings of the Federal Reserve banks and agents, and hence in the stock of money, gold bullion, and foreign gold coin held by the Federal Reserve banks and agents, and to include in the holdings of the Federal Reserve banks and agents, and hence exclude from money in circulation, all forms of money held by the Federal Reserve banks and agents, whether as reserve against Federal Reserve notes or otherwise. For the sake of comparableness the figures in this table for earlier years have been revised to include these changes. For full explanation of this revision, see annual report for 1922, p. 433. (b) The form of the circulation statement was revised again beginning Dec. 31, 1927, so as to exclude earmarked gold coin from the stock of money, and hence from money in circulation; to include in the holdings of the Federal Reserve banks and agents, and hence in the stock of money, gold held abroad for the account of the Federal Reserve banks; and to include in all categories, minor coin (the bronze 1-cent piece and the nickel 5-cent piece). Beginning on Dec. 31, 1927, the circulation statement is dated for the end of the month instead of the beginning of the succeeding month, as was the practice theretofore, and figures on the revised daily Treasury statement basis for "money held in the Treasury" instead of the unreviced basis are used. For the sake of comparableness the figures in this table for earlier years have been revised to include these changes. For full explanation of this revision, see annual report for 1928, pp. 70-71, and for figures for years prior to 1913, pp. 550-551. Final revisions, minor in amount, are made in some figures of the June 30 circulation statements for use in these annual report tables.

² The composition of the money in circulation is shown in the following table.

³ Gold certificates not included in total money in the Treasury, since the gold held as security against them is included in the second column preceding.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Preliminary.

Source: Annual Report of Secretary of Treasury, 1942 (Dec. 31, 1942, figures added).

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Now, who is responsible for this demand for currency? As far as the banks in my home town are concerned, the people who want the money are responsible for it. I do not know whether they need it for pay rolls or whether it is due to increased business, whether it is due to so many people being paid in cash, whether it is due to the Army paying the privates in cash; I do not know whether it is due to hoarding or what it is due to. I do know that if we have an increase in the currency which has now grown by leaps and bounds, it is because the people of this country are going to the banks in the small towns and asking the bankers to pass out some currency. Those banks, in turn, have to ask the Federal Reserve banks to replenish their supply. So we have a circulating medium today of perhaps in excess of \$16,000,000,000, and the printing office is having a hard time to keep up with the demand for currency, in addition to the printing of stamps and the printing of bonds.

So I think when the Federal Reserve Board looked around and found this \$660,000,000 worth of Federal Reserve

notes locked up in the vaults of the Federal Reserve banks, which was perfectly good money the minute it was issued, they decided they would issue that money and save the printing charges on \$660,000,000 worth of Federal Reserve notes. They have started to issue, and I believe have issued, substantially the whole amount. If you will look at your daily Treasury statement, you will find that this \$660,000,000, or the portion that has already been issued, is carried on that daily Treasury statement as an obligation, not of the Federal Reserve banks but as the obligation of the United States Government. That is where all the difficulty arose.

The law said they should be the obligations of the Federal Reserve banks, but now it appears by process of legal legerdemain they appear in the Treasury statement as an obligation of the United States Government. How was that accomplished?

Mr. GIFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. If the gentleman will let me finish, please.

How was that accomplished? I have before me the opinions of the legal department of the Federal Reserve System, the legal opinions of the legal department of the Treasury, and as a lawyer,

having gone through those opinions and having carefully studied the law, I would say that technically the Treasury Department has complied with every law. What did they do? They told the Federal Reserve banks, "All right, you can go out and issue this currency. Now, you have to put up the security that the law requires, which is either gold certificates of United States Government bonds or commercial paper." What they actually did perhaps was this: The Federal Reserve agent in each Federal Reserve bank no doubt went into the office of the chairman of the board of that bank and said, "Now, you want to issue some currency. We have it down here in the vaults. Your member banks want money. You hand over to me—if you want \$50,000,000 worth of currency—you hand over \$50,000,000 worth of gold certificates. You have got them." All right. Now we have got the gold certificates and that complies with the law. "You can go on and issue your currency." But the next step, he said, "Now, instead of the Treasury holding those gold certificates, which they are prohibited from holding under the law, I will tell you what you do, Mr. Reserve Bank. You give the Treasury a deposit credit on your books for this \$50,000,000. By that action you have created \$50,000,000 of lawful money on the books of the

Federal Reserve bank to the credit of the Treasury of the United States. Having done that, you have discharged your obligation, because the Government now takes over, and those notes become the obligation of the Treasury of the United States and are no longer the obligation of the Federal Reserve bank."

So that was done. It was one contemporaneous transaction, done perhaps in 15 minutes of time, but done strictly according to law, and because those securities were not deposited and kept there for any great length of time, word has gone out that there was some skulduggery or some shenanigans practiced by which the Treasury Department has inflated the currency to the extent of \$660,000,000. Now, it is true that the Treasury has received credit for \$660,000,000 on the books of the Federal Reserve banks, and they can write checks on that money and use that money. They have that much additional check-writing capacity with which to pay bills, and the Treasury, on the other side, has increased its obligation, as shown by the Treasury statement, to an equal amount. The Treasury has really lost by the transaction, because they can borrow money at about three-eighths of 1 percent. Had they issued Federal Reserve bank notes and kept them in circulation as the obligation of the Federal Reserve System, the law would have taxed those notes on the basis of one-half of 1 percent. The Federal Reserve banks would have had to pay a tax on those notes of one-half of 1 percent. So you see the Treasury actually lost a small sum in the transaction.

Mr. GIFFORD. Now, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. The gentleman has quoted the law. We voted for the \$3,000,000,000. We feared that notes would be printed by the Government itself. The gentleman now says these are Federal bank notes, recently marked "Federal Reserve bank notes."

Mr. KEEFE. No. They were marked "Federal Reserve bank notes" in 1933, and I so stated.

Mr. HINSHAW. They are marked "national currency."

Mr. KEEFE. Yes. I explained why that was, because they used the old plates. That is why in the emergent character of the situation they just used those old plates; they could not have taken the time to cut new dies and new plates to print this new currency.

Mr. GIFFORD. Will the gentleman explain the reverse operation?

Mr. KEEFE. Does the gentleman want to ask a question?

Mr. GIFFORD. This is a very important matter. I hope the gentleman will yield; I always yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I will yield for a question.

Mr. GIFFORD. I will make it a question, then; it is easy. Is it not the reverse process? Formerly the Federal Reserve notes were issued for Government bonds; now the notes are purchased by the Government in reverse order; but where is your interest money? Herebefore the Government has used bonds

on which the Federal Government through its Federal Reserve notes provided a circulating medium. This is just the reverse method.

Mr. KEEFE. To avoid payment of interest? I am glad the gentleman has raised this question. I am no profound money economist as is the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. I do not want any satire about this.

Mr. KEEFE. I would call the gentleman's attention to the fact—he is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency and he was here in the House, I believe, at the time—I believe in 1934 the Government attached a rider known as the Thomas amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Appropriation bill and gave authority by that rider to the President of the United States to issue \$3,000,000,000 worth of unsecured fiat money. The President of the United States, however, has not seen fit as yet to use the privilege which was granted to him then, and not a single dollar of that type of money has been issued by the Treasury.

I call attention to the fact further what I indicated a few moments ago, that if the Treasury Department was motivated only by a desire to save interest through the issuance of Federal Reserve bank notes, why should they go to that expediency when, as I just got through explaining, they have power under existing law to issue Federal Reserve notes with a 40-percent gold reserve? And they have billions of excess gold certificate reserves at the present time that they can use as reserves for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes. They did not have to go to the trouble to use Federal Reserve bank notes; they did not have to do that. I am firmly convinced that the only reason they used them was to save some money for this Government and not to burden the Printing Office with the necessity of printing \$660,000,000 additional money. We must assume that men comprising the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System are Americans who want to maintain our system.

Mr. GIFFORD. I hope I have time to complete the gentleman's remarks. What the gentleman states is all right, but he should tell the whole story.

Mr. KEEFE. I have not time to tell the whole story. If I had the time I should like to go into the full story and answer all arguments on the question of reserves; and I am quite familiar with it, too, I will tell the gentleman, because I have never studied anything quite so hard as I have this question for the last 3 weeks, and I have done it for one reason and one reason only. I am not talking as a partisan, nor am I speaking as a profound economist—I am speaking as an American citizen who sees danger signals ahead. The threat is to be found in this unholy inflationary threat which was described by Mr. Bell before our committee.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I want the people of this country to know that the currency which they have is as sound as the credit of the United States. They do not need to get panicky. They do not need to begin to throw that money around and pay prohibitive prices for consumer goods and thus bring upon us a wild currency inflation. I am a Republican, and I am proud of it. However, I appreciate the dangers that confront this Nation and it is because I do appreciate the dangers in our fiscal situation that I am trying to caution those who would cast discredit upon the operations of our Treasury at this time. As a Republican I cannot believe that responsible men in our Treasury are deliberately trying to deceive the people. We must not put into the unthinking mind an idea that their Government is about to collapse because the money it issues is of no value or is of depreciated value. When the time comes that we no longer have faith in our money, when we no longer have faith in our bonds both of which are secured by the full faith and credit of the United States Government, all I can say is that if that time ever comes, God help us all; we shall not be able to save our country.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

WE CAN HAVE A BETTER AMERICA NOW IF WE GET BACK HOME GOVERNMENTALLY

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, much has been said and written about a better America after the war. I believe there are many ways in which, even in these times of hostilities among nations, we can have a better America now.

This is very naturally a period of great patriotic fervor. The conflict in which we are engaged intensifies our devotion to America and what America means. Our boys are fighting on many fronts for our chance to keep it true to its high ideals. Is it not a fitting time for us to join forces with these fighting men in preserving for ourselves and for posterity the true and enduring principles upon which our Nation was founded? Surely, by such a determined policy on the home front, even now we can turn our patriotic fervor to the task of promoting and safeguarding the institutions which, with their cherished blessings of liberty, have come to us as an incomparable heritage. Our men in service want to find those institutions unimpaired when they return from the war, and they have a dominant right to expect to find them so.

In my opinion, the suggestions I shall offer for a better America now are distinctly progressive. The Constitution of the United States was framed upon the principles of progress, and we have made progress to the extent that we have remained true to its enduring teachings and adapted them to the times in which we live.

The remarks which I shall make are also an appeal for unity. Unity implies an accord of purpose and endeavor. I think it cannot be successfully disputed that the people of this country now have a great and awakened interest in keep-

ing it true to the fundamental things for which our boys are fighting. They are not fighting for innovations in our governmental system, but for the maintenance and preservation of the rights and institutions of a free people. In that same patriotic spirit it is incumbent upon us as representatives of the people, and through the power they have vested in us in our organic law, by our counsel and necessary aid to serve our Commander in Chief and our country in keeping the old ship of state on an even keel and on the course charted by the fathers.

This is a government of the people, of the American people. They are willing to make any essential and reasonable sacrifice to keep it so, but they want to carry on in the American way of American philosophy. They have been burdened time and again with administrative orders which on their face have seemed to them unreasonable and which have been imposed upon them by bureaucratic, autocratic power without any logical explanation of their necessity. And it is through such administrative agencies that the legislative intent of the Congress is so often diverted, subverted, and perverted by the rules and regulations of those who assume dictatorially functions and powers which are legislative, judicial, and executive. Surely it is high time for the Congress to live up to the transcendent purpose for which it was created.

In his immortal song John Howard Payne expressed a sentiment which is recognized universally as true:

Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

That line from this familiar ballad is dear to us all because in our personal experiences we have realized the accuracy of these words. Just as it is gratifying after any detour to find ourselves again on the main highway, so one of the chief delights of a period of vacation is returning to the home from which we started. In other words, it is always a helpful and refreshing experience to get back home.

It is my belief that the best and most inspiring way of fulfilling our ardent desire for a better America is to get back home governmentally. Of course, we all realize that in times of war there are many abnormal conditions and situations which require some temporary modification and adjustment of some of our normal practices, but I believe that even in the midst of such situations there are many ways of assuring a better America by adhering as closely as possible to the true and tried fundamental principles upon which we have relied so confidently throughout our history. Styles and conditions change, but eternal truths remain invariable and are applicable to every condition of our personal and governmental lives. Because of this incontrovertible fact, we do not need a new Bible and we do not need a new Constitution of the United States. We need to get back home to each. The precepts of the sacred writers are still pertinent. The basic system of our organic law is still our surest hope of governmental security.

I believe it behooves us to get back home to those personal and governmental principles and policies which the fathers preached and practiced if we are to speed the day when we shall have a better America. I wish to mention specifically a few of the many ways in which I think it is possible to get back home governmentally.

I want to see the States of the American Union get back home to the retention and the exercise of their constitutional rights. In no proper sense are they the wards of the Federal Government. In a very important sense in the philosophy of our system the Federal Government is their ward. What I shall now say has no reference, of course, to the various elements of preparation for national victory which have led to the necessary establishment in the States of the Union of strategic plants and projects for our defense and offense. I wish to speak of those other and normal processes, even antedating the war, in which the States have been forsaking and surrendering the sovereignty rightfully theirs in our dual system of government. It took centuries for such rights of the people to be wrested from autocratic power, but without that vigilance which liberty demands they can be relinquished very rapidly.

For example, in recent years these States and their political subdivisions have been very active in seeking governmental grants from the United States in furtherance of purely State and local affairs. We must awaken to a realization of the fact that there is no such thing as a governmental grant of this kind. The Federal Government has nothing to give to the people except what it takes from the people. Aside from such very definite things under constitutional authority as provision for the Army and Navy, the coinage of money, the establishment of military and post roads, and the other functions so delegated to the general government, the States by our organic law are intended to be supreme in their spheres. In the matter of these so-called governmental grants other than those under constitutional authority, from each dollar that the Federal Government takes from the States it retains and diverts a part of that sum for the establishment or enlargement of some administrative agency, and then it returns the remaining part to the States themselves provided they will expend it in such a way as Federal agents in Washington direct. The States could keep their dollar in the first place and spend it all in accordance with their own desires and purposes. And under these circumstances there would not be so many of these expensive bureaus of the Federal Government performing the functions of the States. Let us get back home to the fundamental doctrine of having each member of our dual system operating effectively within its proper jurisdiction. We will have a better America when we do.

I want to see us get back home to the matter of economic administration by the abolishment of useless bureaus, some of which were created before our active participation in the war, by the elimina-

tion of those which simply duplicate the operations of proper Federal agencies, by investigating and preventing waste and extravagance, by ridding ourselves of the delay and vexation of unnecessary red tape, and by freeing our citizenry from the necessity of spending so much of their time and money in filling out long and complicated questionnaires.

In an effort to be helpful in this regard, I have reintroduced a bill which I introduced originally almost a year ago, and which is now H. R. 83, to establish an office of fiscal investigations as an agency of the House of Representatives. The enactment of such a measure would enable us to follow up the appropriations that are made and to know in detail how these funds are used and expended. In my judgment, its adoption would result in the saving of untold millions of dollars for the taxpayers of this country. The amount of Federal revenue through taxation is now so large that people of very low income are being required to contribute in direct taxes, in addition to the so-called hidden taxes. In many instances such a part of their earnings may involve real personal sacrifice. In their loyal zeal to assure our victory they are willing to make that sacrifice, but they want to know, and they have every right to know, just what is done with their money. Let us see to it that through an agency of our own, and as their representatives, we get that information and effect the economy such knowledge will make possible.

I want to see us get back home to a practice of the sound principle of having the personnel in necessary governmental agencies familiar with the situations and problems with which they are supposed to deal. The livestock industry, the oil industry, the dairy industry, and many other essential industries have been greatly hampered by the lack of appreciation and understanding of their problems by many of those before whom it has been necessary for such industries to appear in carrying on their respective contributions to our national welfare. For example, it is well known that many dairy herds are being forced to the slaughterhouse today through rules and regulations emanating from Washington, and it should not be difficult for all of us to realize that the people of this country and our allies cannot get from dead cows the milk and dairy products they need. The livestock industry and the farmers of our land cannot carry on in their various avenues of production without the labor essential to their tasks and without a proper consideration of what is due them in every regard in these days when we are undertaking to feed and clothe not only the people of America, but many of those joined with us in our efforts for victory. This is no time for favoritism to special classes. Certainly favoritism cannot make for unity. Upon the producers of this country we all depend for sustenance and supplies. They are peculiarly entitled to fair and equal treatment.

And I cannot be convinced that the many strikes which have retarded our production for this war have had the sympathetic sanction and approval of

the truly American workers of our land. Many of their sons are fighting in the mud and muck and dangers of foreign fronts. Like all patriotic citizens, real American workers are anxious that these fighting forces should not lack for the equipment and supplies necessary for our triumph. I think I speak for the great majority of loyal American workers, and I am sure I speak for the boys who are fighting and suffering and bleeding for us on many foreign fields, when I assert that they want every part of our production to carry on steadily and efficiently to our final victory. They will not, if left unmolested by racketeers who either owe allegiance to hostile lands or are in sympathy with their ideologies, stifle the production so vitally necessary for those brave souls who endure the constant hardships of active warfare in our behalf. They realize fully that labor and every other group of patriotic citizens will be reduced to serfdom and slavery if our cause should not prevail. I am convinced that these truly American workers join with us in a fervent desire to present a really militant and united citizenry, and we'll have a much better America when we do.

I think we could get back home governmentally to a very great extent if all the personnel in our governmental agencies had a full understanding and sympathetic appreciation of the obligations of their oaths of office "to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same." We stand very much in need of a vital and unanimous loyalty to the principles of our representative government. Only in this way can we prevent the spread of subversive and socialistic encroachment upon our fundamental system.

The American people today are suspicious of some features of a pattern they see in evident operation. They insist, as has often been insisted in this chamber, that they discern the well-organized efforts of a subversive group—and they think they detect some of them in important positions, persons in whose selection they had no voice—who are seeking to destroy our system of free enterprise and foist upon us the ideology of foreign regimes hostile to our basic and traditional purposes. They very properly warn us not to be dupes of such socialistic agents whose dominant plans seem to be to remain as parasites on our body politic and to enlarge and extend their operations by increased appropriations and personnel. In the language of the doctors, they believe that very considerable legislative surgery is indicated. They have the right to demand that we ascertain the accuracy of their well-defined suspicions. And they have the right to demand the removal from service of all who may be found to justify their fears.

It has been said that when the boys in service—who are fighting so valiantly for the preservation of the things that may be regarded too lightly by some on the home front—return to their homes they will be interested primarily in finding employment along the lines of their

talent and training and experience. I believe they think they will find it more readily if they come back home to the real America for which they are now fighting. It must be borne in mind that the great majority of these boys, aside from those who were in school when inducted into the service, were employed in the small businesses of this country. I want to see us get back home to the preservation of small business in which these boys may have their jobs awaiting them. Certainly in a democratic system they cannot all be given Government positions.

But small business, which has contributed so materially to our progress, is now being thwarted and in large measure destroyed. All business in this country was small in the beginning. The average citizen has had practically all of his dealings with small business. In our economy we need both small business and big business, but the people are naturally suspicious that, if small business should be destroyed and all our operations restricted to very limited channels, it will not be so difficult after the war for subversive interests to bring about a general and popular hostility to those permitted to carry on and thus promote their nefarious contention that the Government should take over all commercial enterprise. The distance to socialistic governmental control would thus be very materially shortened. Certainly no real American could be convinced that that would make for a better America.

I want to see us get back home to that same spirit of independence and initiative and courage and industry and self-reliance and thrift which characterized the lives and labors of those who gave us this glorious Republic. We hear very little about these virtues in these strenuous times. They are becoming much too strikingly memories of the past, but they gave us this Nation. They have been, they are, and they always will be essential elements in the building of character of strong men and women. They are vital requirements of all individual and collective progress and development. Let us retain those words in our personal and governmental dictionaries and let us keep universally in our practice the sterling virtues they betoken. We will have a better America if we do.

We will have a better America when we are really the Christian country we profess to be. Religious principles inspire unity and brotherhood and not the strife and hatred and dissension that we see so often aroused and manifested. In this land of the free, where men may worship according to the dictates of their own consciences, we have expressed in our national anthem and have stamped upon our coins the ennobling sentiment that "In God we trust." I think it is high time to get that sentiment impressed also upon our hearts.

And by all means, as the dominant hope for the continuance and prosperity of this free Republic, let us make the Congress of the United States, which is so often censured unjustly for the faults and shortcomings of others, a truly representative forum of the people. It is the only forum they have. In these criti-

cal times the people of the United States are very much perturbed about the preservation of their liberties. They are not hesitating to express in private and in public their sentiments of deep concern, their mounting fears, with reference to many tendencies and policies which in their judgment threaten the maintenance of those liberties. We who serve in these two bodies of the Congress are their only direct representatives in Government to give voice to their judgment and to avert, insofar as possible by legislation, the dangers that menace the system bought for us all by the toil and blood of the fathers. By toil and blood the sons of the people are now seeking on many foreign shores to preserve that system. If there ever was a time for the Congress to exercise its constitutional functions, that time is now. We must not forget for one moment that this Government of ours belongs to the people and that for the people in essence and in practice it must be forever preserved.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. May I state that I have heard the very splendid, able, clearcut, and courageous address delivered by the gentleman from Texas, which is characteristic of all the addresses he delivers to this House. I hope that all Members will take the opportunity of reading it carefully. May I ask the gentleman a question in reference to the several matters about which he complains? Does he not think that the bureaucrats and crackpots down in many of the departments of Government are largely responsible for the conditions that he has described?

Mr. LANHAM. I do not think there is any doubt in the world about that, and I tried to the best of my ability to give that thought and that impression in the remarks that I made.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I always listen with a great deal of profit to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is it not true, too, that in addition to the mistakes which have been made at the other end of the Avenue we in Congress have been responsible, in part, at least, for giving them that power?

Mr. LANHAM. I think it is time now for us to be not Republicans or Democrats, but all join together as loyal Americans and win this war. We should forget petty differences and cast aside the strife and dissension that so often exists, and in the real spirit of unity here which we find in the people all over the country, manifest by our industry and by our cooperation with the people that we are in hearty accord with the patriots who gave us this country, and with the followers of those patriots all through this land today.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Just one more question. In spirit of all we may say about bureaucrats and the crackpots, does not

the responsibility rest squarely upon the shoulders of the Congress today?

Mr. LANHAM. I think that it does very largely, as indicated in the remarks that I made. To the extent that it is possible for us by legislation to correct the evils that exist, the obligation is certainly upon us to correct them. Unfortunately the situation is that the rules and regulations of the administrative agencies interpreting the laws that we pass here are so foreign, often, to the legislative intent that the people of this country begin to ascribe to the Congress responsibility for many things for which we were in no way responsible. We have 531 Members of the two bodies of the Congress. There are approximately 3,000,000 people on the Federal pay roll today exclusive of the Army and Navy; yet this little group of 531, the only ones in whose selection the people of this country have any voice, get the great majority of the criticism, unfortunately, from the people themselves with reference to the many mistakes that are made by those in whose selection the people have no voice whatever. I think that through the adoption of the bill which I have reintroduced, or one of similar import and certainly with the same purpose, we would be enabled to obviate and to prevent a great many of these administrative errors of which we know and of which the people of this country are learning very rapidly.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, today I have introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct an investigation for the purpose of determining—

(1) Whether the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, or any other agency or officer in the executive branch of the Government, is formulating plans with a view to putting into effect (a) requirements with respect to Federal grade labeling of articles or commodities, and the discarding of private brand names of articles or commodities, and (b) any other requirements intended to bring about simplification and standardization of production, marketing, and distribution of articles or commodities, as well as concentration of industry or production; and

(2) Whether, and to what extent, the formulation and carrying out of such plans are necessary in connection with the war effort; and

(3) The extent to which any such plans may represent an attempt to change our domestic economy along lines not authorized by Congress.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

Sec. 2. For purposes of carrying out the provisions of this resolution, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses, and the production of such

books, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, by subpoena or otherwise, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman.

Mr. Chairman, to many Members in the House all this talk of concentration brings back to us the days of the late and unlamented N. R. A. Recently I was reminded of certain testimony given by Donald Richberg, one of the official sponsors for the N. R. A. law when it was before the Congress. Our colleague from Minnesota [Mr. KNOTSON] asked Mr. Richberg if the N. R. A. program of concentration would injure small business, putting his question in the following form:

In a general way it encourages reformers to do the same things that the cartels are doing in Europe?

Mr. Richberg, speaking officially for the bill, answered:

I think, in a general way, that may be true; yes.

I propose that we make sure that the same philosophy is not back of this current drive seeking to take advantage of the war period just as certain reformers took full advantage of a situation when our people were distracted because of the depression in the early thirties.

We hear that Great Britain has gone far along this line. Well, maybe in England such a program could have a bearing on the war effort. But British experience does not necessarily justify it here where we do not have anything like the problem they have had in England with labor and material shortages. And if we are going to have this sort of regulation here, we in the Congress must demand that we know in detail what the program is and that our needs justify it.

Coming to the question of standards, the Bureau of Standards is the best evidence of the continuing interest of the Congress in fair and reasonable standardization and simplification. But we also know there can be great danger of regimentation by standards. A standard may be good or bad. Briefly, good standards, when fully observed, protect the public against shysters, eliminate inferiority, promote fair competition, and permit more efficient business practice. Standards misused can destroy quality, create mediocrity, stifle competition, slow up progress, destroy initiative, help the shyster, eliminate brands as consumer guides, and regiment production.

The Congress has long been in favor of simplified practices in industry. We have passed many laws to encourage it. For more than 20 years we have granted appropriations to the Bureau of Standards to lead and assist industry in these efforts.

But some of us have discovered that our suspicions were well founded in regard to the activities of certain bureaucrats in these temporary war agencies. The Members of Congress have little confidence in the assertions of certain individuals that they are using the vast powers granted to the Executive strictly for war. It is all very well to claim that certain steps are in the interest of control-

ling prices or guarding public health, but the people told us less than 90 days ago that they want the Government to quit playing "papa." The people of the United States stand unalterably opposed to the ever-increasing paternalistic trend reflected in the theory that "papa knows best." It is bad psychology and even worse statesmanship. And some of our good friends of the last Congress who are not here today will concede that. The American people are no longer to be treated as children. If the bureaucrats downtown do not know this, Congress should help them find out.

Simplification is only one aspect of standardization. It usually has to do with sizes and varieties of commercial goods. One of the first jobs of this sort ever done concerned paving brick. There were hundreds of sizes and varieties. Government experts realized that a better, cheaper paving job could be done if all manufacturers of brick made their product of approximately the same size. So they called together representatives of the industry.

A plan was developed by which the industry itself agreed upon the useful needed sizes. The result was a plan which businessmen themselves made. After its adoption approximately 20 sizes of paving brick took the place of nearly 400 sizes. There was immediate benefit to the industry. Dealers did not have to carry as great stocks. They were not always out of the wanted sizes. They could deliver promptly what the paving contractor needed and he knew it would fit the job and serve the public. The result was a help to all because it was done in a businesslike manner with only the leadership, not the compulsion, of the Government. That is free enterprise at work under intelligent governmental leadership. Several hundreds of such programs of simplification have been guided and aided by the Bureau of Standards. I have only commendation for those efforts. But more recently we have had a misuse of such programs. It is easy to understand why the public is not benefiting by them. In these recent plans a few governmental theorists get together and decide what they want done. They may consult a few people, but essentially the result of their deliberations is an academic, bureaucratic finding. They then impose the results of their thinking on the industry by an arbitrary order.

I should say the paramount necessity is for the people to know what part of this current program of simplification and standardization is actually designed for the immediate purpose of speeding up the winning of the war and what part the bureaucrats plan as a measure of increased, permanent governmental control over business to continue after the war. We may also find some parts of the program which do not deserve even wartime tolerance because they are against the public interest and of no help at all in winning the war. If so, those parts should be quickly identified and eliminated. The apprehension of the Members of this House, as revealed in speeches made on the floor during the past 2 weeks, can best be transformed

into a safety check by having it specifically ordered by legislation that certain wartime measures and regulations will cease when the war ends.

I want it understood that there is no partisanship in urging that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee pull back the curtain and let us see what is behind all this. I think I can truthfully say that members of the majority have contributed most in the denunciation of bureaucrats on the floor of the House since the elections.

I have before me a clipping from the New York Journal-American of January 23. In it the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM], is quoted in connection with O. P. A. grade labeling as follows:

There is absolutely nothing in our economy, because of the war, of such gravity as to justify any action that would destroy trade names. There is no justification for the destruction of trade-marks that signify a certain brand.

Our colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], also of the majority side, and chairman of the House Committee on Small Business, on which I have been privileged to serve, was also quoted in the same article, as follows:

I do not approve of a policy that would obliterate trade names of standard goods whose reputations have been built up over many years and which constitute valuable business assets.

And let me add that in concerning ourselves with this problem we concern ourselves with a public problem rather than merely a problem of business. Brands have a public value. By long experience, the housewife and the ordinary citizen have learned that certain brands are satisfactory and that these brands guarantee a desired quality. It is a disservice to the housewife and to all citizens to deprive them of these guides to intelligent purchasing of goods unless the need therefor is clearly demonstrated. The brands should be protected, therefore, more in the interest of the consumer than in the interest of the owner of a brand who has created public confidence by selling an honest quality of service under that brand.

I urge that special attention be given in this investigation to what efforts, if any, have been made to correlate the activities of the O. P. A. with the operations of the Food and Drug Administration. I would like to make very sure we are not disregarding the long experience of the Food and Drug Administration and turning some of its activities over to the people Leon Henderson brought in to man O. P. A. and Civilian Supply.

I believe if we are going into a wholesale job of grade labeling, the Congress owes it to the people, in view of its long support of the Food and Drug Administration to make certain there is a proper correlation of activities and no overlapping. We might find a way to contribute to the manpower problem by approaching the question from this angle. I feel that I speak for every Member of the Congress when I tell those serving in the executive branch that the people of this country want the war agencies to

confine themselves to the winning of the war and not to unnecessarily encroach upon the functions of the permanent branches of this Government.

In case these temporary additions to the executive branch do not know it, the Congress believes that some of the older men in the Department of Agriculture, for instance, have a little more experience in handling an agricultural problem than the impractical, theoretical economists who seem to occupy most of the desks in O. P. A. and Civilian Supply.

Let me illustrate: Last Wednesday, our colleague from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] told the House of the rules promulgated for the conservation of horseshoes. He read a part of the rules into the RECORD, and I just want to remind you of one of these rules. I quote:

Horse owners can, in many cases, save shoes by removing the shoes immediately after a period of necessary road work or other work where shoes are necessary only during certain periods.

The gentleman from Virginia drew on his boyhood experience to tell us the slight inconvenience it would cause the farmers to take off the horses' shoes each evening and put them on again before starting the days' work the next morning. We are also indebted to him for giving to the House and the people of this country the identity of the author of this masterpiece. As it turned out, he was a Harvard product who came to the Government via experience limited to New York City. With that background he was selected to help administer the machinery and parts program for the farmers of America. He probably never heard of James T. Jardine, M. L. Wilson, or C. W. Warburton, who have long served the farmers of America well and with distinction in the Department of Agriculture. I suggest he telephone them for a little advice on some of his regulations.

It seems very strange, and perhaps reflects the zeal of the reformer rather than the constructive thinking of a seasoned executive, that certain forces can make a major issue of the alleged vital urgency of this program of simplification and standardization.

Just a day after Senator Byrnes became the Director of Economic Stabilization it was announced that Ben Cohen, whose name is certainly familiar to all of us, would be his first assistant and legal adviser. Within 48 hours Senator Byrnes wrote a letter to Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, directing him to proceed at once with simplification and standardization. Some of us may have thought otherwise, but this program seemed to be the most important matter before the Nation when the Office of Economic Stabilization came into being.

To keep the record straight, Senator Byrnes' letter to Mr. Nelson was written November 3. One is supposed to believe that all the facts were in possession of Mr. Nelson so that he could proceed intelligently. But two and a half months later, on January 17, 1943, to be exact, the chairman of the Senate's Committee on Small Business, in a report to the Senate, declared:

Our essential civilian requirements for food, clothing, and other necessary goods and services have not yet been determined. Consequently it has been impossible to determine the amount of labor and materials needed in producing essential goods and services.

If that finding is true, what man could be wise enough to chart a course in concentration, standardization, simplification, or Federal grade labeling? Ben Cohen was back in the driver's seat and working fast.

It also raises a question about the curtailment of printing paper. I understand there are capable and experienced men directing the Printing and Publishing Section of W. P. B. But without adequate and reliable figures on total consumption of paper by industries under their supervision, they are asked to administer a curtailment program that could threaten the press of the Nation. The decision on reduction in use of paper was made somewhere else.

I want to know why that printing-paper curtailment order was issued, on what facts as to necessity it was issued, and upon whose investigation it was issued. I want to know if the files of those responsible contain ample evidence of complete and thorough investigation proving the necessity for the action taken. A spotlight in the hands of a congressional committee is the only weapon we seem to possess to safeguard the freedom of the press and the Nation's economic and business structure.

Very frankly, I think it is the obligation of the House to find out just what is back of all this. Yes, and I might add, find out who is back of all this. I, for one, believe I owe it to the people of my district to examine and carefully weigh the background and experience of the men who are doing this advocating and planning. In the face of the mandate to this Congress on November 3, we have no choice but to stand guard against any attempt to regiment any segment of our economy unless such regimentation is necessary to the prosecution of the war.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I am very much interested in the gentleman's remarks and his resolution. I wonder if his resolution is broad enough in its scope to include inquiry into the condition which exists as far as the canning industry is concerned? It is my understanding that the bureaus in the W. P. B. and the O. P. A. have promulgated some rules and regulations as to limitations in the canning industry as well as certain others. We are facing a shortage of canned products. On March 1 we go into the rationing of canned goods. Is the gentleman's resolution broad enough to cover an investigation of the phase I have just called to his attention?

Mr. HALLECK. It certainly is broad enough. I think the situation to which the gentleman refers is exactly the sort of situation expected to be covered by this resolution.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. I had an experience along those lines with reference to private brands. The Agricultural Marketing Administration went into the market around New York to purchase soap, in connection with the \$15,000,000 revolving fund we appropriated for the purchase of supplies for the needy in Puerto Rico. Although a certain firm in New York was the lowest bidder, the Agricultural Marketing Administration said, "We will buy that soap provided you take off your brands." I thought that was rather an unjustified attitude on the part of the A. M. A. and protested it with all the power within me, but I could not get the A. M. A. to buy that soap and retain the private brands. I thought that was outrageous.

Mr. HALLECK. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman and thank him for his comment.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. Can the gentleman tell us whether or not orders have already been issued to packers for the simplification and standardization of packages?

Mr. HALLECK. Certain orders already have been issued, and, according to the reports and the news releases, it is indicated that they are to be extended over the whole field of canned goods. Just in what detail they will be extended and in what particular way they will be worked out I do not know. The observation of the gentleman from New York simply bears out a suspicion that many of us have had that this drive has been in the background for quite a long time around here, and probably stems from some ambitions that have not much to do with the winning of the war.

Mr. GAVIN. It looks like an attempt, then, on the part of the bureaucrats to sabotage the packers and regiment them. I quite agree with everything the gentleman has said. I think we should take some definite action immediately to forestall the bureaucrats who have been taking over business, bureaucrats who never built a business, and never attempted to develop an industry, upon which thousands of people are now dependent. It is about time we recognized the seriousness of the situation as far as the packers are concerned and gave some attention to this matter before it is too late.

If these theorists, who are trying to make over our American way of life, had ever raised the necessary money to create a business and slaved 14 to 16 hours a day to secure the money to buy the materials and meet the payroll, they would understand what it means to individualize package goods. Simplification and standardization of packages will eliminate thousands of people from the glass industry and packers of food products. The many thousands of dollars now invested in molds for making glass would all be cast aside. New molds would necessarily have to be made and with the shortages of metals, the necessity of securing priorities on such materials and the fact that the metals are

not available nor die makers to make the molds, it is questionable whether or not any simplification or standardization program could be developed until long after the war has ended and then we would have no use for it. This plan would permit anybody to jam anything in a bottle they cared to, and we would have to accept it. Now we know what we are buying from the package and label.

The Congress of the United States, representing the people, certainly ought to have the right to determine whether or not we are going to revolutionize our economic life by permitting the bureaucrats to step in and take over the various food-packing businesses which have taken the lifetime of individuals to build. Trade names that are known throughout the world would be cast out to satisfy the ambitions of the bureaucrats who are anxious to control and regiment business and industry.

At this time it should be an all-out effort to win the war and such proposals as are now being made would do no good, hinder the war effort and only cause additional confusion and confusion to the food industry which now has plenty of headaches to absorb, and millions of dollars now invested by the food-packing industry would be lost.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, some years ago, for reasons which are quite beyond my ken, we passed the so-called silver purchase acts, which require our Government to purchase all the newly mined silver in this country, amounting to approximately 60,000 ounces a year, sometimes going as high as 70,000 ounces. Under these acts payment must be made in the amount of 71 cents per ounce, although the world price of silver may vary from 35 to 40 cents an ounce. Today, for example, the Treasury offers only 35 cents for foreign silver.

The situation with reference to the required purchase of that silver is becoming well-nigh intolerable. As a result of these yearly purchases, there has been built up a stock pile of silver in the enormous amount of 2,800,000,000 ounces, all of which is stored on the banks of the Hudson at West Point, N. Y. About 1,500,000,000 ounces are used to secure silver certificates and the balance, of 1,300,000,000 ounces is so-called free silver. This silver is sorely needed by industry, but by virtue of the silver purchase acts silver is sacrosanct and cannot be purchased and used in industry like copper or nickel or brass.

Science has told us in recent years of the great uses to which silver may be put. It has wondrous chemical and metallurgical uses. Yet silver is a "sacred cow," just as sacred as in the days of William Jennings Bryan. It is an obelisk, as it were, that we have built to false gods. This silver cannot be

touched. It is sacrosanct. Let us remove the halo from silver.

Although we need silver badly in war industries we cannot open the vaults at West Point to use it in the war effort. Thus we suffer in the midst of plenty. The Government must continue to pay 71 cents an ounce for the useless silver that is being added to this useless stock pile year after year.

I think it is time to get mad about silver. I have the highest regard personally for the Representatives of the so-called Silver States, but it is only because of the machinations of these gentlemen from Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada that this intolerable situation has come about. We seem to be helpless.

Frankly, we do not seem able to do a "bloomin'" thing about it, and that is a rather strong term to use, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] says, "Oh, ho," when I make that remark.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, that was merely approval.

Mr. CELLER. I am very glad that it was approval, but legislation was held up in another distinguished body because gentlemen from those States said they would not allow any business to be conducted if there was the slightest possibility of certain legislation introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island being considered and possibly passed.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I gather from the gentleman's remarks that he thinks that the Silver Purchase Act should be repealed.

Mr. CELLER. I think those acts should be completely wiped off the books, dumped overboard, lock, stock, and barrel.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I wish the gentleman would have helped me in 1935 and 1936 when I introduced a bill for that purpose.

Mr. CELLER. I do not know why the House was so purblind, and I include myself in that regard, when the bill came forward. We probably did not realize the repercussions and the far-reaching consequences of that silver legislation when we first put it on the statute books, but I think the day of reckoning has come, and we must surely take stock and repeal those asinine acts, because they help only about 60,000 people, or 1½ percent of the silver States' population, and just about one twenty-fifth of 1 percent of our entire population.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is the gentleman not aware that ample quantities of silver have been released, so that there is no freezing in the industry?

Mr. CELLER. No, indeed. "Ample" is not the word. It is a mere trickle that is being allowed for the war effort, and under what conditions? To get around the Silver Purchase Act restrictions, the Treasury lend-leases it to industry, but then only for limited purposes, namely,

as bus bars. Frankly, in my humble opinion, the Treasury Department, in lend-lease to war industry—lend-lease, mind you—is violating the statute. They have no more right to take that silver out of the vaults at West Point than I have the right to take it out. At the Treasury they bypass the statute, and they have unlawfully—though I approve the effort—taken that silver and used it as indicated in war industry. So I say to my good friend, why must the Treasury Department use such subterfuge? That seems to me intolerable, and we must give the Treasury Department the right to do this thing honestly and to put it in another way, we must make "honest women" of the Treasury Department and repeal the statutes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. Just let me finish my statement. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his testimony before the Appropriations Committee, stated last year and stated again this year:

As far as I am concerned, I would be glad to see Congress strike the silver legislation off the books.

And our distinguished chairman of the subcommittee on the Treasury Department appropriation bill said this:

If our rubber and aluminum are held in a hole in the ground or piled up in stocks in some great warehouse, it would not do the country any good, and I do not see any difference with respect to silver, for it should now be made available for war purposes.

I reecho his sentiments. Silver should be made available for war purposes. The War Production Board wrote me recently:

Silver is now replacing tin in solder.

It is also used, so I am informed by the War Production Board, in engine bearings, and to save tin where tin is used in the bearing alloy. Silver also is used as a substitute for copper. The principal substitution of silver for copper is in bus bars, and they say further:

In the electrical field, silver and silver alloy also replace copper and other metals for such uses as circuit-interruption devices, commutator segments, contact switches, wiring in fractional horsepower motors, etc.

Further, they inform me that silver in a sense replaces copper in brazing alloys, and copper-zinc alloys containing silver are now needed in which the silver content varies from 5 to 80 percent. Further, they speak of silver as a substitute for nickel and as a substitute for antimony and a substitute for aluminum, and that silver could be used in lieu of sheet or foil aluminum because of its malleability, corrosive resistance, and high reflectivity.

Mr. Chairman, silver is thus a war material of great importance in the manufacture of implements for submarines, tanks, planes, torpedoes, bombs, and anti-aircraft guns. Yet the silver bloc refuses to relax its hold. Silver is a slacker metal. Let us put it to work and make it fight. It is time to get mad about silver.

The Treasury has agreed to loan to industries through the Defense Plant Corporation 497,000,000 ounces. This is

being done by way of so-called lend-lease. Lend-lease was devised for the benefit of our allies for the purpose of sending food, supplies, and matériel to England, Russia, China, Australia, and so forth. It certainly was never intended to cover silver stock.

By another arrangement with the Defense Plant Corporation whatever silver is used in war industries must be returned to the Treasury after the war. How in thunder it can be returned is beyond me. According with the arrangements made with the Defense Plant Corporation, the silver may not be used up. It may not become part of the produce of the war production plant. It may be used only in such form as permits its return to the Treasury after the war. It can, thus, only be used as a substitute for copper in electrical bus bars—bars carrying all the current produced by a powerful electric source. The use is thus very limited, though, as I pointed out, silver has an almost unlimited usage in the arts and sciences and in war industries.

So restricted and limited is the use to which the Treasury can put silver that between April last, when the silver lend-lease program was announced, and September 11 there has been turned over to the Defense Plant Corporation and other users only 162,000,000 ounces, or 12 percent of the amount of free silver—1,300,000,000 ounces. And besides there is the currency silver amounting to 1,500,000,000 ounces.

The silver Representatives remind us of the silver assigned for use in industry. See what a mere drip that amount is and see how absurdly restricted the use is.

Remember also that the Treasury Department is forbidden to sell the silver it has been buying at less than \$1.29 an ounce. Where are the buyers at \$1.29 per ounce, especially with the Treasury itself offering 35 cents for foreign silver? Does not the whole business seem ridiculous?

The Treasury has more silver than it knows what to do with. Yet, industry is badly in need of the silver and the Treasury cannot sell it to industry. It is a most uncomfortable situation and cries to high Heaven for remedy.

The aforesaid use is practically limited to bus bars. The silver cannot be industrialized and used as in solder or in many other ways in which silver can now be used, such as, a substitute for tin, brass, copper, aluminum, antimony, and so forth.

Imagine a stack of silver dollars as tall as the Washington Monument—

Says Herbert Bratten, formerly silver expert of the United States Treasury—and then imagine about 65,000 such stacks, each 555 feet high * * * that will give you some idea of how much "untouchable" silver this country holds under lock and key.

It is high time that we wiped the silver statutes completely off the books.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], for inspiring the House to adopt the resolution authorizing the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate just what is happening to certain phases of our domestic economy. I am glad he mentioned paper production and I hope the newspapers of the country, and magazines also, will become interested in what any such investigation will develop in connection with their business. This angle is of vital importance to this House if we are to save the American way of life.

We all know, of course, that the administration has started curtailing the use of all kinds of paper and there are persistent reports that the initial curtailment step on printing paper was just a beginning. More drastic reductions are at hand unless we move very quickly along the lines indicated by the purpose of the Halleck resolution. I hope we will be able to expedite its passage for unless something is done, and done quickly, the bureaucrats will have dealt the paper-producing industry of this country a death blow. I doubt if many of the newspapers of the country are aware of this.

The foundation on which paper production is built is, of course, fiber and by all odds wood is the most important source of fiber supply. I have been making a quiet survey of men engaged in the production of wood and paper and I can best illustrate what is happening by telling you the story of one typical operation in northern Michigan. This little operation multiplied many, many times gives the American people the cultural papers used in our newspapers and magazines. This operator was doing selective cutting on land that had been logged over twice since 1900, the present cutting being the third crop on the same land. As I said, it was a small operation producing about 2,000 cords. At the beginning of this season the operator who has other timber interests was not going to cut this year, but then decided that it was a better policy to go ahead and keep busy his foreman and certain other key-men who are used the year round at forestry work on other property. Arrangements were made with a paper mill at a certain price which was an advance over the previous year and that would just about offset increased labor costs.

Then, as this operation was well under way, the O. P. A. came through with ceiling prices on the pulpwood, bringing them down to approximately what was received the year before. When that happened roads had been already cut and a good deal of preliminary work done so that the inevitable loss was just about the same whether operations were continued or abandoned. But the net result is that this operator this year is losing at least half of the value of the timber itself and he tells me that under no circumstances would he plan on operating next year. This illustrates how the effects of this Washington bureau's rulings and regulations are not felt immediately, but they do result in ultimate disintegration of a working organization, dispersal of

equipment and consequent inability to resume operations once the damage has been done.

I ask you to multiply that many, many times and you have a quick picture of what is happening in the production of wood fibers.

I do not believe we can reclaim lost ground, but it is my firm belief that this Congress should demand that certain policies be changed before the publications of the country are ordered to cut back production to a level that will make it unsound for them to continue in business.

I would certainly urge that the House committee, when the Halleck resolution is adopted, go right to the very bottom of this paper situation, for I understand it is O. P. A.'s intention to extend the ceiling prices now in effect in the Lake States to New England. Incidentally, I have some information about the tactics being used by the O. P. A. in the New England area. According to the Commercial Bulletin of Boston some 85 lumbermen from New England met in Boston last December to hear O. P. A. representatives outline price schedules for the producers. One Harry Eckstein, speaking as the O. P. A.'s softwood executive, announced that the press was welcome, but its representatives were forbidden to report the meeting. The reason given for this arbitrary action was the danger of inaccuracy.

This extraordinary pronouncement—

Observed the Commercial Bulletin—to the press in regard to a public industry meeting which reporters trained in the lumber business were covering, is in our opinion, the last word in dictatorial unreasonable action.

H. A. Lindenberg, lumber editor of the Commercial Bulletin, protested to the O. P. A. in Washington, but Mr. Eckstein remains on the pay roll. I respectfully draw this matter to the attention of Senator BROWN who might as well reconcile himself to discharging several thousand Ecksteins if he intends to improve the administration of O. P. A.

Now while I am talking about New England, here is another interesting observation which came to me recently in the form of a quotation from a letter to a Member of the other body, Senator TRUMAN:

New England is overrun with Government supervision employees wholly devoid of any of the requirements now necessary in their respective positions.

New England is also filled with Government forest and timber salvage employees, still drawing breath and pay, years after the hurricane that created their jobs—now sinecures.

You Members of the House will recall that several years ago we appropriated a considerable amount of money to salvage and clean up a large amount of timber that had been knocked down in a severe hurricane which covered a considerable area in New England. Then the letter goes on:

One, with several years' service in the territory, attending a meeting of small sawmill owners, when requested by the chairman for his suggestions, said he had come to learn what were the problems and needs of the sawmill owner.

There is considerable manpower in almost every New England community not gainfully employed. Office of Price Administration is reported to have over 50,000 employees; one-fifth that number gifted with common sense would certainly effect much more efficient administration. A reputable New England lumber producer reports a recent visit to the Office of Price Administration offices in Washington, requesting of the top executive some corrective measures, and receiving this answer: "To h—— with New England lumber manufacturers." The New England lumber producer requires no brief assuring his respect for high office or his loyalty to his Government but the Congress may judge as to how much longer he will endure indifference and incompetence, yoked with coercion, before adopting the slogan, "To h—— and Boston Harbor, with orders of confusion, ceiling, incompetence, and inefficiency."

Now, gentlemen, just how much longer are we in this House going to continue to tolerate on the Government pay rolls men who adopt the attitude of this man Eckstein? Just how much longer are we going to permit these autocratic, dictatorial bureaucrats to continue to insult the American people openly or by means of asinine rulings? Personally, I have the highest regard for the integrity and the ability of our former colleague, Senator Prentiss Brown, and I fondly hope that Senator Brown will put an end to such actions in the O. P. A. and will immediately clean house of this man Eckstein and all of his type and will see to it that, in the future, men are assigned to responsible policy-making jobs in his organization who at least have some working knowledge of the particular problem they are tackling. If not, they ought to be men who are at least big enough to go to recognized authorities in the industry, or in the various localities affected, and learn from them the true picture of the situation before further wildcat and hamstringing regulations are issued. I hope this will be done, but if it is not done after a reasonable time, then it is up to us in the Congress to act—and act definitely.

I am not so certain that there may not be much more behind this curtailment of newsprint paper than presently appears on the surface. There are many of us in this country who are sincerely worried about our continued trends toward collectivism in this country—or call it totalitarianism, if you will. One of the first steps in the establishment of a dictatorship in a country, or dictatorship by bureaucracy, if you please, is by obtaining full and complete control of the avenues of communication and information in a country. We have witnessed many trends in the past toward this very thing and this is possibly just another step in the same direction. Because if the bureaucrats do succeed in so drastically curtailing the size of our large daily newspapers, these newspapers will of necessity not have sufficient space left with which to earn their bread and butter through advertising—which of necessity already has been drastically curtailed. Indeed, these newspapers will not have sufficient space left to cover the news fully and completely. In such a case, the result must inevitably be that the newspapers would have to seek a subsidy from the Government, and sub-

sidy from the Government will, of course, mean that they will be completely and wholly subservient to the Government and they will then be even more drastically curtailed or censored in the dissemination of factual and unbiased news to the American people. These were the tactics adopted by Hitler, by Mussolini, and all the dictators of the past. We must not permit it to happen in this country. We must not under any circumstances permit the little weekly newspaper publisher—the man who, of necessity, generally buys his newsprint on a hand-to-mouth basis—to be put out of business. That would be a calamity second only to the complete stifling of the larger and smaller dailies.

To me it is not entirely inconceivable that some of these superworld planners might not be behind this effort to destroy the free press of America. Of all these post-war superworld planners, the Socialists and the Communists are the most frank, and we have plenty of them down here in bureaucratic Washington. These "crackpots" make no pretense of beating around the bush. They openly state that they are dedicated to the establishment of a new order when this war is over in which private enterprise will be abolished. As a matter of fact, they are not even ready to wait for the war to be won, but consider that the war itself is their great and golden opportunity to permanently fasten collectivism on America. This proposed rationing of newsprint paper may be entirely necessary. I do not know. But one thing is certain, if we curtail the freedom of the press in America, we are playing right into the hands of these "crackpots" and they know it full well. It is up to this Congress, operating under this Halleck resolution, or some similar measure, to get at the facts in all these rationing standardization and regimentation programs. We ought to be more fully informed of the need for those things. If they are needed to win the war, I will be the last to object to them. The American people are taking them in their stride, but we better be ready to account to the American people for our laxity if we do not satisfy ourselves that they are absolutely necessary for the winning of the war and that they are not a part of some one of these "crackpot" schemes or devilishly planned schemes to do away with what we like to call the American way of life.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I appreciate the statement the gentleman has made and I am glad he has set himself to cleaning up this situation in the paper industry. I have had some experience in this field in contacting the agencies here. A line should be drawn between the O. P. A. people who are setting up these quotas and issuing some of these regulations and the people who are expected to administer them in the War Production Board. I have found a very fine understanding of the printing and publishing business in the office of the Chief of that Branch, William Chandler. I find, how-

ever, that they are circumscribed and limited by unintelligent allotments and the unintelligent rules that have been set up by the O. P. A.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT. I am informed that the newspaper editors of the country, whether dailies or weeklies, are smothered by an avalanche of Government propaganda hand-outs, accompanied by urgent requests that all of those things be printed in the interest of public morale. Does not the gentleman think that a great deal of this scrap paper which comes from almost every Government department might well be curtailed?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. There is no question about that. There are thousands of people in Washington lying awake nights trying to think of some excuse for their jobs, and that is what they resort to. Whenever I am fortunate enough to return to my district and have the opportunity to visit the various newspaper editors back home, they complain about this very thing that the gentleman from Pennsylvania mentioned. They tell me they literally receive tons of this junk year after year, of which they could not print one-tenth if they owned a printing establishment several times as large as they now use to get out their weekly and small daily papers.

If this administration would handle the manpower and price situation intelligently, we could meet the present situation without such tremendous upheavals in our domestic economy. And if we do not bring about a change, we are not carrying out the instructions we received from the voters in November. Coming from the pulp-producing area in Michigan, I hope the Halleck resolution will be adopted and that a thorough and complete investigation of the paper-producing situation will be approached with vigor and determination to do something about it. I would recommend that one of the first steps would be to invite other Congressmen from timber-producing States, for most of us know the situation at first hand and know that it is being hopelessly muddled by someone. If it is the determination of this administration to reduce the Washington Star, the Times-Herald, the Post, or News to a four-page publication, and put most of the newspapers and magazines out of business, we might as well know about it at once, for I am sure the Congress can, should, and will do something about it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER].

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I heartily endorse the demand of my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY] that the Congress do something at once to meet the acute situation in connection with paper production. I understand from very reliable sources that certain elements in this administration are talking about cutting the consump-

tion of printing paper, newsprint as well as book stock, down to about 50 percent of 1942 consumption. I want to see the men who are doing this planning and scheming questioned by a committee of the House.

Because some of our most publicized tourists to Great Britain found the newspapers in England practically driven into bankruptcy because of the war is no reason at all for anyone wishing a like fate to the press of the United States. There is a vast difference between England and this country in this regard. England's imports of printing paper were cut off from the Scandinavian countries and were either replaced by armaments from this continent or reduced to a trickle because of Axis submarines. In this country and in Canada any water haul involved in moving printing paper from mills to consumer is on inland waterways.

The excuse for very drastic curtailment of paper production is directly traceable to the hopeless bungling of the manpower problem and the peculiar mental gymnastics by which O. P. A. establishes price ceilings. I am not so sure that some of this bungling has not been designed for the purpose of wrecking the American press. I believe the problem is altogether too serious to permit the dreamers in O. P. A. or Civilian Supply, aided by the extremists in the War Department, who seem determined to wreck our civilian economy, to have their way. It is a responsibility of the Congress and an obligation of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to demand that this erratic program be halted and everyone connected with it compelled to explain what they are trying to do to us.

Reports reach us that the program is all cut and dried. Usually well-informed trade papers indicate that drastic curtailments are to follow the one already made. Unless we stop it, we must share some of the responsibility for the vast majority of newspapers and magazines in this country going bankrupt. You cannot block the production of fibers for a year or two and expect the industry to live on its fat. There are no reserves; and if our press is to be maintained, it must have somewhat near a normal supply of paper. A break in production for one year will have terrific impact for several years.

Just because we see evidence of prosperity in the volume of advertising carried by big metropolitan newspapers, such as we see in Washington or are published in New York, does not mean that the press elsewhere is equally prosperous. Curtailment of civilian goods has brought on a shrinkage in advertising. Any of us can verify this by talking to a few of the publishers in our home districts. They are in difficulty. Permit this unwise program to continue to its ultimate goal, and you will see many of them suspend publication. It is time for us to act. The Halleck amendment should be adopted without delay.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. KILDAY was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday the Selective Service System announced new regulations under which the dependency deferments will be abolished, for all practical purposes. It is true that the new regulations affect certain designated occupations. However, this is the beginning; it is the entering wedge. Those announced cover only some occupations which quite evidently do not contribute to the war. Obviously, this was intentionally done. It is the program that the Selective Service System has apparently long sought to place into effect. Once this is done, the dependency deferment has gone for all time.

In October we had before us the amendment to the Selective Service Act permitting the calling of 18- and 19-year-old boys to the service. As it left this House it contained a provision that married men, men with families, would not be called until single men and men without families within their State had been exhausted. It met with practically unanimous support in the House, but, unfortunately, went out either in the Senate or in conference.

Let us get the matter clear. Nobody objects to taking every man in the United States, single or married, yes, and women and children also, if necessary to win this war. That is definite and no one argues with it. On the other hand, we find that our War Manpower Commission has until this good day formulated no program for the utilization of our existing manpower—we had Mr. McNutt before the Military Affairs Committee all morning yesterday and learned that he has no program formulated. We find that there is no program for the substitution of over-age or physically disqualified, or the use of women. We know that the addition of another 8-hour day in our defense factories would increase the available man-hours one-fifth, or 20 percent, although it would not increase labor to that extent.

Captain Rickenbacker has stated that absenteeism in our defense plants runs to the extent of 10 percent. We know there is inefficiency and that all of these plants are overstaffed. We are engaged in fighting a war to maintain our institutions. We will maintain such institutions as organized labor, if you please, and I will go along with that; the 40-hour week in peacetime—and I go along with that. I say to you we have another institution in this Nation, and I think that is the one that my boys from Texas are fighting for. I think it is the one that your boys are fighting for. That is the preservation of the family in American life.

Once you abolish this family relationship in the United States you have abolished our entire society. Then you have abolished everything that we believe to be worth fighting for in this Nation. Once you take the father of these children you send the mother off to work. Then you have deprived those children of the guiding hand of the mother and you have deprived them of the stern

hand of discipline of the father. I say to you that we are on dangerous ground when we go so lightly into this program when we have done nothing to utilize the manpower that we do have available in the United States. It reflects the opinion that has existed in the Selective Service System all along.

We have been somewhat surprised; I have been shocked, and I have had many letters from ministers in this country who are very shocked indeed that the Selective Service System presumes to pass upon the reason for which a child may have been begotten. They attempt to pass upon whether a child is in existence for the purpose of avoiding military service in time of war. This gives an indication of what they had in their minds when they come with this program, although they have done nothing to carry out a manpower program.

I have contended from the beginning, when we first adopted the Selective Service Act in 1940, that it contained a fundamental defect. The quotas of local boards are fixed, not upon the number of registrants at the board, but upon the number registered and not deferred. The local board therefore has it within its power to reduce the number of soldiers which that board furnishes by being liberal with the deferments it grants. I have contended from the beginning that it was fundamentally defective and that it needed to be changed. No one in the Department has been willing to evidence any interest in it. I am sorry to say I have been unable to get anything more than casual interest in the Military Affairs Committee or in the Congress.

I have in my possession figures showing deferments by occupation. One would suppose that the great industrial centers such as Michigan or Ohio would be the highest. The national average is 4.12 percent. This is industrial or occupational deferment. The State of Michigan with all of its industry is below the national average with 3.59 percent. The State of Ohio with its industry is below the national average with 3.76; while in the State of North Dakota, where I am sure you will find there are not many war industries, and I am sure I have heard some of the Members from North Dakota complain about it, there is 11.23 percent occupational deferment. In the State of Washington the occupational deferment is 9.1 percent; in the State of Idaho the occupational deferment is 8.73 percent. You cannot say it is because of agriculture, because that is not correct either.

Let us go to the State of Illinois, which has a combination of industry and agriculture. It is below the national average with 3.57 percent. Let us take the State of Indiana: It is below the national average with 3.49 percent; and then we will drop down to the South, to South Carolina with 1.99 percent occupational deferment. Texas, with the largest percentage of volunteers and the greatest agricultural and beef-producing State, has but 2.6 percent of occupational deferment.

There is a leakage in our manpower. It is within the power of the Selective

Service System and the Manpower Commission to determine where that leakage is. I suggest this is where a portion of it will be found.

You will find in the case of dependency deferments, both with children and without children, variation between States almost as great as you find in the question of occupational deferment. The same is true of those deferred for mental, moral, and physical reasons. You will find that the percentages vary as much as they vary in the instances I have pointed out. This is something that challenges the attention of Congress. We must see to it that the manpower of this Nation is so used that we can protect the families of our citizens just as long as possible. I know of nothing that can challenge your attention any stronger than this. I have introduced as a bill the provision carried as an amendment to the 18-19-year-old draft. I am pressing for hearings before the committee, for time is short. We must act quickly in this situation to prevent this catastrophe which I regard as being unnecessary.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. The gentleman in my opinion is one of the best informed men in the Congress on the whole proposition of selective service and its operation. I want to commend him for this statement. If he will bear with me may I suggest that in my opinion this is just another case of administrative flaunting of the plain intent and will of the Congress. Further, it is an attempt to do by indirection what those who have been charged with the formulating of a manpower program have for some reason failed to do by direction. In other words is it not true that during all these months that the Manpower Commission has been supposed to be formulating a program to bring about the effective use of the manpower of the Nation no real program has been brought forward?

Mr. KILDAY. May I say to the gentleman from Indiana that on yesterday, when the Chairman of the Manpower Commission was before the Military Affairs Committee, he was unable to give us any program on any of these questions.

Another thing, at the time the 18- and 19-year-old draft was before us the bill contained a provision that these boys would be permitted to complete their academic year. It was adopted here practically unanimously. It was in the bill as it left the House, but very quietly it was dropped out. I imagine it is good strategy for those attempting to eliminate such things to attract as little attention here as possible. They took it out in the quiet of the conference room.

The departments took the position that they had to have these 18- and 19-year-old boys. They had been demanding them since 1940, and yet there was not one scratch of a program for the utilization of the colleges of the country, not a scratch of a pen of a program to continue the supply of doctors, engineers, physicists, chemists, and clergy-

men, if you please. Your entire supply of priests, rabbis, and preachers is being cut off under that provision.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, the Navy now says frankly that they cannot use one of those in the college program until July 1943. The Army says that it hopes to use them in March, but I think they are entirely too optimistic. They are working hard to do it, but only a dribble will be here by the 1st of July. Had my provision remained in that bill under which they could have completed their academic year, they would still be in school and we would have that much of their education and preparation for service in the war effort. Instead of that, those kids left the day we passed that law.

Mr. HALLECK. Does not the gentleman think that a matter of this great consequence ought to be approached in an orderly way and that if we are going to say to a married man with dependents that we are going to require that he go from the job he now has to another job, we ought to meet that head on? If anything is to be done, should not the Manpower Commission and its directors come up here with some such proposal, rather than to distort the Selective Service Act that was designed solely to bring people into the military service? Is this not an attempt to do by indirection what they have not proposed directly?

Mr. KILDAY. I agree with the gentleman. We are at fault, and I mean collectively, in turning over too much power to certain people, as the gentleman spoke about a while ago. That is what we have done, and, as a result, we have a Government by decree.

Mr. O'HARA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman has spoken about the effect of the 18- and 19-year-olds being drafted. I am wondering, in connection with the talk which we have heard in the newspapers about a further educational program, about what is going to happen when we have a situation where these boys are taken in. They will be sent back to the colleges. What is going to happen to the colleges when those boys are sent out? How many of those colleges will be operating?

Mr. KILDAY. No one can tell.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER].

THE FEDERAL WAR MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, it is vital that the Congress formulate at this time a clear, unified policy with reference to training of workers for the war industries. There is a manpower shortage in the skilled trades. In order to meet production goals this year, large numbers of partly trained youth will be required for shops and factories; other workers must receive advanced training. Seven

Federal agencies are engaged in the Federal training program, including the United States Office of Education and the National Youth Administration. These agencies are under the direction of the United States Manpower Commission.

One of these agencies—the National Youth Administration—was established in 1935 as part of the W. P. A. to provide work relief and employment for needy youth. In 1939, industrial training was added to the program. The N. Y. A. has received about \$700,000,000 since 1935, including \$53,000,000 for defense training and \$8,000,000 for student aid in the current fiscal year. In July 1941 the average enrollment was 281,000; in November 1942 it was 53,000. The decline was due to improved employment and Army recruitment.

For the fiscal year 1942 we appropriated for N. Y. A. \$154,795,000; of this amount \$63,028,000 went for industrial defense training. For the current fiscal year we appropriated \$61,274,000 for this agency. With the exception of \$8,000,000 for student aid, this sum is allotted to pre-employment training for youths of 16 to 24 years of age for the war industries. The N. Y. A. maintains 38,879 training stations or machines in use throughout the country. Courses are planned to run from 6 to 8 weeks. If there is an average of 53,000 students for each course, turned over 6 times a year, this means that some 318,000 youths would receive N. Y. A. training annually. Students are paid hourly rates for this work.

Many students have been drafted so the N. Y. A. is now training girls. On November 25 last there were 28,300 boys and 25,000 girls on the rolls. In 14 States there are more machines available than trainees. This means a very low rate of use per station. There are 37 States which have 17,655 stations not in use. The N. Y. A. has spent \$28,117,576 for equipment of which \$19,247,212 was bought in fiscal 1941. There are 1,700 N. Y. A. shops located in 700 training centers throughout the country. The average cost per month for resident youth is \$77.80; for nonresident youth \$59.34.

In October 1942 the N. Y. A. had 11,762 paid employees in the administrative personnel to train 53,000 youths or 1 to every 4½ trainees. Among these employees were 4,771 shop supervisors; 3,143 in management and service activities; 900 administrative employees; 854 in maintenance, transportation, and care of property, and 2,094 in subsistence activities.

Leading educational organizations are alarmed at attempts to make N. Y. A. a continuing agency because they think it duplicates the program of the United States Office of Education and suggests the beginning of national bureaucratic control of education. They cite the fact that \$1,000,000,000 has been invested in regular school plants for industrial training and that there are adequate instructors and facilities to train 750,000 more workers as of a year ago. For the current fiscal year, the Office of Education is receiving \$109,000,000 for industrial war training, which is similar to

that of N. Y. A. The Office of Education use their equipment on an average so that two or three trainees per day use the machines. They have 56,053 stations giving training similar to the N. Y. A. program. During a day they train 85,915 in preemployment courses and 43,005 in supplementary courses, a total of 128,920 persons on these stations.

There is no doubt of the need of the war industries for hundreds of thousands of trained or partly trained new workers this year. We have an enormous production program and manpower is limited. The Congress should see to it that all industrial war training is unified to these ends:

First. That every available training station or machine is in constant use.

Second. That administrative and supervisory staffs are consolidated for maximum efficiency at minimum cost.

Third. That all training given by the Government be strictly adjusted to the needs of the war industries so that every trainee can be immediately placed in war work when his training period is completed.

Fourth. That the N. Y. A. be abolished and its equipment be placed where it can be most effectively used by the Training Division of the War Manpower Commission.

Under the War Manpower Commission the following agencies are offering training and related services to employers and employees in war industries:

First. Training Within Industry Service.

Second. Apprentice and Training Service.

Third. Vocational Training for War Production Workers.

Fourth. Vocational Training for Rural War Production Workers.

Fifth. Engineering, Science, and Management War Training.

Sixth. National Youth Administration Program.

Seventh. United States Employment Service.

This program is designed for the following types of war workers:

First. Production operators.

Second. Skilled production specialists.

Third. All-round skilled mechanics.

Fourth. Engineers, chemists, physicists.

Fifth. Plant administrative and production supervisory personnel.

Sixth. Trainers and supervisors of training.

The program also covers preemployment training for war industries and agriculture for the following kinds of workers:

First. Production operators.

Second. Engineers, chemists, and physicists.

Third. Trainers for teachers.

Fourth. Trainers in labor relations.

The Congress should determine to what extent the War Manpower Commission has become another superagency in the training field, designed to create more Federal jobs and further expand our overloaded, overlapping bureaucracy; also the extent to which it has unified the various training pro-

grams into a coherent, efficient manpower plan for war production schedules.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

THE PROPOSED FLORIDA BARGE CANAL

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, recently the item which would give the go-ahead signal to the Florida barge canal project was supposedly killed when it was removed from an appropriation bill. But like the famous reported demise of Mark Twain, the suggested death of this measure may have been exaggerated or at least premature.

Fearful that this multimillion-dollar nonessential may be merely in a state of suspended animation, it seems pertinent, at this time, to review briefly the facts in order to waylay any Ocanala ghosts which might consider this a proper moment for reincarnation. To do this, it will be necessary to state the problem, to show how the proposed canal does not alleviate that problem, and then to indicate what can be done to meet the needs of the situation.

The problem, as everyone knows, is the urgent need for petroleum products on the eastern seaboard in order to relieve gasoline and fuel shortages. It is estimated that over 1,300,000 barrels per day of crude oil, fuel oil, and gasoline are required to relieve the pressure in this area. Of this amount, some 1,100,000 barrels a day may be delivered by railroads and pipe lines. The deficit must be made up by other methods.

To mitigate this need, a Florida barge canal has been proposed along the route of the defunct \$250,000,000 ship canal. This new pork bill was shaved from the \$250,000,000 figure to the comparatively modest sum of from \$44,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Estimates vary, and some even go beyond that. It would, on completion, ostensibly allow barges to carry northward 466,000 barrels of petroleum daily, enough when added to other available means, to alleviate the present shortage.

However, there is more than one fly in the ointment. The eastern seaboard needs fuel oil now. It needs gasoline now. Yet the proposed canal, on the basis of studies made by the only responsible people who would know, will take a minimum of 3 years to complete. There has been some loose talking lately to the effect that the canal can be completed in a year or 15 months, but Major General Reybold, Chief of Engineers in the War Department, who is the authority for the 3-year estimate, has refuted this. He has done this, moreover, in the face of constant attempts by the proponents of the bill to have him lower this estimate. As a matter of fact his estimate was made against the advice of his own staff who would have added another 6 months to the total—making it 3½ years. And all this was on the supposition that three shifts would be run a day, that priorities would be secured, and that there would be a reasonably easy flow of material, equipment, and manpower. Three and one-half years for a canal, yet the East needs petroleum now. Nor is he alone in this belief. Mr. J. R.

Porter, of the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War, has concurred with the Engineering Department to the extent that his study has led him to conclude that the new canal could not be completed in time to facilitate meeting the east-coast petroleum shortage.

Disregarding time, there are other insurmountable difficulties. One is lack of material—steel, iron, and rubber. It was estimated that the rubber used on bulldozers and tractors would put tires on every car in Florida for the duration. It was stated by the Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War that even were the proposed canal to make available the 400,000 barrels of oil needed daily, still, from the standpoint of steel efficiency it would not be justified because of the enormous horsepower involved. Maj. Gen. T. M. Robbins, Assistant Chief of Engineers, told the House Appropriations Committee that materials, equipment, and manpower shortage made building the canal improbable at this time.

The manpower necessary to build this proposed canal itself poses an almost insurmountable problem, taking as it will engineers, technicians, and laborers from sorely needed places in American industry. Despite this, according to the Tampa Morning Tribune, a well-known Senator from Florida on hearing that it would take several thousand men 4 years to build the canal, urged that several hundred thousand be employed to complete it in 1 year. Meanwhile, Florida farmers appeal for labor to cultivate crops which lie spoiling in the fields. Meanwhile draft officials in Florida, forced to defer farming and forestry key workers, hear that 20,000 more workers are required to maintain Florida farm production near normal. Meanwhile the State Department, the War Manpower Commission, and the immigration authorities study a proposal to import Bahama islanders to supply agricultural labor for Florida. Meanwhile the Farm Security Administration is attempting to recruit a mobile land army to save the sugar, citrus, and garden farms of Florida. Little wonder that Army engineers recommended that no funds be provided for the "chasm, which has split the State of Florida."

Then there is the cost of this canal to the taxpayers of the Nation. Major General Reybold estimates it at \$44,000,000. Other estimates run much higher. The Florida Taxpayers Association fears that maintenance alone might cost a million dollars a year. The cost in money, men, and materials would be formidable in peacetime. It becomes a national affront in wartime to urge this useless ditch on a people straining every available muscle in prosecution of the war effort.

Particularly is this true when one views the alternatives, for there are alternatives. These involve the use of practical, available means of transportation today, not by waiting from 36 to 42 months for the first drop of oil.

In the first place, as has been proposed, a set of temporary pipe lines across Florida could shuttle petroleum from the Gulf of Mexico to barges waiting to carry

it to New York on the inland waterway. It is estimated that these pipe lines—three of them would cost \$10,000,000—would carry up to 120,000 barrels of petroleum daily. The advantages of this project are so apparent that even the Ocanala dreamers dare not object to it. In fact, they have all stated the necessity for these lines in lieu of the early completion of the canal.

In the second place, supplementing this there is available another Florida canal, now in use at the moment, from Fort Myers, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Stuart, on the Atlantic inland waterway. The Government has expended \$25,000,000 on that canal. Why the proponents of the barge canal disregard this available canal one cannot say. Perhaps it is because repairs on the southern canal will cost only \$208,000, as compared to a minimum of \$44,000,000 to dig the more northern route. Perhaps it is because tugboats will take 4 days longer from Texas to New York by this route—4 days instead of 3 or 4 years. Perhaps it is because both Army and Navy are solidly in back of its construction, although they do not look upon the northern waterway as feasible at this time. Perhaps it is because the southern canal will not require the manpower, the steel, the machinery to put into operation that the other will.

Whatever the reason, there is a canal available, not in 3 years, but now. According to Rear Admiral Huttie, who, it will be remembered, made a test trip by tug and barge over its course, there is no reason why the waterway should not be used to capacity for deliveries from the Gulf to the Atlantic. Should this be done, it is estimated that from 288,000 to 300,000 barrels a day may be shipped by this route. That amount, plus the petroleum carried by pipe line, would relieve the east-coast shortage.

Army engineers have recommended at a cost of \$3,000,000 continuation of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to Fort Myers, the western outlet of the existing canal. Were this to be completed, a safe and protected inland waterway would be provided all the way from Texas to Trenton, N. J., whether or not we even have this second barge canal.

Needless to say the proposed barge canal should die from lack of sustenance. The food which its ravenous maw would devour—that is, time, manpower, materials and money—the very nourishment so badly needed to build the sinews of war, should be allowed to remain in use to the Nation. It should not be expended for a post-war question mark.

In my opinion a majority of the people of Florida do not want this canal. The taxpayers of the United States do not want this canal. The Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War does not want it. The Army, the Navy, do not want it. Yet attempts have been made—and may be made again—to foist on the American people in time of war the building of this second canal, this duplicating ditch, this so-called short cut that will take 3 years before the first tug could navigate it.

This proposed canal authorization should die. It should die despite the

hysterical arguments of its sponsors. Lacking plausible reasons for encouraging such a fiasco at this time, the advocates of the canal have even descended to using childlike reasoning. "If we go ahead and authorize the building of this canal," they say, "it will be a help in the propaganda to show the Nazis and the Japs that we actually mean to win." "Help in the propaganda." Ask the Office of War Information which they would rather have—\$44,000,000 in war material or a Florida barge canal. No doubt the Nazis and Japs would agree that we should immediately throw ourselves frantically into this enervating activity.

The proponents of this bill disregard the apparent fact that efficient use of the suggested pipe line and of the existing canal would solve the problem of fuel for the East. They evidently would rather have for their forty-four to one hundred millions a Florida barge canal on paper, than 176 to 400 Flying Fortresses in the air.

The time has come when we must clearly register our disapproval of this pork-barrel measure. It is neither practical nor essential and is intended as a door opener for the Florida ship canal. We must repeal the authorization approved in the last Congress. I propose that we remove this threat to our war effort. The people expect this Congress to stop all unnecessary and nonessential spending. Let us remember we are at war—total war. I have introduced a bill to repeal the authorization for the Florida barge canal in the hope of saving \$44,000,000 for vital war necessities.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN].

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, it was not my intention to speak to the House this afternoon, but having just listened to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, perhaps I should. He has so incompletely given you the picture of the Florida barge canal matter until I feel that perhaps you should have other and correct information concerning it. Therefore, for the sake of the record and for your information, there are two or three things of which you should now be advised.

The House Rivers and Harbors Committee, of which I am a member, has from time to time held hearings on a Florida canal. First hearings and first reports by the committee were for a ship canal across north Florida connecting the Atlantic with the Gulf. Last spring, however, owing to the war emergency, this committee gave consideration to a proposal for a barge canal across north Florida to link the existing barge canal channel of the Atlantic coast with that of the Gulf of Mexico coast. This channel now extends from lower Texas to Trenton, N. J., with the exception of completion of a small necessary link across north Florida. Your committee had extensive hearings of departmental officials, private individuals, and organizations. The Army engineers, the Oil Coordinator's office, and other Government departments were heard before the committee.

General Reybold, Chief of the Army Engineers, told the committee that the barge canal could be completed in 2 years. Other engineering authority, extremely competent, indicated it could be completed in probably a year. It is my understanding that Gen. B. Somervell has indicated it could be constructed in a year. He has not told me this, but I understand he has told others this. He is the most competent man of all to speak concerning this project, because he conducted for the Army Engineers exhaustive surveys and findings concerning it. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former Chief of Staff, United States Army, and a gentleman and soldier and engineer most extraordinary, I understand has recently said he knows the barge canal can be completed in less than 12 months.

All of the departmental witnesses appearing before our committee said that they desired the canal constructed and desired it now, in the interest of the war effort. They also said that completion of this barge canal was the best hope for, and practically the only hope for relief of the oil shortage which then occurred, and has now been intensified in the East Atlantic States. They said it offered practically the sole medium of assurance of conveying to the Eastern war manufacturing plants sulphur, oil, zinc, lead, and other essential war manufacturing materials. On June 17, 1942, and after exhaustive debate, the House of Representatives approved by a splendid majority roll-call vote authorization of the project. A few weeks later it was approved by the Senate and signed by the President. I cannot understand why anyone now who is cooperating for the war effort can have the effrontery to undertake to repeal this authorization and to block appropriations for this all-essential war effort.

I am advised that you are now paying a million dollars a day to transport to our factories materials which this canal would carry if opened. I am further reliably advised that it is impossible to transport now, with existing facilities, war materials in adequate quantities and on time to our war plants. May I emphasize also that the War Production Board and the Office of Defense Transportation have urged immediate completion of this barge canal as war essential. Fuel oil scarcity is closing the schools of the East, closing necessary industrial war production, and even causing worshippers to sit in cold churches. The northeast section of our country now shivers in cold, damp houses and looks out on the snow and ice because this barge canal has not been completed. You gentlemen who have obstructed it and obstructed appropriations for it should think well as to whether or not you are responsible for your portion of this misery, lack of production, and loss of lives in battle which is now occurring.

And may I warn you now that if construction were started on this canal tomorrow, fuel oil, gasoline, sulphur, and all war essentials in adequate supply and quantity would, before December 15, 1943, traverse this canal and actually be

delivered to the eastern seaboard of our country.

And mark my word, if you do not agree to an appropriation for this canal now and its immediate beginning, the misery now suffered in the northeast of our country will stagger into insignificance in comparison with that of 1 year from now. You can remedy this situation and I call on you as patriotic Americans to cooperate with the war effort and give the East fuel oil, gasoline, sulfur, salt, zinc, timber, and other war essentials which exist primarily in the Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana area. The same forces which have always fought waterway improvements and fought the canal in Florida are now fighting this. I cannot for the life of me see why they should, because this is a barge canal and for war purposes. Had this canal been in existence since hostilities in this war began, an enormous amount of tonnage and the lives of merchant crews would have been saved. I do not feel at liberty to mention the amount of these losses. But that is water over the dam. You can now remedy it by making this war auxiliary available by next December. The propaganda to the effect that this barge canal construction will take farm labor is hooey. The fact is it will require dredge and drag line operators and only a few of them. This farm labor scarcity bugaboo is a demagogic smoke screen thrown up to try to breed prejudice. It shows the great extreme to which those who are opposed to this war effort may go.

You can keep labor on the farms only by paying them a decent price for their produce. You cannot expect them to continue to produce corn, cotton, potatoes, peanuts, beef, pork, peas, vegetables, oranges, grapefruit, and other crops and fruits unless they can make at least a small profit. What they need and must have is a higher selling price at the farm for their produce.

Certain influences opposing this war effort may make high exaggerated statements. You may even hear it will take 10 years to build this little 20-mile-long 12-foot-deep ditch. You may hear it will require \$300,000,000; that it is a boondoggling project; that the war officials do not desire it; that no one whomsoever desires it. But my colleagues, may I remind you that sinister influences have opposed practically every war effort which this Congress has advanced over the past 3 years. I warn you not to be misled but to support the war effort, and in this give needed material and fuel for our war factories of the East and fuel for the homes, schools, and dry automobile tanks of the East. When you obstruct completion of this project, you obstruct the production of airplanes, necessary naval vessels, Maritime Commission vessels, guns, ammunition—and yes, you even obstruct the delivery of necessary airplane and motor-vehicle fuel with which we must hope to defeat the Axis in actual battle.

What are you going to do about it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. The language and the logic of my friend from Michigan flow about as fluently as the oil will flow through that canal when we get it. If you were permitted to hear only his side of the case you might be convinced that this is a fool boondoggling project. But you are going to hear the other side and I am going to help you hear it. I invite you to listen tomorrow to Judge MANSFIELD, chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, who had charge of this bill in the House when it was passed.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. The gentleman from Michigan points out the great advantage of pipe lines, and he says also that the Chief of Engineers states it will take 3 years to dig this canal. I do not want to embarrass any engineer or anyone else in the War Department, but I can get an opinion from the War Department that this canal could be constructed and have barges going through it within a year's time. If we had started that canal when we authorized its construction last July, we would have relief for next winter.

The gentleman does not answer the fact that in my speech the other day I said that I had in my records a guaranty by one of the most prominent construction concerns in the United States. Nobody can question their ability, because they have already done \$200,000,000 worth of work for the Army engineers. They guaranteed that they with three other contractors would finish this canal within 10 months, so that the barges could be going through it. We forget one thing. When the gentleman speaks of 3 years, he speaks of the completion of this project as set forth in the bill. That does not have to be done to get oil through there. You can get a channel through there in much less time.

Further, I say to the gentleman, when he speaks of essential materials, about these things, and the need of bombers, that these bombers may run dry unless we get fuel for them. Furthermore, when he speaks of essential materials, this bill specifically authorizes the engineers to use temporary structures, and I say that the pipe line that we are putting across Florida already has used as much essential material as it would take to build that canal. The pipe line running from Texas to Illinois has taken 10 times as much essential materials, and I challenge the gentleman to come to Florida and take a census of the opinion of the people down there. He says the people of Florida are against it. I do not care how he takes his poll, but I challenge him to come down there and he will find that not more than 15 percent are against it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I did not know that this discussion would take place today. In order to keep the record straight, I call attention to the fact that the first time that this measure was up for consideration it was defeated, and the second time it was considered it was passed by only 12 votes. In reply to my friend the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN], who told us that a number of the administrative officials here in Washington spoke in favor of the project, all I need to do is to call attention to the fact that these same officials spoke for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence project, and called attention to the imperative need of this waterway as a war measure. However, a short time thereafter the President recalled the project and indicated that it was not necessary, and it has been as dead as a dodo bird ever since.

Admiral Halsey said that the Japs can be licked in 1 year, and he said that they can be licked by supplying materials—planes, ships, and so forth. It seems to me more important to provide Admiral Halsey and our Pacific command with tools to lick the Japs than it is to build this ditch which is a smoke screen for the Florida ship canal. I say "amen" to the speech of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO]. I am glad that it has not been started. I am sure that we can divert this money to far better use by supplying things that our soldiers need in the Pacific with which to lick the Japs.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. On the question of time, the only authority that I have is the record of General Reibold, who appeared before the committee, and his testimony that this canal would take 3 years to build if everything went well. If the general, or any other engineer, has revised his testimony, I am not so informed; but we have the right to take the word of the Army engineers who come before the Rivers and Harbors Committee on every project that goes before it, and we should depend upon their testimony.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I now yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT].

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I listened with interest on Monday afternoon to the able address of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] and later read it with some care as it is recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Many of the sentiments expressed by the gentleman must be enthusiastically approved by every patriotic American. I agree with him, and I feel sure, with the majority of the House, that it is intolerable that various agencies of the Federal Government should employ in responsible positions men and women of professed communistic beliefs. Our Bill of Rights has given great latitude to the expression of political sentiment, even the most radical sentiment, but surely it is not necessary, in order to preserve civil liberties, that we elevate into responsible Government positions those who would by a class revolution destroy our fabric

of political and economic life or those who place above their loyalty to America their loyalty to Marxism or to that country which has adopted Marxism as its official faith. If these men cited by the gentleman from Texas espouse such revolutionary doctrines as their writings and speeches would indicate, I agree with the gentleman that they should be summarily discharged from Federal employment.

Likewise, I hold no brief for those extremists who, because they disapprove of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] and the methods of his committee, have labeled him as an agent of Hitler, as a Nazi, or a Fascist.

I think it is absurd to accuse any citizen of the United States—much less an elected Member of Congress—with a lack of patriotism or subversive intentions because of political, economic, or philosophical opposition to any of his ideas. I think that it is a fair assumption as well as the only workable basis for the solution of our parliamentary differences that all Members of this body, no matter how opposed their views, are working sincerely for what they believe to be the welfare of their country and are representing, as they understand them, the sentiments of their constituents.

But I hold it to be equally unfair that patriotic Americans of liberal or even extreme views who are willing to abide by the decision of the majority and abide by constitutional methods should, because of these views, be damned as Communists.

In his dissent to the majority report of the committee headed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] aptly points out the difference between those who are subversive and those whose views do not agree with those of the majority. He says that the present tendency in America for so-called right wingers to shout Communist at liberals is doing America no good. It is dangerous as it associates in the public mind those words Fascist and Communist, not with those to whom they can properly be applied but with persons "whose patriotic devotion to America and her basic institutions cannot be questioned, whatever the feeling of their political opponents toward their particular views on particular subjects may be."

Let us then dispense with name calling and try to conduct our future discussions of this matter without the usual emotionalism and with a decent regard for facts.

I cannot discuss all the organizations or individuals or publications referred to in the address made by the gentleman from Texas. I do not have the knowledge as to the truth or falsity of these charges which would justify me in consuming the time of the House. I intend to speak of that which I know, to confine myself to matters within my personal knowledge or based upon sources which I believe to be reliable. I can safely state that in his accusations against the organization known as Citizens for Victory the gentleman from Texas has been inaccurate in his statement of facts and unfair in his indiscrim-

inate grouping of this association with other organizations allegedly communistic without taking the trouble to differentiate between them or to inform the House that Citizens for Victory is as free of communism as the American Legion and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Before discussing his address and before letting in a little light to dispel the confusion and suspicion toward this group, which the Members must have carried home from his remarks, I would like as briefly as I can to discuss the organization itself, its antecedents, its purposes, and its membership.

One of the greatest battles of ideas which has ever been waged in America took place between two contending schools of political thought in the year and a half before Pearl Harbor. As Hitler's conquests transformed the map of Europe and as Japan threatened to run berserk in the Pacific, many patriotic citizens, both in and out of public life, saw the shadow of the war fall across America. They urged that America, as yet inactive, take steps to build up her defense and to aid those countries who still stood between the might of the aggressors and our own safety. Outstanding among those who urged these measures of protection was our President and many of our leaders in both Houses. On the other hand, a strong minority in the House and Senate felt that we should withdraw more closely into ourselves, and should cease any international activity which might involve us in the conflict. The contentions between these two philosophies provided the material for a debate in the Halls of Congress which is now history, and which is too recent to necessitate a discussion at length. Echoing throughout the land were the reverberations of this debate. Everywhere public-spirited men took sides, associations were formed. Little Americans known as isolationists had their America First Committee, which held public meetings throughout the country. Addresses were given at these meetings by Members of Congress and by others who shared their views. Those who felt that this war was very much our business; that we must act promptly if we should avoid the fate of France, Poland, and the other countries of Europe; united in the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; and later in the Fight for Freedom Committee. These two last-named committees likewise held public meetings.

Public officials, clergymen, representatives of the press, outstanding businessmen, all of whom saw the imminent peril of inaction, strove to awaken the country to the danger which confronted it. These latter two committees might be called the parents of the Citizens for Victory Committee, which has been assailed by the gentleman from Texas, for, although there was no formal merger of the Committee To Aid the Allies and the Fight for Freedom Committee into the new Citizens for Victory Committee, many of those active in the two former committees prior to Pearl Harbor formed in the main the nucleus of Citizens for Victory. Before meetings held by the

parent committees spoke such outstanding Americans as Rev. Henry Hobson, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of southern Ohio, who was the head of the Fight for Freedom Committee; Wendell Willkie, at a mass meeting in New York; Maj. George Fielding Eliot, outstanding military commentator; Senator Ernest Gibson, of Vermont, later the national chairman of the Committee To Defend America; Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida; Mayor LaGuardia, of New York; and many business and industrial leaders from the ranks of both labor and management.

Upon the outbreak of war the conflict between the so-called isolationists and so-called interventionists was resolved. Our attitude toward the World War was decided for us by the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor. But many of those who had been active to awakening America to the sense of its danger realized the fact that their task was not completed. Everyone wanted to win the war, but, after victory, what would come next? They realized that, although Hitler and the Japanese war leaders were the actors and the aggressors in this conflict, that the attacked nations were not without fault. They had by their suspicion and extreme nationalism set the stage for the success of the Axis Powers. They had demonstrated that the jealousies and mistrust between nations which prevent them uniting against a common aggressor provide a fertile field for selfish, well-armed robber nations to dispose of them piecemeal and at will.

These men remembered the debacle following the last war, when the might and wealth of America, thrown into Europe at the time of the crisis, determined the outcome of the war. They remembered that after victory the American soldiers marched home again, leaving the problems which had precipitated the war unsettled. They remembered that President Wilson pleaded for international cooperation as the only method of avoiding future conflict. They could not forget that America was deaf to his warnings; that, tired of war and foreign involvements, deluded by a false sense of security and self-sufficiency, we decided to let Europe go hang and tend to our own knitting. We saw the reflection of our individualism in the nationalism of every capital of the world, until finally war clouds loomed again and the countries once allies were now too far apart and suspicious of one another to band together to dispel them. When war came they formed the Citizens for Victory, determined that this hideous mistake should not be again committed. They banded together into an organization which sought to influence public opinion by education and which supported candidates for national office whom they felt, either because of their political professions or their past records, would work for maximum cooperation for a total victory and a permanent and just peace. By doing this they felt that they were doing their best to prevent a recurrence of a Third World War.

The membership of the Citizens for Victory Committee is in no sense polit-

ically partisan. It is composed of members of both political parties.

It is in no sense an internationalist organization except that it believes that a sovereign America must make and keep peace with other sovereign nations of the world.

It is in no sense an organization devoted to the destruction of the legislative body of our Government nor to the promotion of bureaucratic control.

It never, as was charged, attacked the majority of the Members of Congress but, on the other hand, published and disseminated its ideals and purposes and circulated the voting records upon important bills of those seeking reelection.

It is in no sense a communistic organization but rather a typical cross section of America. Among the members of its executive committee and honorary vice chairmen are such well known Americans as Rev. Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, executive secretary of the Church Peace Union and a member of the Federal Council of Churches; Douglas Auchincloss, associated with Time, Life, and Fortune magazines; Col. Henry Breckenridge, formerly Assistant Secretary of War; Ellsworth Bunker, president of National Sugar Refining Co.; Walter Millis of the editorial staff of the New York Herald Tribune; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Chester Rowell, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle; W. W. Waymack, editor of Des Moines Register and Recorder; William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, who may be called the dean of American newspapermen.

These men are not communists. Their opposition to the Axis commenced neither when Russia was invaded nor when Pearl Harbor was attacked. They have always been anti-Axis.

Now, to discuss details, Clark M. Eichelberger is not the directing genius of any purge groups as is charged, but he is executive director of the League of Nations Association. Incidentally, he has not been identified with Citizens for Victory since August 1942.

The next innuendo in the address of the gentleman from Texas concerns Frederick C. McKee, treasurer of Citizens for Freedom. I have known Mr. McKee well for several years. The slur upon his name concerns me personally and it has largely prompted me to publish this refutation. Frederick C. McKee is one of the leading citizens of Pittsburgh. He represents the ideal of a man whose practical business sense has placed him in a prominent position in our business life, yet whose concern for the public welfare and unselfish devotion to his country consumes a large portion of his time and takes him away from his livelihood. I did not know until recently whether Mr. McKee was a Democrat or a Republican. I have known ever since I have had the privilege of his acquaintance that he is in the highest sense patriotic and devoted to the future of his country. I, personally, have been in accord with his convictions as to America's place in the world. They are substantially the same that are held by our President and

our able Secretary of State, among others of the Democratic Party and they are similar to those held by Governor Stassen, Wendell Willkie and many prominent Republicans, including one of my own friends from Pittsburgh, James H. Duff, the newly appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania. You may disagree with his convictions and you may do so honestly, but you cannot doubt their sincerity or his unselfishness. Some sarcasm can be noted in the gentleman's address in his statement that Mr. McKee is treasurer of the National Casket Co., which he is. The gentleman likewise says that he is secretary of this company. This is not true. I do not think it is disparaging to a man's patriotism that he is an official of a successful business concern. Neither do I think that success in business justified an inference of un-Americanism or communistic leanings. I do not think that many Members of the House will think the less of Mr. McKee for his business connections with a reputable and well-known industry.

The gentleman states that Jay Lovestone is one of the highest paid officials of the Citizens for Victory Committee and that he was formerly secretary to the Communist Party in the United States. Mr. Lovestone is not an official but an employee of the labor division of the Citizens for Victory. He was a Communist. He severed his affiliation 14 years ago and has since been outstanding in his hostility to communistic principles. It is interesting to compare his case with that of J. B. Matthews, research director of the Dies committee. Mr. Matthews was a party worker for the Communists until 1935. This is verified in his own book, *The Autobiography of a Fellow Traveller*. By his own admission his life until 1935 was largely devoted to the promotion of Communist front organizations.

The gentleman is again in error when he states that most of the officials who made up the Citizens for Victory are also in the Union for Democratic Action. There are 36 members of the executive board and honorary vice presidents in the Citizens for Victory. Only 1 of these who had never been active in Citizens for Victory, is also a member of the Union for Democratic Action.

To repeat, Citizens for Victory does not wish to discredit Congress nor to hamper it. It seeks only a total victory over the enemy in this war and a lasting peace after the war.

The gentleman from Texas quotes from the New York Herald Tribune a full page advertisement headed "Help stop votes for Hitler."

I have read the insertion and there is no suggestion therein that any Member of Congress sympathizes with Hitler or wishes him to be victorious. Citizens for Victory was of the opinion that every vote, no matter how pure and praiseworthy its motive, that was cast against preparedness, against lend-lease, and against fullest cooperation with our allies to win a total victory was a vote cast which helped Hitler. As I said before, you may disagree with these principles but there is nothing in them which

suggests a discrediting of the United States Congress or an attempt to establish either communism or bureaucracy in the United States.

I think that I have shown that in many instances the gentleman from Texas incorrectly stated the facts. What I am concerned with more than these misstatements is the more insidious effect which the gentleman achieved by including a praiseworthy and patriotic organization together with other allegedly communistic organizations without attempting to differentiate between them in the minds of his listeners. The gentleman cited several Federal employees whom he accuses of communistic utterances. He cited several public groups and publications that he accuses of communistic tendencies. He also discusses Citizens for Victory without, it is true, making any direct accusation of communism against this organization, but with the inevitable effect of linking Citizens for Victory with the other groups.

No one could listen to the gentleman's address without carrying away the idea that Citizens for Victory was, if not communistic, "pinkish" and very radical. This innuendo is unfair to decent, patriotic, responsible American citizens, and I think that the gentleman from Texas, one of the most persuasive orators of the House, has sufficient knowledge of the effect of his rhetoric upon his listeners that he should have been scrupulous in avoiding this imputation. I do not know whether his other statements are accurate. I suspect that some may not be. I do not choose to discuss them, as I stated in the beginning, because I do not have the facts to either controvert his charges or support them. I will, however, scrutinize very carefully these statements in view of his rash and intemperate remarks about Citizens for Victory.

The gentleman complains about intolerance in this country as manifested against those of southern birth. I can assure the gentleman and also the Members of this House I certainly have no such prejudice or ill feeling. Toward those from the South whom I have had the privilege of friendship I have the highest esteem and the warmest affection. As to others with whom I have but a speaking acquaintance, I might say that there is no group of people in this country for whose honor and patriotism I have a higher regard than I have for our southern Representatives.

When the votes were being counted prior to Pearl Harbor upon issues whose decision affected the safety of the entire world and the future of our own country, it was to the votes of these southern Members that America must feel grateful for assuring to us a foreign policy of honor, bravery, and international decency. I shall never forget the part that was played in the House by these gentlemen from the South. But I wish to state at this time that while the South was united for aid to the democracies we had no such union in the North and that the men who now compose the Citizens for Victory fought valiantly in our northern cities for the same cause

which was supported almost to a man by the southern Members of the House.

I feel a debt of gratitude likewise to Citizens for Victory for their share in preserving our civilization. It is for this reason that I take the floor today to repel this imputation of un-Americanism, of hostility to Congress, of communistic leanings which have been made against this worthy group.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. McCORMACK having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. COURTNEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 1648, the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill, 1944, had come to no resolution thereon.

TO AMEND THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following resolution (H. Res. 99) for printing in the Record:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 158) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to permit consolidations and mergers of domestic telegraph carriers, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, Mr. PLOESER was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks which I made this afternoon in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERSONAL PLEDGES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, as I step for the first time into the well of this assembly, there comes to me quite naturally a feeling of elation. That feeling, however, is tempered by one of gratitude and responsibility—gratitude to the people of my district who, through their confidence and support, made it possible for me to be here; and responsibility to the people of my Nation to carry on the ideals and principles of this great Government of ours—

principles, many of which were laid down by men who once stood in this very Chamber, men who have long since passed to their reward, but men whose words and deeds shall ever be woven as golden threads in the fabric of American history.

We wonder as to the type of men who founded this Government of ours. So let us press aside for a moment that mysterious veil of yesterday and gaze backward down those long corridors of time into a dim and almost forgotten past. Let us parade upon the field of recollection those gallant men and women who gave their all that you and I might be a free and independent people. As they pass in review, those men who once stood in this hall where we now stand, we are brought to the realization that you and I can take but little credit for what America is today. America of tomorrow is our problem. The law of life decrees that the torch of progress shall slip from the palsied fingers of age to be caught and borne aloft by the supple strength of youth, ever onward, ever upward, ever seeking to improve, that our America of tomorrow shall be greater than our America of today.

America is great not because of its mighty mountains, its beautiful rivers, its silent valleys, but rather it is great because it mattered not to the founding fathers of this great free land of ours whether they were merchant, prince, or laborer—their hopes and ambitions for their children were the same. The goal in life which the pioneer set for himself and because of lack of opportunity or lack of education he failed to attain, he wanted to see attained by his children, and there was no sacrifice too great for the pioneer dad and mother to make in their efforts to extend to their children the educational and other advantages which in so many instances they themselves were denied. Their hopes were in their children, and today history repeats, for again the future of America rests upon youthful shoulders; even as you and I assemble here, American sons, your sons and mine, are fighting upon the world's far-flung battlefields, fighting to preserve the liberties created within these very halls, fighting to preserve the liberties for which their forefathers died, while American daughters are filling many of the posts in munitions and other vital industries left vacant by American sons now on the battlefields.

A few short months ago those boys were with us. They are the same boys who were taught by American mothers to look toward heaven with smiling, trusting faces as the place from whence all blessings came, but today those boys look toward heaven with apprehension and anger, for from the heavens come bombers that rain death and destruction on them as they march through war's flaming hell.

We in America had prayed that war would never again come to this great free land of ours, for when we older folks think of war we remember 1917. It seems but yesterday that we stood in awed silence as Old Glory passed, held aloft by those stalwart sons of America. We heard the roll of drums and the

the Federal Trade Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, page 42:

MISREPRESENTING COSMETICS * * *

Jergens-Woodbury Sales Corporation, Cincinnati: This respondent was ordered to cease and desist from representing its face powders and creams to be germicidal while in use or that its face creams and soap have any beneficial effect on the skin by reason of their vitamin content.

It is possible that Jergens-Woodbury Sales Corporation, of Cincinnati, is a different organization than the Andrew Jergens Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and that the former is just a sales agency for the latter, or that there is no connection between the two, and that one or the other, or perhaps both, will in time disown the New York snooper.

For some time many people have known that, in addition to being a key-hole peeper, a purveyor of oftentimes false, salacious gossip, and of old, shop-worn, so-called news items which he distributed as advance, confidential information, Winchell was, as we used to say, "a mite teched—just a little queer." As a salesman, he certainly distinguished himself last Sunday night, when, as a representative of a Jergens product, he insulted some of that company's customers by calling them damn fools.

Members of Congress who are married should tell their wives, while those who are unmarried should be sure to give to their lady friends the information just quoted from the report of the Federal Trade Commission. The ladies will certainly be interested in learning that a seller of face powders and creams was ordered to desist from misrepresenting its merchandise.

[Here the gavel fell.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—OPERATIONS UNDER FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACTS, 1942 AND 1943

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943, I present herewith a report of the operations under funds appropriated to the Federal Works Agency, Work Projects Administration, by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts, fiscal years 1942 and 1943, to the end of the calendar year 1942.

This report is supplemental to that portion of the report presented by me to the Congress on January 11, 1943, which is related to operations to the end of the fiscal year 1942 under funds appropriated to the Work Projects Administration by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, and for fiscal years 1941 and 1942.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 30, 1943.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 4]

Baldwin, N. Y.	Gibson	O'Leary
Beall	Gross	O'Toole
Bland	Hagen	Rabaut
Bolton	Hays	Richards
Bradley, Mich.	Horan	Rivers
Brehm	Jones	Shafer
Buckley	Kennedy	Short
Cochran	Kirwan	Smith, Ohio
Creal	Knutson	Starnes, Ala.
Cullen	Lesinski	Sumners, Tex.
D'Alesandro	Lewis, Colo.	Welchel, Ohio
Domengeaux	McGregor	Welchel, Ga.
Douglas	Marcantonio	Wilson
Ellis	Miller, Pa.	Winter
Ellsworth	Morrison, N. C.	
Engel	Norton	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 388 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 1648, with Mr. COURTNEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, such time as he may desire.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is the first of the supply bills. It is the first appropriation bill of the session and of the Congress—the first of a long line of bills appropriating money from the Treasury which it will be necessary for the committee to present to the House for your consideration during the Seventy-eighth Congress.

At this time I wish to express appreciation of the way in which the bill has been handled. I do not believe I have seen an appropriation bill more painstakingly prepared or more ably presented than the one here submitted by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow], with the assistance and cooperation of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and the ranking members of the committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], in collaboration with the other majority and mi-

nority members of the subcommittee. I have no doubt that the chairman will agree that the clerk of the committee, George Harvey, has also borne a share of the burden.

This bill is a legislative milestone. It marks the end of a notable legislative period and the beginning of what promises to be a still more notable period in the fiscal relations of the Nation and the conduct of the war. For that reason, it is appropriate that we pause for an instant at this time and take stock of where we stand; that we make an appraisal of what has been accomplished in the session just closed and outline future objectives.

The Committee on Appropriations has established a unique record. Never before has a committee of the House reported out bills carrying such extraordinary amounts—amounts unequaled in the budgets of the American Congress and unapproached in the records of any parliamentary body in the history of the world. Seldom if ever has a committee sat more continuously and through longer hours and may I venture to express the hope, Mr. Chairman, that measured also by the criterion of efficiency its work in the Seventy-seventh Congress also ranks high in the annals of the House.

And lest there be some question on that score, permit me to submit a factual summary based on the ultimate disposition of these appropriations in terms of service and material. Inasmuch as all values are relative, let us take as a yardstick similar accomplishment programs in the last two wars; the Spanish-American War and the First World War. Of merchant ships built in World War No. 1 we supplied a total of 257 units with a combined tonnage of 1,606,000 tons during the period from August 1, 1917, to July 31, 1918, a period of 1 year.

As against that we have built in 1 year of this war a total of 727 units, nearly three times the number in the first year of World War No. 1, and over 8,000,000 tons, which is about five times the tonnage in the first year of the last war. In the total inventory of military airplanes—and that is the weapon upon which this war turns—we produced in World War No. 1 during the entire period of the war a total of 12,000 planes, to be exact, 12,089 planes as against a total of 47,689 planes in the first year of this war.

In machine guns, coming down to the weapon of direct contact, we produced throughout the duration of World War No. 1, 226,000 machine guns, whereas in the first year only of this war we manufactured 670,000 machine guns, about three times the entire production of the First World War over the entire period of its duration. In small-arms ammunition, the vital common denominator in war matériel, we produced 3,500,000,000 rounds in the First World War, and against that item in the first year of the present conflict, 10,250,000,000 rounds. In artillery ammunition we provided in the First World War a total of 18,000,000 rounds, and by way of contrast, in the first year of the present war 181,000,000

rounds. That is a fair measure of production secured in the two wars.

Mr. Chairman, I wish it were possible at this time to put into the RECORD a complete tabulation showing production and delivery of all classes of armament and munitions, but for military reasons we are not permitted to divulge at this time, data indicating the extent of our remarkable progress in preparedness in other branches of the service. Suffice to say that, as compared with the last World War, the results secured in provision for this war more than bear out the ratios already cited.

In taking care of the personnel, there has been corresponding improvement. Whereas in the Spanish-American War there were recurrent scandals incident to the serving of spoiled meat, which will be remembered as the "embalmed meat scandals of 1898," there has been no instance in this war of any complaints either as to the quantity or of the quality of the rations served.

In 1898 we sent our forces into a tropical climate in winter uniforms. In this war, of all the millions of men we have outfitted, for every clime and region ranging from the Arctic Circle down to the Equator, there has been no complaint about the character or suitability of the clothing issued to our men. In the previous war the men were paid \$13 a month. In this war we are paying \$50 a month. The camps of 1898 fostered disease from yellow fever to dysentery, and, in the First World War, contagions of influenza carried men away by the thousands. There has been no report in this war of any infection or contagion, and the Army and Navy maintain a health rate that even surpasses that of the civilian population. Measured by any criterion, we have prepared for war, more expeditiously, more efficiently, and with less mistakes or maladministration than ever before in the history of American arms. We have inducted more men into the service under better conditions, better fed, better clothed, better housed, better paid, better hospitalized than in any previous war in this country or in any other country.

It is a matter of record. There it stands—a record that cannot be disputed or denied. The war record of the Seventy-seventh Congress, unequalled, unchallenged, unimpeachable, and unassailable.

It is not a partisan record. On the contrary, it is a nonpartisan record, a bipartisan record, an American record. And I want to here make due acknowledgment of the service and participation of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking member on the Committee on Appropriations and all minority members of the committee in that record. But for the warm cooperation of the gentleman from New York and his colleagues, their wise counsel, their patriotic collaboration, the task of the committee and the House would have been immeasurably more complicated and infinitely more difficult. It is a record in which all of us on both sides of the aisle may take satisfaction, and one of which every American citizen may be proud. It is a record which has turned

the tide of the war. During this first year of the war we have passed through the entire gamut from crushing defeat and disaster on to the way to ultimate success and victory. We have now in every theater of the war passed from the phase of defense to that of attack.

The Seventy-seventh Congress laid the foundation on which the Seventy-eighth Congress will rise to victory.

The military experts of every nation, including Adolf Hitler himself, agreed that the turning point of the war would come in 1942. The Fuehrer announced over the radio to the people of Germany and the Axis Powers that in order to win the war they must win in 1942. Nineteen hundred and forty-two has passed, and they did not win. The year 1942 marked the turning point in our march toward victory. By the 30th day of June we will have completed out of funds provided by the Seventy-seventh Congress practically all of the construction work needed to carry out the war program. By the end of this fiscal year we will have designed, contracted, erected, equipped, tooled, and manned the facilities necessary to produce the matériel and the arms with which to win this war. From now on it is merely a matter of keeping these facilities in efficient operation, in achieving and maintaining peak production in those plants, shops, and factories already provided.

The Seventy-seventh Congress was the war Congress. The Seventy-eighth Congress is the victory Congress. The Seventy-ninth Congress should be the peace Congress; but both the victories of the Seventy-eighth Congress and the enduring peace to be negotiated by the Seventy-ninth Congress would have been impossible without the unparalleled achievements of the Seventy-seventh Congress. Had the Seventy-seventh Congress failed, America would have failed; the world would have failed.

But the war is not over. While victory is in sight, it is yet a long way off. It is still in the far distance, and we face now the most ruinous, grueling phase of this war, heartbreaking losses, and emergencies in which every effort must be marshaled, every resource utilized. Especially must we husband the Nation's revenues.

While we must continue to provide ample appropriations for military purposes, we must in every way possible reduce nonwar expenditures. Already we have made a record in that respect. Notwithstanding the pressure under which we worked in the last Congress, we were able to cut by more than a billion dollars the nonwar appropriations which would have been made in normal times. Even under the urgent impetus of war, and carrying the heavy burden placed on the committee and on the House, we made record retrenchments. We hope to effect even greater reduction in nonmilitary appropriations in the coming session. In the last Congress under the whip of impending attack it was necessary at times to close our eyes and appropriate for war purposes generously. In many instances we had no choice but to take the recommendations of the Army and the Navy inquiries which

involved delay. Money was necessary immediately, and we were not in position to deny it. On such occasions we proceeded on the theory that it was better to appropriate too much, better to be too soon and too generous rather than to run the risk of appropriating too little and providing that little too late. We could not gamble on the outcome. There was too much at stake. The maintenance of the Nation and the preservation of civilization was wavering in the balance. And be it said to the credit of the great Army and Navy leaders on whom we relied, we were never misled. Viewed in retrospect, the appropriations of the Seventy-seventh Congress were more than justified.

But now that the burden of the first phase of the war has been lightened, now that the construction era is passed, and the pressure of the emergency is somewhat relieved, we can return to the established routine of investigating fully before appropriating. We now propose to again scrutinize carefully every proposition to spend. In the bill before you, prepared under the able direction of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], we have scrutinized carefully all appropriations, and especially all non-war appropriations. We expect to appropriate as accurately as possible, but on war appropriations, if we make any mistake, it still will be to make the mistake of being too generous. But on non-war appropriations, if we make any mistake, it will be the mistake of cutting too deeply.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my friend the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I wish the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee would tell us if in the judgment of the committee you will also scrutinize unexpended balances and not vote for so much money that these departments do not even have to come to us but can defy us in the future because they do not need any money, they have plenty already.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman can be assured that the committee examines into the balances on hand when we are considering new money. Also funds are appropriated on a fiscal year basis so that if they are not obligated in that fiscal year they will lapse and cannot be used and must revert to the surplus fund of the Treasury unless they should be reappropriated by action of Congress.

Of course, there are instances in which we have to follow a legislative mandate. There is legislation under which we have no authority except to appropriate; the money is automatically required under the law and we cannot stop it. In the matter of interest on the public debt, for example, that is a permanent appropriation, automatically recurring each year, without annual action by Congress. It is something over which Congress does not exercise any annual review. It would not accomplish anything to do so as the debt is a certain amount

and the various interest rates are fixed and bondholders must be paid their interest. In the matter of veterans' benefits the rates are fixed by law and the appropriation automatically fixes itself by the number who qualify.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman spoke about retrenchments and cutting down the amount of the appropriations. Will the gentleman tell us, if that is correct, why it is for 1944 there are \$1,938,000,000 more appropriated here in this bill than there was for 1943?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The figures to which the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] refers are the permanent appropriations which I have just referred to. The principal amount in the figure he has quoted is increase for interest on the public debt and it is automatic. We exercise no control over the amount. The volume of debt and interest rates govern it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The appropriation bill itself.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The amounts to which the gentleman refers are not contained in this bill. They are the so-called automatic appropriations and are printed in this report for information purposes. They have been appropriated by statutes previously enacted and will continue until repealed or modified. They are in the nature of fixed charges and are not subject to much, if any, discretionary determination.

We are not controlled by the Budget estimate. The fact that an estimate has been sent up to us for any amount, or that any amount has been asked for, does not mean we are going to grant it. When these estimates finally pass through the mill of the committee you will find that all surplus water has been squeezed out and all surplus money has been eliminated.

We have had the cooperation of the President. We have been furnished tables showing the amounts impounded by the Executive after the money was provided, where it was found possible under changing conditions to retain some of that money. The President in 1941 and 1942 impounded a vast sum, and we expect him to follow the same plan in the coming Congress.

For example, in the fiscal year 1943, out of every dollar spent by the United States, 94.8 cents goes for war purposes, and only 5.2 cents is for non-war purposes. We expect to continue that course and are outlining that as our policy. We are setting that as our objective. We are going to try to do even better in this Congress.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Are the sums that the President has impounded turned back to the Treasury and do they come under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly, at the end of the fiscal year they revert to the Treasury.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. They can be reappropriated only by the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They can be appropriated by the Congress only with the concurrence of the gentleman himself and his colleagues.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, a good many factors are involved in the consideration of this bill. It is not possible to make as large a percentage reduction in the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill as in some of the other bills, but a great many reductions have been made and a great many more should be made.

We found one place where a bureau was afflicted with the same type of governmental employee that constitutes the great bottleneck in the defense effort. Nothing has done more to impede, harass, and slow up the war effort than the presence of so many alleged economists on the Federal pay roll. They are in this bill in the item for expenses of loans, having to do with the promotion of the sale of Government securities. There they are messing things up, there they are holding up progress, there they are doing things that are keeping people from buying bonds and stamps, instead of promoting their sale.

In the Office of Price Administration they are delaying for weeks and weeks decisions on applications made by manufacturers and retailers and farmers as to prices, without having the slightest knowledge about the matters they are holding up. In the War Production Board they are doing the same thing, holding up and delaying the decisions with reference to priorities.

It is up to us just as far as we are able to get rid of those persons who have absolutely no business on the Federal pay roll, who are no asset but instead are a decided, direct, and positive liability to every bit of the war effort.

The other day the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] gave us a long list of people who, he said, are afflicted with communistic or subversive tendencies. Frankly, I have not been able to cover the ground with reference to them so that I would want to say whether or not the charges are correct. I do know that as to those whose records I have been able to cover, I have covered them in one way, and I have failed to find one of them who is performing a real service in the department, the bureau, or the agency to which he is assigned. I think every one of them will be found to be either a drag on the efforts of that bureau or department or totally incompetent and absolutely doing nothing and producing nothing. I know some of them are in that category. No harm would be done to governmental efficiency if every one of them was wiped off the pay roll.

The largest part of that group of so-called economists whose activities come under this bill are covered in the item

relating to expenses of loans, are supposed to promote the sales of securities. This item was \$13,636,739 for this current year. The way it is set up, after the cut the committee made, it is \$9,347,000, and with that they will have more money than they will know what to do with in an efficient and intelligent way.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Are the members of the group to which the gentleman refers just useless in that particular department, or does the gentleman mean that they should not be in the Government service anywhere?

Mr. TABER. Those alleged economists who are on the pay roll and who are holding up the war effort the way they are in the Office of Price Administration, in the War Production Board, and in the sales promotion efforts of the Treasury Department, should not be on the pay roll anywhere. They are totally inefficient and ineffective. They are doing more damage than good. Their only effectiveness is as a bottleneck to prevent things from being done. Sometimes they do things wrong, I will hand them that; but they have no grasp of the economic situation in this country, they have no capacity whatever to perform real service for the Government of the United States.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Just one further question. The gentleman recalls that last year the Congress did name certain individuals and provided that none of the money appropriated in a particular bill under discussion should be expended to either pay or compensate them for any service or expenditure, and then those individuals were taken over into other departments.

Mr. TABER. That is true.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is there any way to reach those people no matter where they may be, say, by a general bill providing that no funds appropriated or now on hand should be paid to any of them, naming them?

Mr. TABER. The only way you could keep them off every pay roll would be by limiting the payment in every single appropriation bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Could we not pass a general act?

Mr. TABER. We could, but the President could veto it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But suppose he does?

Mr. TABER. You would not be safe unless you placed an amendment in every appropriation bill and took them off the pay roll as you went along.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But we never could keep up with them.

Mr. TABER. Then they cannot get on any pay roll at all if the amendment is on every bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But they could be put back under the lend-lease or on some money on blank checks.

Mr. TABER. But there will not be any blank checks this year—not enough to carry the derelicts.

Mr. HARTLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. HARTLEY. I ask the gentleman's indulgence in order that I may read a letter from a constituent of mine whose name I shall withhold, to demonstrate the confusion and trouble that is being caused by these crackpots who pass themselves off as economists. This letter reads as follows:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HARTLEY: This is a voice crying in the wilderness.

We employ about 60 people and are doing practically 100 percent war work. It is hard for us to determine our own importance but from the requests which we have had from the War Production Board and the Ordnance Department for shipment of materials to the Aluminum Co. of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, respectively, at least some of our products must be essential.

Since the first of this year we have had to complete and file:

SS-1a. Quarterly Federal old-age benefit return.

940. Annual Federal unemployment tax return.

UC-18A. Quarterly State unemployment return.

UC-27B. Quarterly State unemployment return.

WPB-732. Monthly Federal census report.

WPB-1440. Monthly Federal shipment and order report.

WPB-919. Monthly Federal salvage report.

BLS-790. Monthly State volume of employment report.

BLS-1219. Monthly Federal labor turn-over report.

We also have requests to prepare:

WPB-788. Semimonthly Federal machine capacity report.

PD-669. War Production Board notification of machine ordered.

PD-670. War Production Board notice of machine shipped.

PD-25F. War Production Board changes in P. R. P. requirements.

Next month we start on our income-tax return, with its attendant annual information return and report on Form 1099 covering individual earnings. In addition we are acting as collectors for the Victory tax and salesmen and collectors of War bonds.

And now we are working on the reports required by the controlled-materials plan. This is the prize of all the regulations which have been issued by the various governmental bureaus. If ever a Philadelphia lawyer was required to analyze and interpret the phraseology of a document, he is needed to determine the meanings of the rules and regulations covering the operation of the controlled-materials plan.

We in our plant, and I believe in industry generally, are straining every resource to produce whatever is given to us by the various war agencies, and we should devote our energies to production rather than to the preparation of many documents of questionable value. The services of an executive, familiar with the detail of a business, are necessary to properly and accurately prepare the requested reports. This works a distinct hardship on a small organization such as our own where we do not have and cannot afford a large corps of highly paid executives.

I realize that certain reports are absolutely necessary for the conduct of the business of government and we cheerfully prepare and forward such reports. But I do request that you use your influence to have the number of required reports reduced, and to have those which are necessary phrased in language which can be understood and interpreted by the average layman.

I think it is high time that we did something about this thing.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman has called attention to one of the worst things that the so-called economists and crackpots pull off. It is one of their ways of getting in the way of the steam roller. They have gotten so far out that the people of this country can see them, and I believe that we are going to have full support of the people in the efforts that we make to get rid of them and get rid of that type of governmental derelict.

Mr. Chairman, there are a good many items in this bill but I am going to refer to only a few of them. Take the item for reimbursement of mortgage interest to the Federal Farm loan bank. That was cut \$1,000,000, because it did not figure out that they needed all the money that they asked. Then there is the item for the Farm Loan Corporation, which was cut \$800,000 for the same reason. The Foreign Funds Administration in the Treasury was cut \$200,000. Frankly, with the advent of the Alien Property Custodian and his taking over a large part of the business end of the business enterprises, that the Foreign Funds control had under their jurisdiction, I do not believe they need so much money. There is too much duplication between the operations of the two units, and I believe that they could take a further cut.

The Tax Research Division which is set up for the first time as a separate unit, was cut \$59,810, down to \$116,000. That outfit appeared before our committee, and it did not satisfy me that there was anything in the nature of competency. My only check on their capacity has been their appearances before our committee and the Committee on Ways and Means and the Finance Committee of the Senate, besides what they showed before us. Before these committees they told different stories upon several items in connection with the facts. They failed to have any grasp of reports that were filed as to earnings or anything of that kind with the Federal Communications Commission, and their evidence was entirely useless. My information from the Ways and Means Committee people is that they are of very little value. I question if we have not given them too much money.

The Customs Service we cut only \$43,900. The earnings of the Customs Service today are down probably to less than one-half of that of last year, and about a third of the year before. That means that they have not anything like the items coming in and going out that they did have. I am getting reports from all over that their activities are nothing like they used to be, and that their help are in such a position that they are unable to find enough to do, and that we might save some money along that line. When we reach that item I expect to take it up.

I call attention to one item in the bill that is rather unusual, and that is the tax-refund item, the customs refund. Tax refunds were appropriated for at the rate of \$59,000,000 last year. This year we have to bring in an unlimited amount, whatever is required, to meet the refunds that are required. We have to do that because with the Victory tax and the way it reads, there will be an enormous number of refunds that will

have to be made, and it might run even as high as \$300,000,000 or \$500,000,000 because with the people with small incomes they have a \$1,200 exemption in the income tax and only \$624 exemption in the Victory tax, and they are entitled to whatever shows and whatever reductions they have on their income beyond that in the nature of taxes, interest, and that sort of thing. So that this item is entirely beyond our control at the present time.

Customs refunds are carried at the same amount they have been, \$19,000,000.

There the refunds are required because items come into this country, the duty is paid and the goods go to manufacturers and are made up into products and again exported, and when they are exported the duty is refundable up to a certain percent—I think 99 percent. So that there we have a very large item of refunds on customs that we have not had in days gone by.

In the Post Office Department the only item of any moment that might require explanation is that of post-office inspectors. There we allowed 25 because of the war situation. They have run up since 1925 from 535 to 750 at the present time. There are 175 doing war work, of that increase. With this number they will have at least 100 more than they did have, in addition to those who are doing war work; but with all that number of inspectors, as appears at pages 358 and 359 of the hearings, the number of inspections of post offices has dropped down. We only allow them 25 additional on a temporary basis, and we have said in the report that they must do the main job that they have to do, that is, the inspection of post offices, and get it done.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. Is the gentleman familiar with this pamphlet on Trends in Nonwar Expenditures, issued by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. TABER. I have seen it. I have not had a chance to read it yet.

Mr. BENDER. I suggest the gentleman read this, because it is a whitewash of these non-defense expenditures. The gentleman knows that the Bureau of the Budget is nothing more or less than an arm of the executive department. This publication was issued for the purpose of throwing sand in the eyes of the country and Members of Congress, and creating the impression that these non-war expenditures are not nearly as bad as they are made to appear.

Mr. TABER. When we have it from the Budget and the Executive that the W. P. A. has to be wiped out and the money impounded, that the National Youth Administration has to be sneaked into the manpower set-up to cover up its existence, and that the Farm Security Administration is trying to hide under several other aliases, we do not expect that the people of this country will be dumb enough to absorb too much of the apology from the Bureau of the Budget on that subject. We all know that non-defense appropriations have run absolutely wild. We have a lot of them.

Every single one of these agencies that has the worst record, is running around trying to take on other activities to cover up their past sins. When they are given other activities they will develop new sins that will be worse than the ones before, because if those people who have such a bad record in the civil activities of the Government once get their fingers into a defense program or a war program set-up, they will run hog wild and there will be absolutely no controlling the operations they indulge in. The only way we can get along with that kind of people is to wipe them out. They do not have any place in government employ.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. While the gentleman is explaining a few of these controversial items I believe he will recall we had this before us in the committee the other day, just why is it necessary to give to the city delivery two and a half million additional over the appropriation for 1943? And the second part of my question, just why is it necessary to add \$1,200,000 to the Special Delivery Service above that which we appropriated last year?

Mr. TABER. I will take the special delivery first, because that is easier to answer.

The special-delivery item was cut by the committee a small amount, but the special delivery item is a statutory matter, where the person who makes the delivery is entitled to a specific fee—I think it is 9 cents—on each special-delivery letter delivered. He is entitled to that, regardless of whether we make appropriations or not. The recent increase was allowed because there is an estimated deficiency in the current year. People have been obliged, because of the slowness that has developed in the Postal Service—and I am not criticizing that particularly because the facilities are not available to make it any better—people have been obliged to put special-delivery stamps upon a great many letters that they did not before. Because there have been so many issued and sold and so many more special delivery letters, the fees have piled up, and there will be a deficiency of all of that increase for this year.

Now, on the letter carrier proposition, the same situation applies. The city letter carriers are required to carry a great deal more mail. The volume of mail has gone up terrifically. I could show you from some papers I have on the table items that have been sent out by the promotion activities of the Government—great big, thick, heavy packages. It is estimated for 1944, unless we do something about it, that the cost of handling the penalty or free mail will run upward of \$82,000,000. That is a fair sample of the way these things are going up, and that is one of the reasons why we are getting such a big increase.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I bring up this question because while we acknowl-

edge a great increase in mail, immediately following these two particular items you will note \$92,200,000 for rural route carriers. Of course, that great increase of mail should apply to the country. God knows we have had plenty of literature going out to the country. My point is if we give any increase at all for city delivery why is not some consideration given toward increasing the load on the rural route carriers?

Mr. TABER. The statement was made to us, as I remember it—I may be wrong, but the statement was made that there had been an allowance for all the most meritorious cases for extension of rural delivery routes provided here in this bill, a continuance of the allotment for new service in the Rural Free Delivery, and it is just as much as it was in the last 4 or 5 years. They are going to be able to spend probably double the amount that was set up in our bill of last year for extensions of Rural Free Delivery Service. I think we have a provision for a couple of hundred thousand dollars for those extensions, and I think they are going to spend at least \$400,000 in this current fiscal year. They are effecting some savings on the operation of rural routes due to consolidations and an occasional discontinuance, but there have not been many discontinuances.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. One further question in conclusion, if the gentleman will permit.

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am not criticizing what the gentleman has to say; fundamentally it is correct, but there comes to my mind an instance on my own home route. I am one of the few Members of Congress who live on a rural route, and this route is back in Minnesota. I have been refused by the Post Office Department consideration of four short extensions which would bring to these 12 neighbors of mine the opportunity not to have to travel three-quarters of a mile through knee-deep snow to get their mail. I feel, consequently, especially when I think of our apartment down here in Washington where they have cut city delivery to once a day that perhaps this \$2,500,000 extra comes under the heading of nonessentials.

Mr. TABER. I can see why the gentleman feels as he does, but I do not think the items the gentleman refers to should have been denied; I think they should have been granted; I think they are in a position where, if the roads are so the carriers can get through, there is no question but what on meritorious matters they should give these rural route extensions.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Coming back to the first question, that in regard to special delivery, did I understand the gentleman to say that the increase in special-delivery mail is such that the increased revenue resulting from the sale of special-delivery stamps offsets the increased appropriation?

Mr. TABER. There is no payment out of this appropriation for the delivery of special-delivery letters except 9 cents on each letter—and the special-delivery stamp costs 10 cents; so there is 1 more cent going into the general pool of the Post Office Department or to the Treasury out of the sale of each special-delivery stamp. I will say that I have to use special-delivery stamps on my own letters if I want to get them to my home town in 1 day. I can get 2-day service by regular mail, but for 1-day service, I have to use a special-delivery stamp.

Mr. CASE. And for this \$800,000 the Treasury will collect \$2,000,000?

Mr. TABER. On \$800,000, the Treasury will collect \$900,000, the appropriation is \$12,200,000, and the Treasury will collect about \$13,500,000.

Let me say that I believe the committee has done as well as it could with this bill in every way, everything considered. There are some things upon which we did not agree entirely and some things that may have to be worked out here on the floor. There are a lot of problems. We probably have not discovered everything that might have been discovered in connection with this bill—one never does—but I may say that we have had complete, full hearings and have been permitted to go just as far as we wished. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUNLOW], chairman of the committee, has been very gracious and has done the best he could to cut down appropriation and still allow funds to operate. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] sat at all the hearings of the committee and were very helpful. I appreciate very much the work of my two associates, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], have done upon the bill. I hope the Committee of the Whole, if it does anything to the bill, will improve it before we report it back to the House.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN].

THE "FOUR FREEDOMS"

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Chairman, in the last 10 years many strange doctrines and ideologies in derogation of our national Constitution have been practiced on the American people. From a republican form of government we have been gyrating to a government by bureaucrats, to a concentration of power in the administration which closely approaches a dictatorship and has greatly curtailed and restricted constitutional American freedom.

Since we have been in the war this has been greatly intensified; and not only that, but those of the American people who are most zealous in the protection of constitutional American liberty, have practically disarmed themselves, in their willingness to concentrate in the bureaucratic administration, at the risk of their liberty, all governmental power that is necessary to win the war. And yet, even in wartime, eternal vigilance is the price

of liberty, and while it is our duty to delegate to the administration all powers necessary to the winning of the war, it is equally our duty to resist the ideologies and usurpation of power which are foreign to both the war effort and our form of government.

One trend in this subversive movement has become very popular in the last year or more. Last Monday's newspapers reported speeches on it and it is the constant subject of radio commentators and others. This is the slogan that we are fighting for the "four freedoms" of the Atlantic Charter, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

Administration leaders and bureaucrats adroitly use this slogan, or parts of it, as the panacea for the ills of the people of the United States or the peoples of the world, depending on the occasion.

A more insidious and dangerous ideology and propaganda could scarcely be invented or disseminated.

That document signed on August 14, 1941, somewhere in the Atlantic by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, was not and did not purport to be a charter of rights, but a statement of peace aims.

A charter is a grant of special rights from an absolute and sovereign monarch, from a dictator to his subjects. It is confined to rights and privileges granted in the charter and by implication excludes all rights and freedoms not so granted.

Such a charter, as we know, was granted by King John to the English people in 1215 and was known as Magna Carta, or the Great Charter. It marked the beginning of constitutional government. Under it Englishmen were for the first time entitled to certain rights in spite of a totalitarian monarch, such as trial by jury, a voice in tax matters, and certain other specified privileges. So there have been charters granted by the sovereign power to cities, colonies, and similar bodies politic.

I do not believe that either President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill ever referred to that document as a charter, and certainly they both know that they are the servants, not the sovereigns, of their respective peoples, and, as such, cannot make a grant of any rights whatsoever.

In the second place that document stating the peace aims of the respective representatives of Britain and the United States says nothing about the "four freedoms" as such. The only reference to freedoms in that document is contained in the sixth peace aim, which reads:

After the final destruction of Nazi tyranny they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

Obviously the fear and want referred to in this sixth peace aim is the fear and want caused by war, and the threat of war by the wanton attack, looting, raping, and murder of greedy aggressor nations, such as has been suffered by the

vanquished and stricken peoples of Europe and suffered to a greater or lesser degree by all depending nations from gangster peoples. Not by the remotest stretch of imagination can this be construed as a guaranty to the people of our Nation, or any other nation, as freedom from want and freedom from fear as a socialistic scheme of internal economy. And, mark you, freedom of religion and freedom of speech were in no wise mentioned in that document.

In the third place those so-called "four freedoms" are not freedoms in any sense unless accompanied and vitalized by a fifth, and it should be the first and fundamental freedom, and that is economic freedom. Now remember that a charter is a grant of special rights and freedoms and excludes any right or freedom not expressly granted. And, therefore, as I said before, those "four freedoms" are not freedoms at all, or, if I may speak paradoxically, they are the freedoms of the slave.

Imagine, if you will, a slave before the days of the Civil War. His master, his owner, his dictator, had, or at least should have, no objection to allowing the slave freedom of speech or freedom of religion. He could have any religion or superstition he wished, he could talk or prattle to his heart's desire, provided, however, and with the always present limitation, that he must never indulge in those freedoms to the extent of saying or claiming that he was made in God's image and therefore the political equal of his master. He must never indulge in the concept of free speech and religious freedom to the extent of claiming that he was entitled to enjoy the fruits of his own labor, to come and go as he pleased, or that he was entitled to a wife and family of his own. No, indeed; those and similar rights constituting economic freedom were denied that slave and in place of them the slaveholder guaranteed him freedom from want and freedom from fear just as he extended these to his other chattels, his cattle. I say to you, my friends, the so-called "four freedoms" of the Atlantic Charter are a myth and a snare to shackle the unwary, the bait for which is greatly extended social security, and unless the American people are vigilant the bureaucrats will have the shackles riveted on their limbs before they realize it. For these "four freedoms" are exactly the freedoms of the slaves of totalitarian states.

Mr. Chairman, the liberty of Americans is not confined to the "four freedoms" and finds its source not in a charter granted by a prime minister, a president, or a potentate, or bureaucrat. The foundation of American freedoms is found in the Declaration of Independence, in these words:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

The guaranty, the security of these rights, rests, not in a charter, but on a

compact between freemen, the preamble of which reads:

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

These are the rocks upon which our temple of liberty, with its tripartite form of government, and its Bill of Rights, has rested securely for a century and a half. We are not restricted to a charter or "four freedoms," but to the enjoyment of all freedom by every individual inherently, restricted only by the requirements of a like freedom in every other individual.

And do not think when I call attention to the vice and danger in that ideology and propaganda of the so-called "four freedoms" of the Atlantic Charter, I am dealing only in remote and future danger.

The gyves are already on our ankles. The ground has already been broken in an assault on the Bill of Rights and the frittering away of religious freedom.

A little over a year ago a case was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States involving a claimed right under the Bill of Rights, and a religious freedom guaranteed thereunder. Unquestionably the sect which claimed this right had very narrow views. And the Supreme Court in an 8 to 1 decision held that their views were too narrow; that they were not entitled to what they claimed as religious freedom under the Bill of Rights.

But on June 8 of last year the same sect was again before the Supreme Court on another phase of their religion, which they claimed as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. Again they were convicted, but this time only by a 5-to-4 decision. But—and this is the point I want to emphasize—three of the four dissenters frankly confessed, "We helped make the law in the first case, but we now believe that that case was wrongly decided." However that may be, both cases are now the law of the land, and, according to four judges—three of them repentant—for the first time in over a hundred and fifty years we have taken two steps on the road away from the religious liberty guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. As Chief Justice Stone, in his dissenting opinion, said in substance, we are adopting tactics better adapted to the effective suppression of speech and press and religion, despite constitutional guaranties, than those which were a moving cause of the American Revolution.

There is now pending in the Federal courts a prosecution by the Department of Justice against the Associated Press, which is a free association of a free press to gather news for its members. In this prosecution the New Deal administration is seeking to destroy the freedom of the Associated Press and make it subject to Government domination and control, just as it dominates our railroads and other common carriers.

This is, of course, seeking another step in the same direction.

These trends and ideologies have no bearing on and make no contribution to the war effort but are purely a quest for concentration of power by the bureaucrats bent on making over our Government. They should, however, offer a touchstone by which we may test the genuineness of many of the absolute powers sought by the administration under the guise of war powers. A constantly increasing number of the people are becoming awake to these trends and dangers, and there can be no question but that the last election constituted a mandate to the Congress to beware of foreign freedoms and especially the "four freedoms" of the Atlantic Charter and similar ideologies.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the Chair kindly inform me how the time stands?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana has 36 minutes remaining; the gentleman from New York has 1 hour and 18 minutes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MANSFIELD] 30 minutes.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, for the past 2 years the shortage of gasoline and fuel oil on the North Atlantic seaboard has been an acute fact. The annual consumption in that section was normally about 1,600,000 barrels per day. Before the submarine menace, the ocean tankers supplied more than 95 percent of that consumption. Under present conditions the tankers are eliminated entirely, and inland transportation of various types have been resorted to, all of which has been inadequate for the emergency. Railways, inland waterways, highways, and pipe lines have been brought into service, but all combined can only transport about 60 percent of the normal needs.

To supply the necessary transportation facilities for the movement of these essential commodities, involves enormous expenditures of money, and the conversion of vast amounts of critical materials badly needed in the war effort. It also involves delays, the consequences of which cannot be foreseen.

The major portion of the shipments are now by rail but the roads were poorly equipped for the burden. Owing to the fact that rail transportation of petroleum and its products is too costly to compete with pipe lines and waterways, the roads have heretofore refrained from making large investments in equipment for handling such commodities. The tank cars now in use are practically all owned by the oil companies, and for the use of which the roads are paying a rental.

I am not advised as to the number of tank railroad cars now engaged in the movement of petroleum to the East. According to the report of the Temporary National Emergency Committee of the hearings held in 1939, as published by the American Petroleum Institute, there were then 141,949 railroad tank cars in existence, 130,985 of which were owned by oil companies. I am advised that many of these cars are old and in bad

order, and some of them impracticable for use. Their capacity was said to be 8,000 gallons, or more, each, or about 191 barrels per car.

Mr. J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, stated before a Senate committee on January 27 that the railroads were hauling an average of 770,000 barrels per day, and he expected that to be increased to 900,000 barrels. In addition to tank cars in use, they had borrowed 200,000 drums from the Army, and expected to get 500,000 additional drums, with capacity of about 600,000 barrels. These drums, filled with oil, were being hauled in box cars. Mr. Pelley also stated that he had asked the War Production Board for 878 new locomotives, in addition to the 1,000 requested the year before, but did not expect his request to be granted for more than 600 additional locomotives.

A 24-inch pipe line has just been completed from east Texas to a point in southern Illinois, and its extension to the eastern seaboard has been authorized. Its general course is to parallel the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. When completed, it will have a capacity of 250,000 to 300,000 barrels of oil per day. It is expected to have it in operation in time to furnish fuel oil to New England for the fall season of 1943. Its cost is estimated at \$95,000,000, and 355,000 tons of steel will be required for its completion. Work was commenced sometime last summer. The course of this pipe line is several hundred miles longer than it would have been to have taken a more direct route. This, of course, adds to the cost of construction and operation, and adds enormously to the amount of necessary war materials involved.

If, instead of paralleling the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, the pipe line had first been laid from the Ohio to the eastern seaboard, the delivery of 300,000 barrels of fuel oil per day to New England could easily have been now in operation. The necessary wooden barges and tow boats could have been built in the same time the pipe line was being laid; the cost would have been far less than the cost of the transcontinental pipe line, and it could have been in operation for the present winter season.

We have a splendid intracoastal channel from Corpus Christi, Tex., to Trenton, N. J., with the exception of a 92-mile missing link across Florida, from the Gulf to the St. John River. This channel across Florida has been authorized by Congress, but opposing interests may be successful in delaying the construction indefinitely. For temporary use Congress also authorized the laying of a pipe line across Florida, but those in charge have only provided an 8-inch pipe to serve local needs.

We have heard a great deal of praise for the railroads for the part they have performed in moving oil and gasoline to the East. It is true, they have done a great work, and have accomplished much more than their operators themselves at first thought possible. They have also succeeded in moving many millions of tons of other war materials for which they have received no public acclama-

tion, though the accomplishment was equally meritorious.

In transporting oil and gasoline, the railroads have done what they were employed to do, and for which they have received the regular compensation. In view of the fact that the cost of this transportation is approximately nine times greater than it would have been by water, this increased cost had to be met.

Such costs are usually paid by the consumers, but in this case the consumers have been relieved of that burden and rightfully so as I believe. They were in nowise responsible for the conditions that brought it about. The oil shippers pay to the railroads the regular rail charges for transportation. The differences between those charges and the water costs are refunded to them by the Government acting through the Defense Supplies Corporation.

The oil shippers, as I am advised, submit their claims for reimbursement to this corporation. Upon examination 75 percent of the claim is paid by check, and 25 percent withheld for more complete audit. The amounts paid for the month of December totaled, as I am advised, \$15,666,000, representing 75 percent of the claims presented. When the other 25 percent is paid it will be seen that the Government is actually paying more than \$700,000 per day on account of the oil shipments by rail.

When these oil shipments by rail are enormously increased as outlined by Mr. Pelley, the refunds will be correspondingly increased. An editorial in the Houston Post of January 28 calls attention to the fact that boxcars loaded with drums of oil as contemplated carry only 6,545 gallons whereas the tank cars carry 7,000 gallons or more. The editorial states that a Houston shipper had called attention to the fact that shipping drums of oil in boxcars would entail considerable extra cost which would be borne by the Government.

As will be seen from the refund payments made to the oil shippers for the month of December the Government is actually paying more than \$250,000,000 annually on account of having those shipments go by rail. When the rail shipments are increased to 900,000 barrels per day, as the program now contemplates, and as stated by Mr. Pelley, then these refunds will be increased to approximately \$400,000,000 annually. This extra cost can be eliminated in a comparatively short time if Congress will, without delay, construct the barge channel across Florida. If Congress should fail to construct this channel, this enormous burden will be upon the taxpayers for an indefinite period.

The cost of the canal is estimated at \$44,000,000. The cost of 2,286 wooden barges and 1,143 steel barges, together with the cost of 1,170 tugboats, will amount to \$260,550,000. This is the equipment estimated by engineers as necessary for the movement of 900,000 barrels of oil and gasoline per day from Texas to the northeastern area. The cost of this equipment is estimated at \$40,000 each for the wooden barges, \$60,-

000 each for the steel barges, and \$95,000 for the tugboats.

These estimates are not of my own making. They have been prepared for me by very competent engineers. They will show conclusively that for each dollar in cost of equipment and each ton of steel used, the barge system will transport more petroleum than any other known system of transportation.

Petroleum and its products constitute one of the most essential commodities of this Nation in both war- and peacetime. Before the war it constituted slightly more than 50 percent of our traffic upon the high seas. I am advised by high authority that it now constitutes approximately 70 percent of the supplies going to our Armies and Navy overseas. Yet our internal transportation system is such that a few German submarines on the Atlantic Ocean have been able to almost completely paralyze this most essential industry. It is all due to a few missing links in our transportation system which can easily be eliminated. Just how long the American people will continue to permit such conditions to exist remains to be seen.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I want to compliment the chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors for the fine work he has done in regard to the development of our inland waterways and our harbor facilities. I note what he says in regard to the necessity for building this canal at the earliest possible time in order to provide fuel oil facilities for New England. I was told today that during the next 5 or 6 weeks—and this comes to me from a high authority in charge of our distribution program—the people of New England are going to suffer a good deal of hardship and privation during the next 5 weeks because they cannot get fuel oil. In line with the suggestions heretofore made, the gentleman has suggested this barge canal. We from New England have followed that suggestion during a long period of time and every one of us voted for the original authorization, as I understand it; but there seems to be a great conflict of opinion as to when this canal can be finished. We were told on the floor of the House yesterday by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], of the gentleman's own committee, that the Chief of Engineers says it will take 3 years. We were told by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] yesterday that he has it on reliable authority that it can be finished in less than a year and if necessary he can get from the War Department engineers an estimate of completion that it will take less than a year.

What has the chairman of the committee to say in regard to the possible time that it can be finished, through which barges can operate to bring fuel oil to the New England area?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. In reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts, I may say that the estimates vary from 8 months to 3 years. The Chief of Engineers states that in accordance with the

usual procedure of securing appropriations from time to time, and in view of the fact that priorities have to be given for war materials, he estimates it will probably be 3 years before this barge canal can be completed. The head of the Arundel Corporation of Baltimore, perhaps the highest authority in this country on matters of this kind, a company that has done more work of this nature than any other concern in the United States or any place else, tells me that they can do it with the machines they have within 10 months. General Summerall, ex-Chief of Staff of the United States Army, a gentleman of great ability who succeeded General Pershing in that position, I believe, a graduate of West Point, and an engineer of great distinction, tells me he has from competent engineers the highest assurance that it can be constructed in less than 1 year with the machinery that may be made available. It is all a question of machinery.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. With the information the gentleman has, does it appear to him that the Chief of Engineers is not taking that source of information as authentic or reliable?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. The Chief of Engineers is a very careful man and very able man. He estimates, according to the way Congress usually appropriates the money for these purposes, that it will string out through a period of years and he takes that into contemplation when making his estimates. They invariably do that.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Has the chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors ever suggested to the Chief of Engineers, or asked him if the Congress should immediately appropriate the forty or fifty million dollars required, how long it would take him to complete that job? What is his answer to that?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I have not conversed with him along that line.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. So that the original estimate of completion date so far as the Chief of Engineers is concerned, is three years?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. That was the Chief of Engineers, yes.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. He has not changed his opinion from that time to this?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. That will not help us very well in New England.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. No, but this bill provides for a pipe-line across there. They could have put a pipe-line across there, about 195 miles, that would be conveying oil to New England today, instead of building a 2,000-mile pipe-line, clear across the continent.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. What would the capacity of that pipe-line be?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. It depends on the size and it depends on the pressure. If they put in the same size as they put in from Texas up to Illinois it would convey from 250,000 to 300,000 barrels a day.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. We do not care how we get oil up to New England. They are desperate for oil in order

to keep warm and there is a great deal of suffering. If this barge line is going to take 3 years to build, as the Chief of Engineers says, it will not be of any value to us. If it can be built in a year's time, it will be of value.

Mr. GREEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GREEN. I asked the Chief of Engineers the other day if it could not be built in 2 years and he said yes.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Why does not the gentleman get a statement from the Chief of Engineers and put it in the RECORD showing just what he does say, so there will be some incentive for us in New England to give consideration to it?

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Is it not possible for this canal to be used for the transportation of oil before all the locks and things are completed?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. The bill provides for temporary works. They can build those locks for temporary use and they will serve for a period of many years.

Mr. WHITE. That would greatly shorten the period?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Yes and it would eliminate the steel that is necessary for the war program.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I would like to ask the gentleman two very brief questions and I will let him answer. Is it not true that General Reybold, in his testimony on this canal, said that it is an emergency and should be started at once? Did that not appear in the record of the hearings?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I think so; yes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yesterday the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], spoke on this and he said that if we were going to have a canal, that there is already an existing canal in the State of Florida. I have always voted for the improvement of our waterways down there and for that existing canal that he speaks of, extending from Fort Myers to Stewart. I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas, what are the possibilities of providing this canal in lower Florida to get oil to the eastern seaboard?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. It would probably be 10 to 20 years before a canal could be constructed there that would be practical, and after you had it there is no approach to it from the west coast, or from the Gulf coast, except by tankers. That would not be an inland route and it would not be safe.

Mr. HENDRICKS. They would be subject to submarine attack?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Yes. Submarines have been sinking ships in the Gulf within 4 miles of the mouth of the Mississippi River.

The channel across there was adopted on a survey ordered in a bill from the Committee on Flood Control. If you

recall, 15 or 18 years ago there was a terrible hurricane that blew the water out of Lake Okeechobee, killed several hundred people west of there and destroyed a great deal of property, and then went off into the Everglades. This was started as a flood-control project. The main part of the authorization and of the cost was for levees around Lake Okeechobee. Then we amended the bill so as to make a navigation channel there, but it is only 6 feet deep and 80 feet wide. It would cost many, many millions of dollars to make a practical channel of it, 125 feet wide and 12 feet deep, to correspond to the other. It runs through Lake Okeechobee and over to Stuart near the east coast, and from there up to Jacksonville there is a channel that is only 8 feet deep and 100 feet wide.

On that project you would have to order surveys and investigations and have hearings and all that through a long period of years, and then decide sometime in the future whether or not this would make a practical navigation channel and would be justified. It is 543 miles longer than the channel adopted by Congress. It would be 600 miles farther to go to the east, even if you had a channel all around, than the channel that has been recommended by the engineers.

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CULKIN. Will the gentleman tell the committee what is the maximum amount of the annual subsidy now going to the railroads under the present arrangement?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. The oil shippers are paying the railroads just their regular rates. The railroads cannot very well afford to haul it any cheaper. I am not blaming the railroads, for they have done a great work and are doing all they can, but that is the condition. They cannot haul it for any less. The cheapest they can afford to haul it for is nine times or eight and two-thirds times the cost of shipping the oil this way.

Mr. CULKIN. What is the estimated maximum amount of the subsidy?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. It depends on how much oil they transport.

Mr. CULKIN. At the present and probable rate of transportation, as estimated by Mr. Pelley, it is approximately \$400,000,000 a year.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I made that estimate on the supposition that it will be increased to 900,000 barrels, as he says. It is only about 700,000 barrels a day at the present rate.

Mr. CULKIN. Is the gentleman sanguine about getting a bill through that will eliminate that subsidy?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. The bill has already been passed by Congress, but the money has not been appropriated.

Mr. CULKIN. The gentleman realizes the forces that are at work against that project, representing the railroads?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Yes; I understand all that. I have had no misapprehension about that for 20 years.

Mr. CULKIN. They have spent some \$31,000,000 last year for advertising and probably \$100,000,000 for lawyers. I do not like to indict my own cult, but the lawyers got a great killing on that. Does the gentleman think he can overcome that?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. You cannot blame the railroad lawyers. I used to be one myself.

Mr. CULKIN. May I say to the gentleman that I believe the statement the gentleman has made is a definite challenge to the Congress. It should remember that good Americans are freezing to death in the Northeast.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. A year ago last September I wrote to Mr. Pelley suggesting that he use two railroads down there to transport this oil across Florida. One of them was 240 miles in length and the other was 317 miles in length. Engineers informed me that those two roads could easily transport 200,000 barrels of oil a day. Mr. Pelley did not take to the proposition. He wanted to haul the oil clear across the continent, and said it would make no problem for the railroads. He sent me a copy of his testimony before a Senate committee given that same day, in which he took that view. He did not seem favorable to the short haul across Florida.

You can take these railroad cars on that short haul and see the difference in hauling oil 200 miles as against 2,000 miles from Texas to Boston. Those cars go up there and then go back empty. They cannot go under burden both ways. You have to count the round trip in computing the time. It is the same way with the barges, although the barges could have return cargoes on their decks.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. MOTT. The bill authorizing the construction of the Florida barge canal became law at the last session of Congress?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Yes; last summer.

Mr. MOTT. Can the gentleman tell us what, in his opinion, is holding it up? Is not an authorization by the Congress usually considered by the Committee on Appropriations to be a mandate?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. The Committee on Appropriations has not made any appropriation since that time for the civil functions of the War Department. These appropriations usually come in the War Department civil functions appropriation bill, and those appropriations are made in the spring. This bill was passed last summer, and there has not yet been considered a civil-functions appropriation bill.

Mr. MOTT. Then the Committee on Appropriations has not had an opportunity to pass on this question?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. It has not had an opportunity to do so; no.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. In the address of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] yesterday he made the statement that he did not want to embarrass any engineer or anyone else in the War Department, but that he could get an opinion from the War Department that this canal can be constructed and have barges going through it within the period of a year. This discussion has been going on for a year. We are very much interested in this project, and I should like to know about it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I wonder if the gentleman from Florida has ever asked anybody in the War Department for such an opinion.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me to answer that question?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. May I say to the gentleman that yesterday I said that I did not want to embarrass anyone in the War Department, but I said that I could get an opinion from someone in the War Department. I want to say this, and I cannot name the engineer, but he has given his opinion, one of the engineers, that this can be done in 10 months.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Why should not the Chief Engineer acquiesce in that?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I do not know.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Yes; if I have the time.

Mr. GREEN. For only one observation, as to the time element. This contracting concern is a strong reliable concern and they say that they will enter into a contract and guarantee to build it within that time.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Yes.

Mr. BENDER. Has not this Florida ship canal been before us for a good many years?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. The Florida ship canal is not before us now.

Mr. BENDER. Is not this just window dressing for that project?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. It is not, if the gentleman will take my word for it.

Mr. BENDER. How much money has been spent in the last decade for river and harbor improvements?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I can answer that in the RECORD. I have not the figures now, but if the gentleman desires I shall put them in the RECORD.

Mr. BENDER. And this is for civilian functions?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Yes.

Mr. BENDER. It is not an emergency war matter or appropriation?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Oh, that is up to the Congress. It is nothing to me whether they appropriate the money or not. I am not as much interested as dozens of others.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Can the priorities for the steel be secured? As I understand it everything is all ready for the pipe line.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Everything. There will be very little steel used if they use temporary material.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. So it will be an economical unit?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Yes. At one time they used nothing but wooden locks, but, of course, steel is better, but in an emergency we do many things that are not the best.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They are taking additional oil and kerosene away from us in New England.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remaining time I have, 3½ minutes, to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, when we reach the reading of the Post Office and Treasury appropriation bill, under the 5-minute rule, I propose to offer an amendment on page 12, line 22, as follows:

Page 12, line 22, after the word "Treasury" strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of William Pickens, Frederick L. Schuman, Goodwin B. Watson, William E. Dodd, Jr., Paul R. Porter, John Herling, Paul F. Brissenden, David J. Saposs, Maurice Parmelee, Harold Loeb, Sam Schmerler, Emil Jack Lever, David Lasser, Tom Tippet, Henry C. Alsberg, David Karr, Giuseppe Facci, David Wahl, Hugh Miller, Walter Gellhorn, Karl Borders, Jack Fahy, Nathaniel Weyl, Robert Morss Lovett, Merle Vincent, Alice Barrows, Arthur F. Goldschmidt, Marcus I. Goldman, Leonard Emil Mins, Henry T. Hunt, Mary McLeod Bethune, Harry C. Lamberton, T. A. Bisson, Katherine Kellock, Jay Deiss, Milton V. Freeman, George Slaff, A. C. Shire, and Edward Scheunemann."

This amendment is a bit unusual in that it includes William Pickens, who would be directly affected by this bill, and a list of the names of other people who would be affected later and this is the reason that I wanted to give the House notice that I was offering this amendment.

You may well ask why I include the other names in the amendment if William Pickens is the only man who would be directly affected by this bill under the present circumstances, and I want to explain the reason. The reason is to prevent hedge hopping. When we were working on the W. P. A. bill in 1941, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] offered an amendment which was adopted by the House and retained by the Senate and was enacted into law. The amendment provided—

That no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of David Lasser.

As I said, the amendment was adopted and I want to ask you where do you think Mr. Lasser is at this moment? Mr. Lasser has now been employed by the War Production Board as senior economist, and with an increase in salary. When he

was eliminated from this appropriation bill he was receiving \$4,400 a year. He is now receiving \$4,600 a year. And Mr. Lasser's case is not the only one. I want to cite some other cases in which hedgehopping has been done. In other words, when one of these gentlemen has been reported as having views not healthy to our form of government and has been discharged from one branch of the Government he just hedgehops into another branch. On March 28, 1942, the gentleman from Texas, Chairman DIES, wrote a letter to Hon. HENRY WALLACE, Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, calling his attention to the Communist affiliations of eight of his employees, and made particular reference to one Maurice Parmelee, principal economist of the B. E. W., at a salary of \$5,600 a year. Mr. Parmelee had written several books advocating the practice of nudism in America. Two days later Parmelee was dismissed from the B. E. W. He was reemployed, however, on November 2, 1942, at the Railroad Retirement Board as an economist at \$4,600 a year.

In 1938, David J. Saposs, chief economist of the National Labor Relations Board, was exposed by the Dies committee, and in 1939 by the Smith committee, investigating the N. L. R. B. As a result of these exposures David J. Saposs was dismissed from the N. L. R. B. He was later reemployed as an economist in the office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and just recently appointed assistant to the chief of the labor division of the War Production Board at a salary of \$8,000 per year.

In 1938, Henry G. Alsberg was director of the Federal writers project of the W. P. A. This project was exposed by the Dies committee as being a tool of Communist propaganda, and in 1939 the House abolished the agency, which automatically removed Alsberg from the Federal pay roll. Alsberg has recently been reemployed by the Federal Government and is now senior feature writer in the Office of War Information at \$4,600.

In 1935 Sam Schmerler was dismissed from the F. B. I. on account of his Communist activities. Several weeks later he was employed by the Social Security Board, and has worked there ever since. At present he is employed as a policy consultant at a salary of \$3,800 a year.

In 1941 the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], in a letter to the President, exposed the Communist affiliations of Emil Jack Lever, then employed in O. E. M. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] was never advised as to what action was taken against Lever; however, he is now employed as head labor adviser in the War Production Board at \$6,500.

In the debate on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] said, in effect, "It is time that we indicate to the heads of the departments that we are not going to stand for these men being employed in the Government." But you will see it makes no difference what indication we give—that they will get around it some way—because Mr. Lasser is still on the pay roll.

I have heard leading Members of this House say that they believe action ought to be taken, but this is not the proper way to take it. Well, I want to disagree heartily. Any other measure that we may pass could be considered by the courts as an infringement upon the powers and prerogatives of the executive branch but an appropriation bill originates in the House of Representatives, and the House is entitled to put any limitation that they so desire on these appropriations.

The list of the names that I have included in this amendment are the ones which were given to us last Monday by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], who is chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities. If this amendment is adopted certainly none of these people can hedgehop from any other department to the department for which this appropriation is made.

If this amendment is adopted, I propose to offer the same amendment, including the same names, to every appropriation bill, large or small, which comes before the House of Representatives in the future, and if the amendment is adopted we will know then that none of these men can hedge hop from one department into the other because they will be eliminated from all appropriations.

The time has come when the Members of this House should decide whether we do or whether we do not. In 1938, I believe it was, this House created by legislative action the committee known as the Committee on Un-American Activities, and from that time until the present that committee has spent \$470,000, and I find now that there is a resolution for the continuation of this committee for another 2 years, and that the committee will no doubt ask for \$75,000 more to continue their work, which will make a sum total of \$545,000, or over a half-million dollars. We should either decide that we are going to accept the responsibility thrown upon us by this special committee when they submit these names to us as having improper views concerning our form of government and eliminate them from the appropriation bills, or we should decide that the committee is serving no purpose and cease to make further appropriations. The amendment which I shall offer when we come to the reading of this bill under the 5-minute rule will give every Member of this House the opportunity to decide that one thing. I sincerely request that every Member give this his careful consideration. If there is any other way to have these undesirable eliminated from the pay roll, certainly I shall be glad to know of that way, but up to the present time no one has suggested a method other than this, and under these circumstances I believe this is the only way and that the amendment should be adopted.

I propose to discuss the records of the people mentioned in this amendment at the proper time so that Members of the House will be able to determine themselves whether or not they are the people we desire on the pay roll of the Federal Government.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to

revise and extend my remarks in the Record. There are some things I did not have time to state.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I deem it a privilege to be able to serve on the Committee on Appropriations, and particularly this subcommittee, because of the opportunity it gives to serve with those distinguished members who have given years of service to the supply bills for the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

Unfortunately for me, the hearings began early in December, prior to my assignment to this committee, so that I did not have an opportunity to listen to those hearings, to the various witnesses, and to the justifications which were presented during the hearings, which continued for about 6 weeks. Consequently, I am not qualified at this time to give you any specific information dealing with this particular bill, but I shall take a few minutes to present to you a few of the observations which I have made as a Member of this body prior to my assignment to this committee and which have been confirmed to some extent during the past few weeks while helping to write up this particular supply bill.

This observation is that ordinarily the Budget as submitted, as was pointed out a few minutes ago by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER], is more or less considered sacrosanct. Those estimates come up from the executive department and then hearings are held. Witnesses are called to justify those requests for funds. Ordinarily it is difficult for members of the Appropriations Committee to be well informed on those requests, so that they may act intelligently thereon.

Recently the distinguished chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], submitted a resolution providing that personnel be made available for the committee so that help might be employed to investigate those requests which are submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, so that when the supply bills are submitted to this body for final consideration and action we shall know definitely that there has been no unnecessary duplication and unnecessary waste and extravagance which might well be eliminated.

Our committee chairman about an hour ago eulogized the Seventy-seventh Congress as the War Congress because of the gigantic sums which had been appropriated and made available to the executive departments with which to administer the various aspects of our war program. I am in accord with the statement made by the distinguished chairman, because I believe the Congress is not only providing ample funds but probably a surplus or excess of funds, for the use of the various executive departments. It is true that we cannot stint in our efforts in any way in making available funds for the War Department and the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission, and for that matter

other bureaus and agencies dealing directly with the war effort. Yet I wonder if this body has considered whether or not those executive departments have done the same kind of an efficient job in expending those huge appropriations which are approved by Congress. We hear many criticisms, and there is a Nation-wide demand for greater efficiency and more economy, not only in our non-war expenditures but likewise in our war expenditures, because most of these billions of dollars are devoted directly to war activities.

There are many committees of this body now making investigations and studies of the various programs under these war agencies. We have been told that probably \$2,000,000,000 have been saved through the renegotiation of war contracts. Almost every day those various committees are holding hearings to determine whether or not there is that efficiency, and whether or not these mandates for economy by this body are being carried out as successfully, as the American people are now demanding.

Unfortunately it is difficult to effect retrenchment or reductions in these personnel supply bills, because there are certain obligations which must be met, but I should like to devote a few minutes at this time to a discussion of the report issued just a few days ago by the United States Civil Service Commission as of November 30, 1942.

We will recall that during the first World War, 1917-18, the peak of employment in the civil branch of the Federal Government was approximately 918,000. At that time we only had about four and one-half million men in the armed services. Today we have approximately one-third more men in the armed forces of our country, but this report of the United States Civil Service Commission states that as of November 30, 1942, there was a total of 2,750,101 persons employed in the civil branches of our Government.

I shall ask unanimous consent to insert at this point a table from the report showing employment in the year ending November 1942:

Civilian employment and pay roll in the executive branch of the Federal Government

Month	Number of employees			Pay roll ¹		
	Entire service	In Washington, D. C., metropolitan area	Outside Washington, D. C., metropolitan area	Entire service	In Washington, D. C., metropolitan area	Outside Washington, D. C., metropolitan area
1941						
November.....	1,545,131	199,283	1,345,848	\$237,398,486	\$33,938,499	\$203,459,987
December.....	1,670,922	207,214	1,463,708	254,453,319	35,931,301	218,522,018
1942						
January.....	1,703,099	273,493	1,480,616	259,404,945	38,717,067	220,687,878
February.....	1,805,186	233,403	1,571,783	262,106,949	39,626,787	222,480,162
March.....	1,926,074	238,801	1,687,273	309,764,679	41,258,486	268,506,193
April.....	1,970,969	248,100	1,722,869	317,207,094	42,582,221	274,624,873
May.....	2,066,873	256,457	1,810,416	336,568,306	43,921,811	292,646,495
June.....	2,206,970	268,383	1,938,587	353,364,409	45,286,667	308,077,742
July.....	2,327,932	274,001	2,053,931	382,373,859	48,021,151	334,352,708
August.....	2,450,759	275,362	2,175,397	391,502,171	48,124,986	343,377,185
September.....	2,549,474	281,423	2,268,051	414,594,644	48,591,176	366,003,468
October.....	2,687,093	283,692	2,403,401	445,135,852	50,001,609	395,134,243
November.....	2,750,101	284,158	2,465,943	454,415,055	48,833,436	503,248,491

¹ In the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area last pay-roll period ends on various dates. Pay-roll figures accordingly represent the total monthly pay-roll cost.

That figure of 2,750,101 is approximately three times the peak reached during the First World War, notwithstanding the fact that we have only about one-third greater personnel in the armed forces today. I should like to read one or two paragraphs from this report. I quote:

Civilian employment in the entire Federal service totaled 2,750,101 at the end of November 1942, compared with 2,687,093 a month ago and 1,546,131 a year ago. This was a net gain of 63,008 employees, or 2.3 percent during November—the smallest net change in recent months. The net increase of 1,204,970 employees over the 12 months elapsed since our declaration of war may be attributed largely to an expansion of civilian personnel of the military agencies. The War and Navy Departments combined increased by 1,048,019 during the year, most of which occurred in field establishments outside the Washington area. Total Federal employment in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area increased 42.6 percent from November 1941 to November 1942 in contrast to 83.2 percent in all other areas combined.

Although war activities have resulted in increases in nearly all branches of the Government service, the combined employment

of War, Navy, and war agencies more than doubled during the 12-month period while all other agencies together expanded only 7.4 percent. In November 1942, all war establishments combined showed employment gains of 58,444, representing a substantial proportion of the net gain during the month. The War and Navy Departments alone constituted 64 percent of all civilian employment in the Federal Government this month as compared with 46 percent 1 year ago.

We all recognize the necessity of employing extensive personnel in these war agencies such as the Army and the Navy, but it is significant that the War Department total of 1,213,088 is far in excess of the total civilian employment of all the executive branches and bureaus and departments during 1918. I quote from this report further, giving you first the figures of the past year as compared with November of 1941, which is approximately the date of Pearl Harbor, presenting a picture for the first year of our participation in this war:

War Department: 1,213,088; a year ago, 431,082. Navy Department: 547,786 compared with 281,773 a year ago. Maritime

Commission: 6,667; a year ago, 2,856. Office of Censorship: 12,283 with no employees a year ago. Office of Price Administration: 37,817, with no personnel a year ago. War Production Board: 20,843, with only 5,268 in November of 1941.

We have heard much criticism in this body during the past month reflecting the Nation-wide resentment against this effort to regiment, and coerce, and control the activities of millions of Americans who are loyally cooperating and who are eager in every way to assist in our war program; yet we find the Office of Price Administration on November 30 with 37,817 employees. Is there anyone in this body who can successfully contend that this huge number might not be reduced to 25 percent of that total with better and more efficient administration as a result? Then they might successfully enlist the united cooperation and support of the American people at this time.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I am very much interested in what the gentleman is saying. I just wanted to observe that this House authorized an investigation of the civilian personnel in October of last year. I am very happy to see that for the first time in more than a year the November figures show a smaller increase than those for any of the preceding 12 months.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Yes; but this report shows that during that year there was an average increase of about 100,000 employees each month, and there was a consistent increase. The gentleman might be interested in knowing that a year ago the total pay roll for the 1,545,000 Federal employees was only \$237,398,486—that is the monthly pay roll; whereas on November 30, 1942, the monthly pay roll had jumped to \$454,415,055, or approximately doubled. Bringing this down to an annual basis involves a total of about \$5,500,000,000 annually as the amount required to meet the civilian pay roll of our Nation—not taking into consideration our armed forces.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Are the figures the gentleman just quoted for the country as a whole or just for Washington?

Mr. DWORSHAK. They are for the country as a whole. The Federal pay roll for the city of Washington for last November was \$48,833,436, an increase of about \$15,000,000 as compared with November of the preceding year.

I call attention to these figures because I believe that manpower is today one of the most vital issues confronting our Nation. It is true we cannot economize much in curtailing this Federal pay roll; nevertheless, today, as there is a Nation-wide demand for manpower on the farms, in the mines, and in our armed forces and our production plants, we must recognize that it is not only a matter of dollars and cents but that the Federal executive departments should immediately discharge all those employees who are not required at this time.

Mr. Chairman, manpower is the most vital factor today in achieving a military victory; not only must our armed services be adequately implemented but in our factories, in the shipyards, on the farms, and in the mines adequate personnel is essential if we are to coordinate our war efforts successfully. Every man, woman, and child must contribute something toward winning the war.

It is demoralizing for Americans to know that on the Federal pay roll are thousands of persons whose services are almost completely lost because of failure to adopt greater efficiency in the executive branch of Government. There is unrefuted evidence indicating widespread duplication of effort, overlapping of bureaus, and faulty supervision. I do not charge Federal employees with being less loyal or less patriotic than other persons because they have as much at stake in this present conflict. The war must not be used as a subterfuge for cultivating a bureaucracy as sinister and as menacing to the preservation of constitutional government as the threat of the Axis Powers.

One million persons can be discharged in the executive bureaus and agencies of Government without jeopardizing our national war effort. If the executive departments fail to act in a forceful manner, Congress must take drastic action through sizable reductions in appropriations, and thus keep faith with those on the battle lines and on the home front. This war cannot be won in Washington, but it might be lost here. It is our responsibility to prevent such a debacle.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

(Mr. DITTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, general debate on an appropriation bill provides a wide latitude of discussion. Subjects that are likely to become controversial usually are discussed during general debate on an appropriation bill. It is an occasion that usually provokes some tinge of partisanship. Some of us are critical of and others are defenders of policies.

It seems to me that it might be well under this first appropriation bill to try to establish something that might be said to be the tempo of discussion for this session of the Congress; in other words, to try to find a latitude, the latitude that will enable the minority to discharge its obligations as the opposition party and then, of course, according to the majority, that defensive position which it may feel necessary to resort to as the attack becomes pointed and pertinent. With that in mind, and especially in view of the presence of my beloved and distinguished majority leader here, I want to express the hope that, during the present session, as we indulge in the debates the majority will not adopt the attitude which was resorted to at a meeting of the Democratic National Committee a few weeks ago. When a certain diplomatic post was under consideration for appointment and when criticism was di-

rected against the proposed appointee, according to the New York Times, the Democratic National Committee declared that the criticism of the appointment was, "A dastardly, treasonable plot to hamper the Commander in Chief."

Having the confidence that I do have in my very esteemed friend from Massachusetts, the distinguished majority leader, I feel confident that he will at no time resort to an expression such as that or, even, have the spirit which found expression in that statement as we debate the merits and the demerits of any bill. Hearing no objection, I assume that that latitude will be accorded to us and that we need have no fear that a similar slurring, smearing statement will be laid at our door.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts. I will always yield to my distinguished friend.

Mr. MCCORMACK. The fact the gentleman hears nothing has prompted me to feel that my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania is of the opinion that being present his observation merits recognition by me. May I say that any observation made by my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania who has the floor merits not only recognition by me but profound respect for his opinions, even when I might disagree. Without regard to discussing the quotations of the Democratic National Committee, but coming to the other observation made by my distinguished friend as to debates in the House and their relationship to myself, may I ask my distinguished friend if he has ever observed any indication on my part of an attempt, an honest attempt to engage in anything other than what might be considered debate that has met with the profound respect for the views of others, those on your side and those on my side with whom I might disagree?

Mr. DITTER. I should answer the distinguished majority leader by saying, and I attempt no flattery in this, that I know of no man who embodies a finer spirit of tolerance and a more complete sense of what democratic processes should be than my distinguished friend from Massachusetts. He commands my respect, my regard, and my esteem. There was no fear on my part as to what the distinguished majority leader would say in answer to my inquiry. However, I was fearful lest the enthusiasm of others on the majority side might not permit the same degree of tolerance that my friend from Massachusetts has always shown. Since my friend is taking a part in the debate, may I say to him that I had intended to refer to him and to pay him a compliment today?

Mr. MCCORMACK. Before my distinguished friend proceeds, he may put me in a position where I might be precluded from making this observation temporarily.

Mr. DITTER. He will never be precluded from making any observation when I have the floor.

Mr. MCCORMACK. I realize that, but it might be that the gentleman from Massachusetts may feel precluded from making it temporarily because he would

not want the gentleman to yield at that time. May I say that I join, not only as majority leader but as a humble Member of this body of which I am so proud to be a Member, in everything that the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania has said about the debate being upon a high level, no matter how much we may disagree. Now, I do not want to make this a Damon and Pythias stunt, but my friend from Pennsylvania and everyone who has served with us before, knows of the profound respect I have for him, and that I think he is the ablest advocate of clean politics and an outstanding example of a high type of gentleman that I have ever met.

Mr. DITTER. I thank the gentleman, and again I am inclined to blush.

The reference that I want to make to the distinguished majority leader is a quote in the New York Times as of January 5, 1943, in which the majority leader is quoted as having said:

If too many Republicans start thinking of 1944 politics, it will interfere with and prevent the Congress from making its maximum contribution to the successful prosecution of the war.

On behalf of the minority I think that we should thank the majority leader for the advice that he gave to the minority; but then I feel that we should remind him that since he was most generous in admonishing the minority, we hope he will not lose the opportunity of bringing the same counsel and advice to the Members on the majority side. Under present circumstances my impression is that few Republicans need worry about 1944 and that most of the worries as to 1944 are on the majority side.

If November 3 of last year points the way, then we need not start thinking of 1944, for the people did the thinking and started the ball rolling themselves. The majority is more concerned than we are over the problems of the 1944 campaign. I hope my friend will admonish the majority as he has admonished the minority.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania has a little justification for boasting.

Mr. DITTER. I attempted no boasting.

Mr. McCORMACK. That construction might reasonably be put on it. However, I did not rise for that, I rose to suggest to my friend that I hope he will eliminate the word "admonished" and substitute therefor the word "advised."

Mr. DITTER. Having regard for that nicety for words my distinguished majority leader has at all times, I shall be glad to make the correction. I confess that as a member of the minority and realizing the position of the majority, I thought it was in the nature of an admonishment. If the gentlemen intended it as advice we will accept it as such.

In his message on the state of the Union, the President held out the hope to the American people that the cumber-

some and complicated administrative procedure which the New Deal forged as shackles on efficiency in government would be simplified. That was indeed an encouraging note. It was encouraging to the burdened taxpayers who have carried on their backs the costs of this ever-increasing weight of nonsensical red tape. It was encouraging to the baffled and bewildered businessmen who have striven to survive, despite the avalanche of intricate forms and confusing questionnaires heaped on their desks almost daily by ambitious administrators. It was encouraging to those few courageous souls who having ventured as officials into the labyrinth of administrative procedure, soon found themselves in a maze of contradictions and conflicts from which they could see little hope of extricating themselves without inviting invective and abuse.

The cumbersome and complicated administrative procedure which the President promises to simplify has not come into being as a result of the war. True enough, it has become more irksome as each new agency connected with the war effort has added its contribution to the spider web of authority and power which has been spun here in Washington. The web, however, was well under way long before the war clouds gathered in Europe.

Many of us were apprehensive when the initial moves were made which have resulted in the present complications. Despite the warnings which we sounded and the objections which we registered, resort was had by the New Deal to every possible excuse for the creation of additional alphabetical agencies. Every new agency meant a new administrator. Every new agency meant a new jealousy. Every new agency meant a new ambition to exercise authority and to wield power. A keen competition was the natural result. Every new agency provided an additional opportunity for rewarding the faithful. The mushroom growth of administrative agencies was reflected in the ever-increasing number of Federal officeholders as patronage privileges were passed out with a generous hand. Defeated candidates for public office blossomed over night into full blown administrators and deputy administrators. And in passing we might add that the overnight miracle continues despite the proposed simplifications.

Parenthetically, I may say that I am sympathetic to those who fell by the wayside on November 3. My sympathy goes out to them. I can well understand why overnight blossoming is called for.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. If the gentleman wishes to amplify the suggestion I have made about this "Miracle Whip" program, I shall yield to him.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I do.

Mr. DITTER. Miracle Whip is a commercial product. I am reminded of Miracle Whip as I see these administrators and deputy administrators blossom overnight, after they were brushed aside by the voters last November.

Now I yield to my distinguished friend from Florida.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I should like to advise the gentleman that in the Democratic cloakroom there is a box of Florida oranges which I have just caused to be placed there. I should like to have the gentleman go back there and eat a couple of them, and I extend that invitation to all the other Members of the House.

Mr. DITTER. May I say that the offer is in line with the usual hospitality I have enjoyed at the hands of my distinguished friend from Florida at all times.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. The gentleman is very kind.

Mr. DITTER. I have enjoyed the hospitality of his home. May I say to the gentleman that I think his present generosity is due in no small measure to the fact that he has a charming wife who leads him in the right way.

The jealousies, the ambitions, the competition, to say nothing of the system of rewards, which was a vital part of the development, provided fertile fields for the harvest of confusions and complications that we are reaping today.

The President's assurance of simplification serves as an admission that the warnings, which were sounded in the past against the dangers of bureaucracy, were well founded. Obviously, there would be no need for simplification were there no complications. If the wheels of this gigantic administrative machine were moving smoothly, if the cogs in the wheels were meshing together, the process would need no correction. There would be no advantage to holding out the hope of simplification.

Nevertheless, it is refreshing and heartening to have this admission of fallibility. A studied effort has been made to clothe the imperfections of the New Deal with garments of omnipotence and infallibility. Some were inclined to insist on a pledge of fealty which had the substance, if not the form, of an earlier day when loyalty demanded of the subject the declaration that the king could do no wrong. To have, even at this late day, the admission of fallibility in administrative procedure augurs well for the future. It should mean that criticism is invited, that suggestions are welcome, that mistakes are possible, and that the New Deal is subject to the same human frailties as is every other man-made device.

Once we come to this point, we have come a long way. I want to impress that upon the new Members. For a long time the impression has prevailed here that this thing called the New Deal was far beyond the fallibility of human frailty, that it was something out of reach, almost wholly above us at times, a sanctum sanctorum that we had to approach with a great deal of trepidation and with obeisance. But this admission brings it down to the human level. Shortcomings and mistakes are possible. It is not infallible. It can be criticized. It can be subjected to the searching light of inquiry and investigation just as any other human institution can be.

Obviously, if the assurance of the President is to be carried out, radical changes must be made. There can be no

simplification if the conditions which brought about the complications are permitted to continue. In fact, I doubt whether anything can be accomplished unless there is a change in some of the fundamental philosophy of the New Deal. The pantomime, which we are witnessing today, of the spenders of yesterday treading on each others' heels as they hurry to find a convenient place in the economy corner, will not simplify administrative procedure. Something more substantial and realistic must be done. There must be an about face on New Deal thinking—a change in what the New Deal conceives to be the place of the Federal Government in our system of government and in what it has assumed to be its place in the daily life of every citizen. There can be little hope of simplification if the sovereign rights of the States are to be absorbed by an ever-growing, colossal, centralization of power. Nor can there be such hope if every opportunity is seized upon by the Federal Government to extend its control over the thinking and the acting of every man and woman in the country. A supergovernment, such as has been imposed upon us, cannot be simplified. Certain policies make certain sequences inevitable. If what we think, and what we wear, and what we eat, and what we earn, and where we go, and what we do, are all to be policed, I question the possibility of simplification.

I am not dismissing from my mind the claim which I know is made that much of this policing is a part of the war effort. Some of it undoubtedly is. But, the regulating and regimenting of today, the intrusions on the lives of the individual citizen by a varied assortment of Government agents, differ only in degree from that which was set in motion when the "blue eagle" first screeched its praise of the N. R. A. An administration which conceived codes of fair competition as coming within the framework of our constitutional Government could hardly be expected to look with disfavor on ration books and the all-over regulating of the individual citizen.

If administrative procedure is to be simplified there must be a disavowal of the philosophy which found expression in the declaration that we will "spend and spend, and tax and tax, and elect and elect." Need I remind the House today of the place presently occupied by the disciple of the New Deal who coined this phrase as the marching song of the spenders a few short years ago? I confess that I find it difficult to reconcile a disavowal of a doctrine with a promotion in power and responsibility of the expounder of the doctrine. Disavowals do not take that form.

The "spend and spend, and tax and tax, and elect and elect" program was a part of, and a very important part of the development of administrative procedure. The two fitted together perfectly. In fact, they were dependent on each other. As one after the other of the administrative agencies were created additional excuses were available for more and more Federal spending which had to be met in part at least by more and more Federal taxing. The

electing part of the process became the simpler as the spending became more widespread and the appointments to jobs became the more plentiful.

The war has brought home to the average American citizen the full force of the term "simplify." He has come to know just what it means in his everyday life. To him, it means doing without. Doing without many of the things that he considered indispensable—necessary for his convenience and comfort. And doing without is what simplify must come to mean to the New Deal if the cumbersome administrative procedure with which we are now weighted down is to be lightened. If every citizen is expected to tighten his belt, it is not too much to ask the administration to do the selfsame thing.

The responsibility for putting into effect the assurance of the President is divided. The Congress must do its part. But it cannot do it alone. If every executive agency resorts to subterfuge and cunning, if they avail themselves of every excuse for the continuation of activities, if they set out to intensify the frictions and complications so painfully apparent to every American, if they conceal the facts and figures which are pertinent to their operations, if their paramount purpose is the perpetuation of their own place in the sun, and if they are permitted to do these things by the President the Congress may find it impossible to accomplish very much toward simplification. I take the position that the executive branch of the Government shares with the Congress the responsibility for simplifying administrative procedure.

I am convinced the Congress stands ready to discharge its duty. I believe it understands fully the mandate of last November, when the American people registered so emphatically their disapproval of a continued course of incompetency, waste, and profligacy and demanded the restoration of sanity and common sense in government.

(Mr. DITTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER].

[Mr. MILLER of Connecticut addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, these are discouraging days for Congressmen. In my mail this morning there was a picture of an elderly man, a storekeeper in a small village near my home, looking at a questionnaire from the Government and saying, "I am selling out. I am done. I cannot fill out all these questionnaires of the Government. I am giving up."

In the same mail from the same village came a letter asking me to ask for an appropriation of \$5,000,000,000 to reimburse the people for their expenses in going to and fro to get their fuel and rationing cards. He made a careful list of his expenses, forced upon him because he must go personally to the central au-

thority. The amount of gas he used to get his gas-rationing card used up much of his allowance. Numerous, indeed, are these complaints. It is more discouraging because we cannot seem to do much about it, except vainly protest.

I received in the same mail yesterday a communication stating that 1,000 people in one end of my small city were unable to get any kerosene for heating and cooking. I fear the patriotism of my people has been badly scorched. No wonder you worry about bureaucratic government on the majority side. We heard the speech made by the distinguished gentleman from Texas on yesterday, and speeches that have been made by other gentlemen on his side, but do not their faces get red when they recall how they voted for the last 8 years?

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. Yes; I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. If the gentleman will look at the votes I have cast, I do not think he will find any cause to take exception to them in hewing to the lines of democratic and American principles.

Mr. GIFFORD. I said that because I well knew that you had voted contrary to your party's program many times and I thought you would have been disciplined by this time. But you would not like to apologize for the other gentlemen's votes, would you—for instance, the gentleman who has lectured us so much lately?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. GIFFORD. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Exactly who do they have in mind by bureaucrats? Do they have in mind Mr. Brown or Mr. Wickard, or who is it?

Mr. GIFFORD. Oh, I cannot particularize.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. There are probably 3,000,000 of these bureaucrats.

Mr. GIFFORD. It is such a hateful name to me. I do not indulge in name calling anyway.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Do you think that now since we are going to have our former colleague, Mr. McKeough, from the Kelly-Nash machine in Chicago out there in the Midwest where they produce food, he will be able to iron the thing out any better?

Mr. GIFFORD. I do not know; I presume he will do the best he can; he at least ought to have the viewpoint of a Congressman.

The House knows my humility. Yesterday I listened to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and he stirred me quite a little. I tried to interrupt him. While I usually yield to anybody who wants to interrupt me, he hesitated to yield to me when I wanted to ask him a question. He is so overpowering; I admire him, really. He is a man of great stature; he is powerful in argument; he is a good lawyer, and one could not possibly take exception to him in his absolute correctness in quoting the law. But I did try to interrupt; and I may say in very good nature: "Great vessels may venture more, but little vessels must hug

the shore." I am a little vessel keeping safely near the shore.

Certainly, he quoted the law correctly, and I thank him and I appreciate what he was trying to do. I am glad he freshened our minds on the law. I ought to know the law; I have been on the committee a long time, but I cannot always call these laws to mind perhaps because of brain fog; I cannot quote exact dates and the exact law, but I know that we passed an act in 1933 providing for \$3,000,000,000 of printed money, supposedly national bank notes. We feared we would have to print money because the people might not be able to buy even 4-percent bonds. For some time we have provided that Federal Reserve notes should be issued for snakes from Burma if a bill of exchange was presented or on many kinds of property similarly acquired. Lately we use the Federal Reserve notes, protected by United States bonds. The Government should, and probably would, pay 4 percent on long-term bonds. They do not pay much interest on short-term securities, sometimes not more than one-half of 1 percent. As the gentleman said yesterday, it was cheaper to use the printed money already available than to print new money. But bear in mind that we have outstanding a tremendous amount of demand debt that is so highly dangerous that I want to hug the shore; I am frightened to venture much farther.

The Constitution states—and I shall repeat this over and over again until it gets in your mind—Congress may coin money, and fix the value thereof—yes; for the benefit of its own citizens, but not for the benefit of a Government to pay its own bills. Do not try to interpret it otherwise. Secondly, Congress can fix the standards of weights and measures. That is provided in the very same section. This does not mean that the Government can have a small peck measure as against the private citizen having the standard peck measure.

The gentleman from Wisconsin pleaded yesterday that we not lose faith in our currency. I agree with him. But he left the impression that he would venture more along the line he defended. I agree that it would hurt our currency but little at the moment even if we used the full \$3,000,000,000. The method is highly dangerous and should be limited to a very small amount. Every country that has ever tried printed money based only on national credit has had disastrous results. Examples are plentiful. We should profit by others' experiences. It should not be done and it is entirely unnecessary at the present time. If the Government needs money, let it borrow from its citizens the same as you and I have to borrow, and pay at least competitive interest on it. I suggest we should pay 4 percent to the people when we take away their money, not 1½ percent. Many rather poor people are buying bonds from a patriotic impulse and we want them to hold them for a long period after the war, but they cannot do that unless a fair return is received.

Certainly they should be entitled to more than 1½ percent. The Government should pay this tribute exactly as

you and I pay it. There is, of course, plenty of gold back of Federal Reserve notes. But that gold does not belong to the Government; that gold belongs to the people; that gold came into the various banks as deposits. We forced them to send it to the Federal Reserve banks and the Government would not let even them keep it. The Government took it but gave a mortgage in the shape of a gold certificate for that gold which belongs to the people. But let the people try to get it back. This administration fears to give it back. If you were privileged to take a \$20 note to the bank and receive a \$20 gold piece, they would hand you a gold piece that would be about one-half as large as formerly. Our people would then learn what we have been doing toward "watering the currency." The authority lies here in Washington to redistribute this gold, returning it to the people who really own it, but they seem to fear this practical demonstration of "coin clipping."

The question raised by the gentleman from Wisconsin yesterday was that they were within the law technically, although there was a reverse process. The Government did not furnish a bond to the Federal Reserve and get credit on its books; no, the Federal Reserve was expected to furnish only security to the Treasury with no interest or penalty attached.

It was the beginning of a process that we do not want continued—the step in procuring money without payment of interest.

We passed that \$3,000,000,000 act in the belief that the public could not, or would not, buy bonds at that time. That act should have been repealed long, long ago. When you hint at silver worth 30 or 70 cents according to whether it is domestic or foreign, and issued at \$1.29, I earnestly urge the immediate repeal of that act also.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, the course of the debate this afternoon has been on a high plane and to my way of thinking has been most constructive. Frankly, I have been very much encouraged by the indication on the part of the distinguished members of the Appropriations Committee that they are determined to take the bull by the horns and cut here and there in a courageous manner so that economy may be practiced, so far as nondefense expenditures in our Government are concerned.

May I also express my admiration for the membership of this committee by saying that I feel from their remarks made on the floor here at least that they are equally determined to assert the authority of the Congress against a growing demand of an ever-increasing bureaucracy which is asserting its power and authority more and more over the people we wish to represent back home.

I was particularly encouraged when I heard the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] earlier this afternoon say that he was through giving any blanket checks or giving the executive depart-

ment of this Government further permission to write blank checks to increase this bureaucracy as it has been increased during the past years.

In the time allotted me today I shall elaborate upon the remarks I made a short time ago on the floor of the House when I protested some of the various steps that have been taken to regiment and to regulate the daily lives of people of every district in this country. May I say here and now that if the prestige of this Congress is to be maintained, further encroachments upon its power and upon the powers of the judicial branch of our Government must cease. It is our duty today and from now on to regulate the Budget of this Government so that the bureaucrats will be cut in such a way that they will not exercise any further arbitrary influence and authority over the people of the United States.

I wish to point out at this time that I consider it my duty to rise in the House on every occasion that I can to defend the American principles and privileges of the individuals back home and to fight in every way that I can for their welfare and against the encroachments of bureaucrats upon the peoples' rights.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does not the gentleman believe that the plan proposed by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] on yesterday, to limit use of the penalty mail on the part of the bureaucrats or the bureaus, or at least cut it down 50 percent, will be a good step in the direction to which the gentleman wishes this Congress to go?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. It was my privilege and pleasure to listen to the gentleman from Wisconsin yesterday when he put forth his proposal. I heartily concur in what the gentleman from Iowa has just stated. When I heard the statement that \$300,000,000 was used last year to pay the communications bill of the administrative departments of the Government I was amazed. I was shocked that such a condition existed. Yet I could only conclude the correct figure must be somewhere in that neighborhood because it was so staggering. It is evident that the authority they are using has gone beyond all reason and is superseding the right and prerogatives of the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to protest the deliberate encroachment upon the authority of the Congress and to condemn the authority that has been given the administrative agencies of this Government. In my opinion, they are proceeding illegally on a good many fronts. They are assuming that Congress has given them authority in many cases, whereas the Congress has not done so, and it behooves every Member of the House, whether he is on the majority side or the minority side, to take cognizance of the way they are flaunting their powers in the face of the elected representatives of the people. I maintain that from now on it is either Congress or the bureaucrats. There can be no halfway course. Either you are going

to surrender your powers to these administrative agencies of the Government or you are going to reassert your authority in this session of Congress before it is too late.

I maintain further that these people are proceeding with about 10 percent authority and 90 percent bluff. They are deliberately proceeding illegally in a good many cases that they are called upon to settle. They are made bold by the apparent hesitancy of Congress to question their prerogatives. They are made confident by the green light they have been given by those high in authority in this Government.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, everyone agrees with the gentleman's statement, if correct. I was wondering if the gentleman would give us a bill of particulars as to who was committing these illegal acts and what particular illegal acts they are committing. Of course, in court you would have to give a bill of particulars. You realize that?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Yes; and I am prepared at this time to give a big bill of particulars which the people of my district have passed on to me.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman would not make the statement unless he had some information particularly on the 10-percent law and 90-percent bluff proposition. That will be a pretty big bill of particulars, I know, but I am sure the gentleman can give it in his extension of remarks.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I will give it right now. I say that the Office of Price Administration is assuming powers that were never meant to be assumed by that agency, so far as the Congress is concerned. When it tells a pleasure driver that he cannot have his coupons for gasoline or that he must have his license taken away from him if he violates a petty regulation that they have made, I say that is illegal. I say that the Congress of the United States is the authority which should first write into the law regulations of that kind, and I contend that the Congress has never given such a prerogative to the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not want to enter into any dispute with the gentleman because personally I want to get all the gas I can; but then I owe a responsibility to my country in war. Does the gentleman think the Congress could legislate from time to time 2, 3, or 4 gallons of gas, depending upon the exigencies abroad?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I have never disputed the right of the rationing agency to limit me to 3 gallons per coupon or 2 gallons per coupon, but I do dispute the right of any agency of government to make their own rules which supersede the courts and also the powers of the Congress. I also protest their snooping upon this or that individual citizen. They are superseding the rights that have been given them by Congress, and I protest it as a Member of this body.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROLPH].

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Chairman, in addressing the House at this time, I desire to tell our colleagues something about a special canteen service, sponsored and maintained by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of California, whose headquarters are in San Francisco.

This organization is making an outstanding contribution to the war program, and I am pleased that my fellow San Franciscans foresaw the need, and as a Member of Congress, I am glad to assist in furthering its splendid objectives.

This canteen service is entirely directed by veterans of previous wars, and has been in existence about 1 year. Through past experience these veterans are well equipped to understand and handle existing conditions in our present world crisis. The purpose is to furnish absolutely free, comforting necessities of life to the men in uniform. All branches of the Nation's war forces are served, whether hospitalized, en route, or overseas. This, of course, does not mean that the canteen service expects to give necessities to all the men in our services. That would be impossible, and would require a fund running into millions and millions of dollars, but as an instance, they serve men who are stationed in areas far from post exchanges. The supplies given out are sometimes only obtainable when the chaplain visits these distant posts. The men at these places, of course, are paid but cannot buy the articles. Many such places are scattered throughout the areas where our troops are operating. Then again, when men arrive at American ports without funds and awaiting orders to report to some other station.

Quantities of articles, far too numerous to list in full, have been delivered to our boys. To give an idea of a few, I have picked at random the following:

Over 11,000,000 cigarettes.
Over 200,000 bars of candy.
Over 20,000 bars of soap.

Nearly 40,000 packages of chewing gum.

More than 100,000 packages of razor blades.

Thousands and thousands of tins and sacks of tobacco.

About 2,500,000 pieces of writing paper and envelopes.

These items make an imposing list and this special canteen service may justly take pride in its accomplishments. Although it is organized and operated entirely by Californians, the service goes impartially to uniformed boys from all 48 States of the Union, as well as the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

Working entirely out of sight of the general public, and with all direct publicity prohibited because of wartime regulations, this canteen service works closely with the chaplains and morale officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. These officers are in best position to know where the needs are greatest, and are cooperating wholeheartedly in distributing the merchandise. Letters of acknowledgment and appreciation

have been received from American boys in uniform throughout the world.

I would like to read two of these letters, one from the Army and one from the Navy. The Army letter, dated Fort Mason, Calif., September 19, 1943, and signed by Maj. William E. Millikin, special service officer, reads as follows:

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of and to extend my thanks for the two cases containing 20,000 Chesterfield cigarettes delivered to me September 17, upon my request to satisfy an urgent demand. These cigarettes were placed on a bomber early the following morning and flown to a task force in the southwest Pacific, where, I am sure, they will be thankfully received by men fighting the battle of the United Nations in that area.

I desire to express not only my personal thanks but the thanks of the special service officer and the men of this task force for this generous contribution from the canteen service of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Navy communication, on the letterhead of the twelfth naval district, Treasure Island, Calif., dated September 21, 1942, is addressed to J. R. Klawans, State administrator of canteen service, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is signed by Enoch Jones, chaplain. The text is given in full herewith:

This is to express my thanks to you and to the Veterans of Foreign Wars for the splendid way in which you have responded to meet some of our needs here on "Treasure Island," by providing us with cigarettes, razor blades, soap, and other things for the health and comfort of many of our men here.

Those who made possible this aid to our men would be interested to know that most of the men who receive these articles are survivors of ships sunk by the enemy, some of them having survived two or three sinkings; therefore, they arrive here without these articles and with little more than the clothing they wear, which might be a discarded Australian soldier's uniform or a pair of discarded dungarees. Our friends therefore realize what a boost it is to the morale of these men to know that they have friends who welcome them back home with provisions for their health and personal comfort.

On behalf of these men, as well as myself, I wish to express our deep gratitude for the fine way in which our friends have responded to their needs.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Canteen Service is a nonprofit organization, maintained through voluntary contributions. In addition to some 70,000 display cards throughout California, many Veterans of Foreign Wars posts throughout the Nation contribute regularly each month, as well as do many private enterprises and individuals.

This special canteen service deserves every American's support, and I deem it a privilege to go on record offering my services in this worthy cause.

(Mr. ROLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill down to and including page 3, line 7.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COURTNEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state

of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill, 1944, H. R. 1648, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a concurrent resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole two brief tables from a Civil Service Commission report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho? There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute to ask the majority leader if he can tell us the program for next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I shall be glad to advise my distinguished friend and the House of the program for next week.

On Monday the bill providing for a merger of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies will come up for consideration. There will be 1 hour of debate on the rule, and I believe the rule provides for 2 hours of general debate. If there is a roll call on the passage of this bill, or any other roll call on Monday, it is my intention, if it is agreeable to the House, that they be postponed until Tuesday.

On Tuesday the resolution providing for the extension of the life of the Dies committee will be considered.

On Wednesday and Thursday there will be general debate on the Independent Offices appropriation bill. That bill will not be considered under the 5-minute rule, which I may say for the information of the new Members is the amendment phase, until the following Monday.

Mr. TABER. There will be no votes on that bill until a week from next Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is correct.

Friday is the anniversary of Lincoln's birth, and, of course, many Members have speaking engagements for that day. I make this statement so that any Members having such engagements may know that there will be only general debate on Wednesday and Thursday, with no roll calls on those days, and they can make their plans accordingly.

I may say in connection with the appropriation bill now pending that we are meeting at 11 o'clock tomorrow in the

hope that the bill may be passed tomorrow.

May I also say that in talking with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum] earlier in the afternoon in connection with arrangements for general debate on the independent offices appropriation bill he told me he is very eager that when that bill is considered under the 5-minute rule a week from next Monday that the bill be passed on that day. I know the members of the committee on the Republican side will cooperate in every way possible to have that appropriation bill passed on that day.

That is the program for next week.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.), the House, under the order heretofore adopted, adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, February 5, 1943, at 11 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Friday, February 5, 1943)

There will be a meeting of a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Friday, February 5, 1943. Business to be considered: Hearing on H. R. 649, "For the organization and functions of the Public Health Service."

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

(Friday, February 5, 1943)

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will meet at 10:30 a. m. Friday, February 5, 1943, in room 356, House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

(Friday, February 5, 1943)

The Committee on the Public Lands will meet at 10:30 a. m. Friday, February 5, 1943, in room 224, Senate Office Building in a joint meeting with the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys for the purpose of hearing testimony on the George Washington Carver National Monument.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

153. A letter from the Attorney General transmitting a report on alien registration

submitted by the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service under date of February 1, 1943; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

154. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

155. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to pay the cost of transportation of certain civilian employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

156. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 6 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 relating to the payment of rental allowance to certain officers; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

157. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the second report of the Attorney General covering the period from October 1, 1942, through January 31, 1943; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 91. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 92. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 93. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BULWINKLE: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 1670. A bill to amend section 2 of the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 99). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PACE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 1408. A bill to amend section 301 (a) (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the first sentence of paragraph (1) of section 2 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, approved June 3, 1937, as amended, so as to include the cost of all farm labor in determining the parity price of agricultural commodities; without amendment (Rept. No. 100). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 579. A bill for the relief of Barbara Healy; with amendment (Rept. No. 94). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1459. A bill for the relief of Alvertine Nast and Wayne Nast, minor son; with amendment

(Rept. No. 95). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1584. A bill for the relief of Howard M. Sandus; without amendment (Rept. No. 96). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1667. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Mount Vernon, Alexandria & Washington Railway Co., a corporation; without amendment (Rept. No. 97). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1685. A bill for the relief of Eva C. Netzeley, William G. Stuff, Lois Stuff, and Harry E. Redley, and the estate of Clyde C. Netzeley and Sarah C. Stuff; without amendment (Rept. No. 98). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CUFFEE:

H. R. 1686. A bill authorizing the payment of necessary expenses incurred by certain Indians allotted on the Quinalt Reservation, State of Washington, in securing their allotment; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS:

H. R. 1687. A bill to regulate the practice of shorthand reporting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H. R. 1688. A bill relating to the administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 1689. A bill to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, with respect to the control of rents; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 1690. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the city of San Diego for street purposes a parcel of land situated in the city of San Diego and State of California; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON:

H. R. 1691. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to pay the costs of transportation of certain civilian employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MAAS:

H. R. 1692. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1693. A bill to place enlisted men in the Marine Corps on an equality as to pay with enlisted men of the Army of corresponding grades and ratings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MONRONEY:

H. R. 1694. A bill to confer jurisdiction in the United States courts in cases involving work stoppage for illegitimate and nonlabor purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 1695. A bill to amend the Federal Union Credit Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 1696. A bill to exempt certain religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and education organizations from the requirement of withholding tax at source on wages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHIFFLER:

H. R. 1697. A bill to exempt persons in the military and naval forces of the United States from Federal income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEAGALL:

H. R. 1698. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to aid in stabilizing the cost of living," Public Law No. 729, Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1699. A bill to amend section 12B and section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act during the continuance of the war and for 6 months after the cessation of hostilities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WEISS:

H. R. 1700. A bill to make Flag Day a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1701. A bill to protect and enhance the social-security benefits to all persons inducted into the military service, and to provide a cushion for post-war conditions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS:

H. R. 1702. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Memphis, Tenn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1703. A bill authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in the honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary on June 1, 1946, of the statehood of the State of Tennessee, admitted to the Union on June 1, 1796; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H. R. 1704. A bill for the relief of owners of certain properties rendered inoperative by reason of restrictions arising from the war effort; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 1705. A bill to relieve newspapers and periodical publications which have voluntarily suspended publication for the duration of the war from payment of second-class mailing fees upon resumption of publication; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1706 (by request). A bill to authorize and direct the Veterans' Administration to provide vocational rehabilitation and assistance in securing suitable employment for service-connected disabled veterans in need thereof and feasible therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. BOREN:

H. R. 1720. A bill to extend air-mail services to all persons equally and to provide for the transportation of mail by air without surcharge; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SATTERFIELD:

H. Res. 100. Resolution granting a gratuity to Mrs. Alyce W. Sinnott; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1707. A bill for the relief of Antholula S. Maskas; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 1708. A bill for the relief of Perley M. Silver; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS:

H. R. 1709. A bill authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Sgt. Alvin C. York as a colonel in the United States Army and then place him on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1710. A bill for the relief of Blanche H. Karsch, administratrix of the estate of Kate E. Hamilton; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1711. A bill for the relief of A. T. Steele and J. C. Corbitt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 1712. A bill for the relief of Sarah Ann Elizabeth Holliday Foxworth and Ethel Allene Brown Haberfeld; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 1713. A bill for the relief of Charley R. Bayless; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'LEARY:

H. R. 1714. A bill for the relief of Patrick Henry; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROGERS of California:

H. R. 1715. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maia Virtudes Torres Steere; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia:

H. R. 1716. A bill granting a pension to Clyde C. Delaney; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SATTERFIELD:

H. R. 1717. A bill for the relief of the General Exchange Insurance Corporation, Richmond, Va.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Miss STANLEY:

H. R. 1718. A bill for the relief of Garnet Charles Williams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H. R. 1719. A bill granting an increase of pension to Eliza V. Stevens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

77. By Mr. HERTER: Petition of the Brookline Taxpayers' Association, Brookline, Mass., urging strict economy in Government expenditures and the adoption of a pay-as-you-go taxation plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

78. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Edmond C. Fletcher, petitioner, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to impeachment of the Honorable Wiley Blount Rutledge, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

79. By Mr. DWORSHAK: Senate Joint Memorial No. 2, adopted by the twenty-seventh session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, urging Congress to broaden and liberalize the administration of the duties of the Federal joint dehydration committee of the Agricultural Marketing Administration so as to permit the orderly establishment and development of dehydration plants and facilities to increase production of dehydrated potatoes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

80. By Mr. DWORSHAK: Senate Joint Memorial No. 1, adopted by the twenty-seventh session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, urging Congress to take necessary action to authorize hospitalization of veterans of this war; that a veteran of the present conflict discharged on or after December 7, 1941, be considered a veteran of a war and be entitled to hospitalization for treatment as indicated or care of any disease or injury, regardless of the nature or origin, when such treatment is required; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

[Mr. STARNES] may be permitted to read Washington's Farewell Address.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from John B. Weatherwax, attorney for the Associated Publishers.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may include certain letters and documents in the remarks I expect to make this afternoon in the Committee of the Whole.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 1648, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, 1944, with Mr. COURTNEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Payments to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation on account of reductions in interest rate on mortgages: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation such amount as the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest payments on mortgages and real-estate sales contracts held by such Corporation have been reduced during the fiscal year 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions of section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, approved May 12, 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016), as further amended by act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law 629); such payments to be made quarterly, beginning as soon as practicable after October 1, 1943, \$7,400,000.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CELLER: Page 3, after line 21, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"No part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used directly or indirectly during the fiscal year 1944 for the purchase, procurement, storage, guarding, checking, or transportation of silver under the provisions of the Silver Purchase Acts, namely, the act of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out of any of the provisions of said Silver Purchase Acts."

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield for a preliminary question?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Is it the purpose of the gentleman to yield for questions that will give enlightening information?

Mr. CELLER. I will be very happy to yield reasonably.

Mr. Chairman, as the result of the Silver Purchase Acts of 1934 and 1939 requiring the Treasury Department and/or the Federal Reserve to purchase all newly mined silver, there has been purchased to date something in the neighborhood of 3,000,000,000 ounces of silver, now a huge stock pile stored at West Point, N. Y. From the information of experts that I have received, it is there serving no useful purpose and is tarnishing, despite the fact that that silver is a highly important war product that should be used in the war industries, to help us destroy the Axis. My amendment is wholly in the interest of the war effort.

It is difficult to imagine the size of 3,000,000,000 ounces, but I will give you some concrete idea of what 3,000,000,000 ounces really are. Imagine a stack of silver dollars as tall as the Washington Monument, 555 feet high, and then imagine 65,000 of those identical stacks. This will give you an idea of what 3,000,000,000 ounces of silver are, when bunched together. The entire sterling and plated-ware industry could subsist on those 3,000,000,000 ounces for 178 prosperous years—prosperous years I emphasize.

Roughly, about one-half of that silver is used to back currency. The other half is what is known as free silver. Take out any bills that you have in your pockets, whether they be silver certificates, national currency, or Federal notes, and I wager you have rarely, if ever, looked at the reading matter on those bills. As currency, one is the same as the other. We do not need any silver to back our currency. Our great Nation, with its untold wealth, is sufficient backing to give full faith and credit to any promises on any currency certificates that the Government may issue. Any issue by our great and glorious Government in the hands of the public will be accepted as legal tender without question, silver backing or no silver backing.

The War Production Board has been importuning persons, particularly in another distinguished Chamber, to be permitted to use that silver as a substitute for copper, tin, stainless steel, antimony, aluminum, and lead—all needed in war industries—but the door is slammed in the faces of the representatives of the War Production Board.

The administration does not wish to have these purchase acts remain on the books and in testimony before the Treas-

ury Department Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Secretary Morgenthau said last year and reiterated the same sentiment this year:

So far as I am concerned, I would be glad to see Congress strike the silver legislation completely off the books.

Thus the administration does not want these silver-purchase acts. It properly feels that to keep purchasing newly mined silver at the pegged price of 71 cents per ounce is asinine. It, in a word, feels that to keep augmenting that huge mountain of silver by continuing to buy more and more silver is ridiculous. It feels it is absurd to immobilize that huge stock pile of silver at West Point and prohibit its sale or use save for more limited purposes. I have bills pending before the Ways and Means Committee to do a real job of wiping out these useless, senseless statutes. It may take some time to get hearings on those bills, but meanwhile this Chamber should discharge its duty to the Nation and endeavor to indicate to the Nation its wishes; therefore I have asked that no moneys be appropriated for the Treasury Department for the purchase, procurement, transportation, for the storage and for the checking of this great vast monument of useless silver erected to false silver gods. I am sure that if William Jennings Bryan, the great exponent of silver, would come into this House of Representatives today and you were to ask him a question whether we need that huge stock pile of silver, he would answer in the negative. Therefore we should chisel through the base of this monument erected to a false god, this monument of folly, this obelisk of absurdity.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from New York has said that he has a bill pending to change the program in reference to the issuance of currency. Does it provide for eliminating the Federal Reserve banks and to have the Government issue the money directly?

Mr. CELLER. Oh, no; it has no such purpose and it is not the intent of my bill to bring about such a result. The primary purpose of the bill is to do away with continuous purchase of new silver.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Do I understand the effect of the gentleman's amendment would be to prevent the Government from buying silver, which will find a ready market in industry?

Mr. CELLER. We cannot very well in this appropriation bill prevent the Treasury Department from purchasing the silver, because unfortunately that silver is purchased by the Federal Reserve, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What does this amendment do then?

Mr. CELLER. All this does is to prevent the Treasury Department from making outlays of any money whatso-

ever in connection with the purposes of the Silver Purchase Acts, incidentally in connection with the purchase or storage or guarding of it, the checking of it, or the transportation of it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Then the amendment is not really accomplishing much, although it might well be interpreted as the sentiment of the House.

Mr. CELLER. It is helpful in the sense that it is an indication of what the Congress intends to do. The gentleman may recall that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] attempted in another body to make certain changes in the Silver Purchase Acts in order to release that silver for war industries, but he was balked in his efforts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I was interested in one statement the gentleman made about the War Production Board. Is it not a fact that the War Production Board is actually trying to put some of the industries out of business anyway? Certainly they have failed to fully cooperate in keeping plants going when it would have been easy to do so without interfering with the war effort.

Mr. CELLER. I would not say that. The War Production Board is hampered by these Silver Purchase Acts; it cannot get this silver to replace the strategic metals in the war work. It cannot allow the use of silver for civilian industries, for the silver-plate manufacturers, the photoengravers, and so forth.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The War Production Board is preventing many industries from using silver they have already bought and transported here from Mexico and now have in their factories.

Mr. CELLER. The War Production Board is taking the mere trickle that it gets from the Defense Plants Corporation, through the Treasury Department, for use in war industries. It is a mere trickle. This is how it is done, may I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts. The Treasury Department is precluded from selling its silver except at \$1.29 per ounce. It purchases the silver at 35 cents an ounce, practically the world price. Nobody would buy it for \$1.29. The price is too high.

This is what the Treasury does. By bypassing the Silver Purchase Acts it "lend leases" a small portion of this metal to the Defense Plants Corporation as though it were lending the silver to itself. This certainly is a subterfuge, although supported by an opinion of the Attorney General. For example, when one of the war industries says, "We are in urgent need of copper; we cannot get enough copper; give us some silver to use as bus bars to conduct electricity"—and silver works as effectively as copper in that regard—then the Defense Plants Corporation lends these silver bars to the defense plants to be used as bus bars in the war effort. That is called a nonconsumptive use. It means that the identical silver bar must be returned to the Treasury after the war, in the same form, shape, quantity, and size. It cannot be used for a consumptive use. It cannot be melted down and used to make

important implements or parts thereof, to be placed in anti-aircraft guns, artillery, planes, submarines, tanks, and searchlights.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I would like to say to the gentleman from New York that I am in sympathy with what he is trying to accomplish, because the situation at present is intolerable. I believe the War Production Board has not been very sympathetic and has been more or less negligent in handling the problem. However, I would not want people to get the idea that we are accomplishing very much here today, for we are simply making a gesture as to the intent of Congress. Other and more positive legislation will be needed.

Mr. CELLER. I admit that my amendment just indicates our intention. It marks whither we are going. We must do that. We must indicate to the people how ridiculous and woefully fallacious it is to keep these silver-purchase statutes on the books. Silver is a slacker metal. I want to put silver in uniform, to make silver fight. It is time to get mad about silver.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. If you get "mad" about some other things, too, we will be all right.

Mr. CELLER. Let us get "mad" and adopt my amendment as the first move, as the prologue of what will follow. If the Axis came here with their saboteurs and did not find the Silver Purchase Acts on our books, they would pay \$1,000,000,000 to have those laws written on our statute books, because they help the Axis by making us starve in the midst of plenty. They deprive us of a very important metal. We have plenty of silver and we cannot touch it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. For the sake of the record, who put these acts on the statute books?

Mr. CELLER. I reluctantly state that it was done by a Democratic administration in a moment of aberration. We made a mistake, but we will be making a greater mistake, Republicans and Democrats alike, if we continue the blunder. It has been made known to the gentlemen how ridiculous these statutes are. Let us take some steps to change them. We would otherwise be derelict in our duty.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 2 additional minutes in order to answer some pertinent questions on the silver issue.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman states that silver is unavailable for war purposes. Does the gentleman know that there are 46,000 tons of free silver allo-

cated to the defense industries? They were allocated in May, and the defense industries have been able to take 22,000 tons of this silver. There remain available 24,000 tons of the silver to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. CELLER. If the gentleman admits it is proper to allow that mere trickle of silver to go to the War Production Board, then let us allow all of it to go. The W. P. B. wants all of it. Give it to them. Help win the war.

Mr. WHITE. Does the gentleman call 22,000 tons a trickle?

Mr. CELLER. There is no need to have that silver where it is—at West Point—not an ounce of it. Whatever silver the W. P. B., by virtue of a most unusual opinion of the Attorney General, has been able to wheedle out of the Treasury Department can only be used for most limited purposes—nonconsumptive use, to wit, only practically for bus bars and the like. You have deprived silver of its many other chemical and metallurgical uses.

Mr. WHITE. Is it the gentleman's contention that 22,000 tons of silver is a mere trickle?

Mr. CELLER. I admit that that amount has been allocated, but with ridiculous lend-lease strings attached to it. It can be used only for the manufacture of bus bars, in electrical manufacturing plants, and that is the limit.

Mr. WHITE. But—

Mr. CELLER. Oh, wait a minute. The gentleman has asked the question and he has got to take what I have answered. Silver can be used only for bus bars and after the war must be returned to the Treasury, it cannot be used in airplanes, it cannot be used in tanks or guns, it cannot be used in searchlights; it must be used only for what is called consumptive uses. I want no strings attached to the silver that may be used in the war effort. I want to use it so that the boys on the front can have use of the silver. As I said, I want to put it in uniform, and make it do war work. Today it is doing work for only some 60,000 people of the Silver States, and the only ones benefited by these acts are the 60,000 miners, and the potbelly owners of the mines, of 6 or 7 western Silver States, who have by a tremendous bluff forced these statutes on the Nation, and now it is time to puncture those potbellies and destroy this monument of silver, erected to assinnity and selfishness.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Chairman, whatever the intent of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] may be, his amendment, as it is drawn, will not put silver "in uniform," as he says he wants to do. The thing that the amendment proposes is to take away the possibility of keeping the guards and the records, and to take away the possibility of transporting the silver that the Government already owns. The amendment provides that—

No part of the money appropriated may be used for the purchase, procurement—

Those things may move in the direction he wants, but listen—

storage, guarding, checking, or transportation.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. Of silver acquired under the purposes of the Silver Purchase Act. I am sorry. The gentleman has had ample time. If you provide that no part of this appropriation may be used for the storage, guarding, or transportation of the silver purchased under the Silver Purchase Act, then the silver will be perfectly sterile, and it will not be put "in uniform" or anything done to put the silver into industrial use. It will effectually stop the Treasury from using the silver it now has for bus bars or any of the other purposes, such as the Treasury has found it can use the silver for, under existing law. In other words, whatever the gentleman from New York has in mind, the amendment offered does not accomplish it. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment, and ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, there is no difficulty in determining whose ox is being gored today. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] explained that thoroughly, and I agree with what the gentleman from South Dakota had to say about it.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? My ox is not being gored.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, wait a minute. I am talking about the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]. I cannot yield as to that.

Mr. CASE. I am glad, then, to have the record clear on that point.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is not that funny? I was not talking about the gentleman from South Dakota at all, I was talking about the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], who seemed to be speaking for the commercial users of silver. The gentleman from New York will recognize it. Here is what is plain as can be. The manufacturers of jewelry have been getting it in the neck, and I note the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] nods his head in the affirmative, yes. That is the reason we have this amendment. It does seem silly that nothing shall be done to protect the silver if nothing is done to prevent the purchase of the silver. The gentleman admits that we cannot stop them from buying it by this amendment. He says it is just a gesture, and then he goes on and admits that the Democrats—no, not the Democrats, but the New Deal administration—made a mistake when they passed this bill. I say to you Republicans, when the New Dealers come in here and confess their sins and repent, even if it is nothing but a gesture, let us help them in their gesture, and maybe their repentance will go down deep enough some time later so that they will come along with legislation that strikes at the evil. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] said he is in sympathy with the purpose of this amendment. We all want to vote

for legislation that will repeal this Silver Purchase Act. I offered a bill in 1935 or 1936 for that very thing, so that if now they are only making the motion, let us help them, and soon we may have real action.

Mr. COMPTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

Mr. COMPTON. If this amendment is adopted, who is going to take care of the silver and protect it?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, I suppose the same authorities who would take care of and protect any Government property. They would take care of the silver. I do not imagine they would give it all away, or let the gentleman or myself go down with a truck or a wheelbarrow and help ourselves.

Mr. CELLER. The silver is purchased by the Federal Reserve System, and that System has nothing to do with this bill. There will be plenty of guards, and the gentleman need not worry about that. The silver will not be left unguarded.

Mr. HOFFMAN. We can count on the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE], and the silver bloc in the Senate to protect all the silver we can buy.

The amendment should be adopted.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. CELLER: On page 3, after line 21, add a new section, as follows:

"No part of any money appropriated in this title shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee who engages in, or directs or authorizes any other officer or employee to engage in or carry out section 3 of the act approved June 19, 1934, known as the Silver Purchase Act of 1934."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE. As I heard the reading of the gentleman's amendment, it seems to me the intent of that is merely to stop the purchase of new silver?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

Mr. Chairman, I find the same fault with the Celler amendment that was found by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. It will interdict the use, transportation, and storage of silver that we have already acquired. The principal purpose of the Congress, I think, and the principal objection to the silver purchase program as it now exists lies in the continuing purchase of silver and in the subsidy provision that is contained therein. For that reason I offer the same amendment that was offered last year, in the month of February, to be exact, to the same bill, and which was first approved by a vote in Committee of the Whole and subsequently defeated on a teller vote by only three votes.

Today I appeal to you for support of this substitute amendment. When it was offered last year my good friend the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. LUDLOW], as recorded on page 1028 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 3, 1942, had this to say:

Personally I have a great deal of sympathy with the objective which my friend the gentleman from Illinois seeks to accomplish. I think the Silver Purchase Act is an indefensible subsidy. If he would introduce a bill and let it take its regular legislative course, I would talk turkey with him on it, because I really have strong convictions on the same side that the gentleman is on with respect to this proposition.

That came from the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] who is presently also chairman of this subcommittee.

May I say to him that I did introduce a repealer in the Seventy-sixth Congress, in the Seventy-seventh Congress, and in the Seventy-eighth Congress, and if energy permits and I am permitted by the grace of God and the sufferance of a generous constituency in Illinois to remain a Member of this body, I shall continue to introduce a repealer until this very indefensible act is taken from the books. It is inflationary, as indicated by the fact that silver certificates in circulation jumped from \$401,000,000 in 1934 to \$1,920,000,000 in 1942. Here is Mr. Henderson of O. P. A., here is Mr. Byrnes, the stabilizer; here are other agencies of Government that are seeking to put a capstone upon prices in the country and prevent inflation; yet here is an act upon the books which has multiplied the silver certificates in circulation by nearly 400 percent, and the Congress has been remiss in its duty in not having expunged it from the books before.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No; I cannot yield just now.

The Secretary of the Treasury is against this act and wants it taken off. On page 404 of the hearings last year he said:

So far as I am concerned I will be glad to see Congress strike all silver legislation from the books.

This year in the hearings he said substantially the same thing. In December at a press conference he said the same thing. Here is the man who presides over the monetary destinies of the country suggesting within the limit of his power to the Congress to expunge this from the books, and yet we have failed to do so.

The Economists National Committee on the 20th of April 1942, representing the finest monetary minds of the country, has memorialized the Congress to take this from the books.

On the 31st of October the Saturday Evening Post editorially said:

There is no use for the high priests of the silver set to continue this disastrous policy. It is time for less goggle-eyed statesmen to take over.

That is an appeal to the Seventy-eighth Congress to act, and to act today, upon this matter.

On the 18th of December the New York Times said:

The fight should be renewed promptly in the coming session of Congress, and this time the objective should be to sweep clean away the whole structure of silver subsidies.

Mr. Morgenthau, in his press comment on December 14, reiterated that very thought.

In the January issue of the American Mercury, Mr. Elliott V. Bell, who is superintendent of banking for the State of New York, provides an article entitled "The Scandalous Silver Bloc."

On the 30th of March 1942 there appeared this quotation from Marriner Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board:

In view of the war situation it is all the more urgent that the inflationary effects of the silver program be removed and that so far as possible the materials, machinery, and labor now devoted to silver production be utilized in the war effort.

There is a big businessman. There is the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Under a release of April 1942 he makes a public statement in which he says that the inflationary effects of silver should be removed.

The American National Jewelers Retailers Association said in a letter addressed to all Members of Congress on the 28th of December:

Why, in the name of common sense, is it that the vast stock of silver is buried at West Point when it could be made available first and most important for all war industries, and, next, for the silver business?

I could go on and read testimony after testimony from authorities in high places that this is something to which the seventy-eighth Congress should address itself in forthright fashion and now.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. I wish to call attention to a fact in which I think all Members of the House are interested, namely, that the Ways and Means Committee, following the lead and suggestion of the Treasury and the group that believes that the thing to do is to tax the people to drain off their spending power to stop the threat of inflation, are defeating that effort by this very subsidizing of silver.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is it not singular that Milo Perkins, Administrator of the Board of Economic Warfare, licenses every export of silver to make sure that it does not fall into the hands of Hitler, and yet we immobilize silver; we take it from one place in the earth and transport it across the country and then bury it in a hole in the ground at West Point surrounded with troops; so we are immobilizing a very valuable and critical war material. The time is now for the Congress to go on record and to strike once and for all this indefensible policy from the books. I recognize that the substitute has its limitations, but it at least will be a stimulant and an incentive for the House Banking Committee and the Coinage Committee to get busy at once and to repeal all of the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. We

have enough silver now to provide four dozen or more teaspoons for every man, woman, and child in the United States of America. What an amazing thing. It is immobilized, having no value, and yet the silver people, having so carefully conducted a campaign with the Treasury that when they release the silver it is only a temporary release for an emergency use and must be returned, it cannot be employed in so-called consumptive uses. It in fact is but a loan of silver for industrial uses and must be returned to the Treasury.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield for a correction?

The gentleman speaks of inflation. Does the gentleman know that the Federal Reserve currency has been inflated by two and a half billions in the last 6 months, and does he know that it is being inflated at the rate of half a billion dollars a month? And on top of that we are putting out \$66,000,000 Federal Reserve bank notes that do not have a thing behind them in the way of security except the promise of the Federal Reserve bank?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Shall we try to remedy one wrong by adding another wrong to it? Both wrongs should be corrected instead of following the policy of our good friend from Idaho of loading one more wrong upon another; and so it becomes necessary today to begin attacking the problem. Do not be fooled by this talk that they have released 497,000 ounces of silver and that they are being generous to the war effort. Not an ounce of that silver but what has to go back into the Treasury for monetary purposes; that is the provision they tie to it. There was a mandate from the people of this country on the 3d of November 1942, and this will be our first real occasion in the Committee of the Whole to stand up and reecho that mandate to the people of the country and show that the Seventy-eighth Congress has got its feet on solid ground; and we propose today in a great swelling crescendo to say to the people that this is one of the first things we shall do in pointing the country in the direction of a policy that is fundamental, that is sound, that is sensible, and that is designed to get this country back once more on the high road of a sunlit prosperity.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman tell us whether or not his substitute amendment will release some of this hoarded silver to the avenues of trade to get industries going and keep them in operation without putting them out of business?

Mr. DIRKSEN. This is directed entirely at the continuing purchase of silver under this subsidy plan through which we have already spent about \$550,000,000 in subsidies to about 60,000 people who are identified with the silver industry. It is as far as we can go on an appropriation bill. Under the rules of the House we may not add anything that is legislative or anything that gives affirmative direction to the Treasury Department. We have got to do the best we can. We

should rise in support of this amendment, and then direct the appropriate committee to take action looking to the complete repeal of the Silver Purchase Act.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can get an agreement on time?

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. LUDLOW. Can we make it 20 minutes?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have an amendment to the amendment pending at the desk on which I should like to be heard. This is perhaps the most important question that has been before this Congress this year. I do not think debate on this involved amendment should be cut in just 20 minutes.

I object for the time being.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 45 minutes. Surely everyone can be heard in that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I do not think we should be foreclosed.

Mr. TABER. Is that on this section and all amendments thereto?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. CELLER. Does that mean that the time will be divided among those who stood at the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. LUDLOW. There were only seven Members who stood up.

Mr. TABER. Thirty-five minutes ought to cover it.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I think this issue is too important to the people to be foreclosed by an abridgment of debate. It is untimely at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] asks unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 45 minutes.

Mr. LUDLOW. And I want to reserve to myself 2 minutes to close debate.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object—

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 45 minutes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I want at least 10 minutes to answer this argument, and I want it understood that I may have 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. WOLCOTT. Will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The Chair announced that, without objection, something would be done. None of us heard what that was.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] asked unanimous consent to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to all three amendments, the original amendment, the amendment to the amendment, and the substitute therefor. I am not much of a parliamentarian, but it seems to me that this is an unparliamentary procedure to attempt to tack on an appropriation bill something which ought not be done that way, and I hope the committee will take note of that matter. It seems to me that this is an attempt to change the fundamental law of this country regarding money by a makeshift, slipshod, ill-considered method. Even if it were a commendable thing to do, this is not the proper manner in which to do it, on an appropriation bill.

What is the issue here? We have heard a lot said today about inflation. We have heard it said our use of silver brings about inflation. Talk about straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. It may be that our monetary supply is being increased slightly through the use of silver, but not more than increased business demands, and it is a very trivial increase compared with that increase which is taking place through the issuance of Federal Reserve notes and through the tremendous increase of bank credit. Such inflation as has occurred in this manner is but a drop in the bucket to the total inflation that is occurring in these war days.

Who is going to be benefited if we wipe out all silver legislation from the books? Evidently Members on both sides of the aisle who are proposing these amendments want to wipe out all recent silver legislation. I repeat, who will benefit thereby? This proposed measure, so far as it affects our money, indirectly goes contrary to article I, section 8, clause 5, of the Constitution of the United States, which every one of us has taken an oath to uphold and defend.

The Congress shall have the power to coin money.

The fathers who wrote the Constitution of the United States intended that we should have metallic money. We do not talk about coining paper bills or currency. Only gold and silver can be coined and made a legal tender in payment of debt, according to many men's view of the fundamental law. What do the movers of these amendments want?

I fear they want us to do away with the kind of money which the fathers intended we should have and substitute another kind of money, bank currency. I am not now condemning that kind of paper money, but I have some questions concerning it even on its own merits.

I want it understood, as the gentleman from South Dakota stated, that my ox is not being gored by these proposals.

I have not a penny's worth of personal interest in any silver mines. It is true that my State produces silver, but it produces silver in connection with copper. If you are going to repeal any law, why not repeal the law of nature which places the precious metals along with the baser metal deposits in our land. Our copper mines, zinc mines, and lead mines all contain more or less silver. If you kill silver as a commercial product—while it is a critical metal—you will also do great harm to the other strategic materials, such as copper, lead, and zinc. The contention that we must put silver into the war is pure propaganda. That is a smoke screen to hide another purpose. Something else is wanted. Our war effort has not lacked for silver, statements to the contrary notwithstanding and I have heard the best friends of silver express desire to use silver fully in the winning of the war and the peace.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] for 4½ minutes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I think this House wants to be fair. I think its Members want to be informed about an issue as important to business security and the welfare of the American people as this issue is. I cannot present even the essential facts in the limited time of 4½ minutes. I therefore appeal to the House. I do not think the plan that is being followed here is fair to its Members or to the country.

In the brief time at my disposal I am going to proceed to give you a few facts.

What are the opponents of silver money seeking to strike down here? They are seeking to strike down the only monetary program of the Government on which the Treasury is making a profit—the monetization of silver under the provision of the present law—which provides for the use of silver produced in this country for money, just as gold produced in foreign countries is used for money at a handsome profit to the Government and at no expense to the taxpayers. I will read section 4 of the Domestic Silver Purchase Act:

SEC. 4. (a) Each United States coinage mint shall receive for coinage into standard silver dollars any silver which such mint, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is satisfied has been mined subsequently to July 1, 1939, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

(b) The Director of such mint with the consent of the owner shall deduct and retain of such silver so received 45 percent as seigniorage for services performed by the Government of the United States relative to the coinage and delivery of silver dollars. The balance of such silver so received, that is, 55 percent, shall be coined into standard silver dollars, and the same or any equal number of other standard silver dollars shall be delivered to the owner or depositor of such silver.

The provisions of the law are plain. There is no subsidy mentioned. The silver miners simply bring in the silver they produce and contribute 45 percent to the Government and receive in return the remaining 55 percent coined into dollars as their share, or its equivalent in money.

There is nothing in this law said there about price. We simply provide that the money metal produced by the miners of this country shall be coined into standard silver dollars, Uncle Sam taking 45 percent of that silver produced by our mines as his.

What has been accomplished under that law? Let me read from the monthly Treasury Bulletin and the statement of the Treasury that comes to your desk daily. I am going back to the 30th day of September and the Treasury Bulletin of that date. As a result of the operation of this law, the Treasury of the United States has put into circulation \$2,000,000,000 in dollars and silver certificates. What profit have we made in doing that? On referring to the silver seigniorage tables on page 78 of the September Treasury Bulletin you will find that the Government has made \$816,900,000 profit in the form of seigniorage in buying silver at the statutory and market price, revaluing it and putting in in circulation as money. Is there anything wrong about the Government's making a profit and putting money into the channels of trade without borrowing it from the banks and paying interest on it?

Let me show you from the Treasury's reports how the Government's silver accounts stand. The surplus silver obtained under the operations of this law as shown on the Treasury statement of September 30 amounts to 1,337,733,452.4 ounces. In other words, 45,000 tons of silver that has not cost the taxpayers of this country a nickel—silver that is now going into war industries.

I have no time to go into the testimony of Mr. Brownell, heading the company that is the largest buyer of silver in the world, and show you that there is no shortage of silver, but the nonconsumptive needs of the war industries are being met by allocating this surplus silver to the defense industries. The consumptive uses are being more than met by the allocation of foreign silver being imported at the rate of 100,000,000 ounces annually. The Treasury has another stock of silver on hand amounting to 5,000,000 ounces in a separate category that it is supplying to our war industries. The Treasury is permitting the jewelers, the very people who have laid down a barrage of misleading and false propaganda against silver, to buy all the silver they want for their uses at the domestic price of 71.11 cents plus the freight, but these jewelers do not want to do that. What they are driving for is cheap silver and the destruction of our interest-free silver money.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Does not the gentleman know that no silver is being imported at this time, that we cannot import it?

Mr. WHITE. If the gentleman will consult the Treasury and the War Production Board, as I have, he will find that silver is coming into this country at the rate of 108,000,000 ounces annually. Read the testimony of Mr. Brownell, president of the American Smelting & Refining Co., that I have here.

Mr. CELLER. Read the hearings.

Mr. WHITE. I do not have time to present the facts. It is too bad that an issue of this importance should be kicked about here and the Members of the House should permit parliamentary manipulation to keep them from having the facts. This issue means so much to the welfare of the people. We are heading into a Niagara of inflation. Let us leave one island of redeemable money in this deluge of irredeemable paper tokens that is flooding the country as an anchor for business and our national economy.

Surely the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Illinois, who preceded me, are familiar with the regular daily and monthly reports of the Treasury that come regularly to every Congressman's desk—Treasury statements that show the profits the Government has made in purchasing silver and using it as money. Can it be possible that these gentlemen have overlooked the silver-seigniorage table appearing on page 80 of the last monthly bulletin of the Treasury for January, which shows that the Government has made a profit of \$245,700 in the form of the seigniorage on the minor coins alone, and when we come to the seigniorage on silver dollars and silver certificates we find that the Government has made \$818,900,000. A part of this seigniorage profit is represented by the surplus silver amounting to 1,296,223,206.5 ounces, or 45,000 tons, appearing in the Treasury statement as an item in the general fund at its cost value of \$627,773,861.13. To get some idea of the actual profit the Government has made on the Treasury silver purchases and the issuance of silver money, we can deduct the cost of the surplus silver from the profits shown in the seigniorage table of \$818,900,000, and we find that the Treasury, besides obtaining this surplus silver, has made an additional profit of \$191,126,139.

I say without fear of contradiction by either the gentleman from New York or the gentleman from Illinois or anybody else that no government of any country at any time has ever made as large a profit on any program that created and put redeemable money into circulation.

If these gentlemen have consulted the Treasury reports they must know that all the 45,000 tons of surplus silver has been allocated to the Defense Corporation for nonconsumptive use and is being delivered as fast as it can be used. The facts are that this allocation was made on May 26, 1942, delivery was started on June 6, 1942, and at this late day, February 5, 1943, only 22,000 tons or less than half of this silver has been taken by the Defense Plant Corporation for the use of our war industries, and if they have taken the pains to consult the Treasury and the War Production Board and ascertain the facts, they must know that there is a surplus of silver available now to supply both the consumptive needs and the nonconsumptive needs of the war industries. The consumptive needs of the war industries are being supplied by the allocation of foreign silver being imported at the rate of 108,000,000 ounces annually.

Besides the allocation of foreign silver for the consumptive use of the war industries the Treasury holds an additional and special stock of silver amounting to 5,000,000 ounces of so-called ordinary silver obtained by refining silver from mixed gold bullion of which 4,000,000 ounces remained to be delivered at 45 cents per ounce on priority allocations to the war industries. If they have consulted the Treasury and the silver bullion dealers as I have they must know that the silver requirements of the jewelers and silver manufacturers for civilian use can be filled by the purchase of domestic silver at the statutory price of 71.11 plus the freight by a special concession of the Treasury. The records disclose that there is an excess over their purchases on these terms amounting to 2,000,000 ounces in October, 1,200,000 ounces in November, and 500,000 ounces in December which these silver consumers permitted to flow to the Treasury. In face of these facts how can these gentlemen support the statement they have just made on the floor of the House to anyone cognizant of democratic and republican ideals, one dedicated to advancing the welfare of labor and the preservation of American living standards and the other pledged to the protection of American industry from the competition of cheap foreign goods, produced by cheap foreign labor.

The contention of my eminent colleague the Democratic Member from New York [Mr. CELLER] and the illustrious Republican from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], that the miners' share of money coined from the silver bullion they produce is a subsidy, is out of harmony with American ideals when we consider the policies of our Government in establishing and maintaining domestic price levels, particularly wheat and cotton by Government financing. As a result of this financing, the price of wheat at Buffalo is \$1.50 per bushel. Across the line at Fort Williams, in Canada, the price of Canadian wheat is 90 cents per bushel. Cotton is selling for 7 to 8 cents per pound in Brazil, while our Government maintains a price of 20 to 21 cents a pound in our domestic market. The subsidy to maintain this price for wheat is costing the Government \$50,000,000 annually. The cotton subsidy is around the same figure—\$50,000,000 annually.

We were told yesterday by our colleague from Texas [Mr. MANSFIELD] that the petroleum industry alone is receiving a Government subsidy at the present rate of \$250,000,000 per year and it is planned to increase these payments to \$400,000,000 annually. Think of a \$400,000,000 gift to the oil industry on one hand, and on the other hand this proposal to degrade our silver miners down to peon pay and living standards in order that a few selfish jewelers can buy 50-cent silver and a few profiteering bankers can swell their interest yield on unredeemable paper token money.

Fellow Members—we have a grave responsibility in this time of financial stress. We must not be stampeded by a few self-seeking profiteers into undermining the financial structure of our

country by destroying the only redeemable money we have.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the Celler amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOLCOTT to the amendment offered by Mr. CELLER: After the word "purchase" in the Celler amendment, strike out the comma and insert the word "or", and strike out the words "storage, guarding, checking, or transportation."

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, in order to clarify this situation I am offering an amendment to the Celler amendment. If adopted, the Celler amendment would read as follows:

No part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used directly or indirectly during the fiscal year 1944 for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions of the Silver Purchase Acts, namely, the act of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out of any of the provisions of said Silver Purchase Acts.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment will preserve the Treasury's right to store silver and guard it and transport it and check it, because it seems to me that is absolutely essential. I do not disagree with the purposes of the substitute amendment. I know the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has in mind the identical purpose I have in presenting the substitute amendment. However, it seems that, by perfecting the Celler amendment as I have sought to do, we meet the situation frankly and directly.

Just what is this situation in respect to silver? We can hardly discuss silver without taking into consideration the policies in respect to gold and the use of direct obligations of the Federal Government, bonds, as security for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes.

Back in 1934, when these acts were passed, we were faced with deflation, a noticeable appreciation in the value of our currency. We perhaps did not have enough currency in circulation to supply the demand. Now, however, we have too much, and must do an about-face, or we are going to have disastrous inflation in this country. We must repeal the silver acts; we must repeal the gold act; we must repeal the act which authorizes the use of direct obligations of the Federal Government as security for Federal Reserve notes, or this country will enter a chaotic inflation period from which it might never recover. This is the only effective way in which we can reduce the pressure against the inflation ceiling, and I hope it will be adopted.

Just in retrospect, let us see what has happened in respect to silver. A very estimable gentleman named Rene Leon appeared before the Committee on Banking and Currency in 1933 and advocated a silver purchase program as a means of expanding our foreign trade. We asked him in particular about China, a country which has a new nationalism and which is our frontier market today. He said that it would help China. We adopted the silver purchase proposal. Under that we purchased all of the monetary silver China had, forced China off the silver standard, and forced her to tie to the British pound sterling. Every dollar of trade we have had with China since then has been through the back door of Lon-

don, England. That is why this amendment should be adopted.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, the silver-purchase program of our Government for the past 8 years presents one of the most outrageous frauds upon the taxpayer that has ever occurred and, at the same time, is a monstrous absurdity in its denial of the use of silver for war purposes. It is unbelievable that the special interests of a few of the Western States of our country should have such complete control over these programs which have operated to the disadvantage of the rest of the country, but it is nevertheless the fact.

To arrive at a proper determination of our course of action today, it is perhaps well to trace the history of the origin and operation of the silver-purchase program. Shortly after President Roosevelt took office in 1933, he issued a proclamation directing the mint to buy all domestic silver at a price of 64½ cents an ounce. At that time, the market price was 43½ cents and by the Executive order, the silver producers were automatically granted a 50 percent subsidy. A few months later, the Congress enacted what is known as the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 which directed that the Government buy domestic and foreign silver without any limitation as to price or quantity until the ratio of silver to gold reached the point of 1 to 3. A year later, that act was amended to require the Secretary of the Treasury to pay 77½ cents an ounce for domestic silver with no limitation on the price for foreign silver but requiring the latter to be bought. Subsequently, the price was changed for domestic silver by legislative fiat to 71 cents an ounce regardless of the current market price. This is still the law and the purchase program must continue until the open-market price reaches \$1.29 an ounce or until there is \$1 in silver in the Treasury for every \$3 in gold.

At the present time, the open-market price of silver is approximately 35 cents an ounce and the possibility of it reaching \$1.29 is ridiculous. The last time silver reached \$1.29 an ounce was in 1874 and although the current open-market price is 35 cents an ounce, were it not for our Government purchasing program, the price would immediately sink to 10 cents or 15 cents an ounce.

It is equally ridiculous to expect that our silver purchases will reach the ratio of \$1 to \$3 with gold. At the time the act was adopted, had we purchased slightly over a billion ounces, this ratio would have been reached, but along with it has been operating the gold-purchasing program so that we are today no closer to achieving the ratio than we were 10 years ago.

The purchase program cannot be substantiated on the grounds of augmenting our so-called good-neighbor policy with Latin America since out of the 20 Latin-American countries, only 2 produce silver in any quantity and even with those countries, there is no reciprocal arrangement by which this country obtains some advantage in return.

Through the operation of the silver purchases, we have built up a stock of approximately two and a half billion ounces, the greater part of which lies dormant and unusable in the vaults at West Point. This quantity cost us \$2,100,000,000 or an average purchase price of 84 cents an ounce. If the purchase program were to be suspended, it is variously estimated that the open market for silver would be from 10 cents to 20 cents an ounce. Taking the most generous figure as the basis for computation we come to the conclusion that the stocks of silver which cost us slightly over \$2,000,000,000 are now worth not more than \$500,000,000. In other words, during the 8 years of its operation, the silver-purchase program has cost the American taxpayer \$1,600,000,000 and no great benefit or advantage has been obtained except for the few private interests in a few mountain States of the West.

But even more outrageous than the tremendous cost which the program entails is the fact that none of our stocks can be used in war industries, although there are countless ways by which it might be put to work in substitution for other strategic metals. True, a portion has been released for war purposes, but the representatives of the silver States have seen to it that their interests have been protected by attaching a requirement that any silver released for war purposes must be returned to the Treasury in bullion form at the end of the war. The result of this is to circumscribe very narrowly the uses to which silver might be put.

It is time for the representatives of the taxpayers and the public generally throughout the country to speak out their mind in open indignation against the continuance of such a program as this. While the immediate issue before us may not be the proper way technically to correct a bad condition, it is the only way available to us at the moment and should be done if for no other reason than for the Congress at this time to notify the administration of its complete dissatisfaction with this original "baby" of the New Deal.

(Mr. COLE of New York asked and received permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I hope this committee will not vote on this matter without thoroughly understanding what we are voting on. There is only one issue. The Celler amendment is in effect, when finally analyzed, nothing more than a gesture. The substitute amendment, and the amendment to the Celler amendment does only one thing, and that is admitted; it prohibits the payment of a subsidy to the miners of silver. Do you want to do that? That is the question I ask you gentlemen now. Every one of you who was elected, was elected upon the theory that you were coming here to do everything you could for the war effort. A vote for this amendment is a vote to stop the mining of copper, lead, and zinc, whenever it is mined in connection with silver, and about 35 percent of these strategic ores are mined

in connection with silver. You have been paying men, who have been mining silver in connection with copper, in connection with zinc, and in connection with lead, a subsidy, and it is absolutely necessary to have so much money for silver in order to mine copper, to mine zinc, and to mine lead. Are you now willing to take the subsidy from silver, and say to these men who are working diligently in spite of the high prices of labor and material, who are struggling to keep their mines open in order to produce these strategic metals—are you willing to say to them we will take these subsidies away from you, although we have been giving you a subsidy for some time, but we will continue to subsidize cotton and we will subsidize practically every other commodity used in the war effort; but in the case of the strategic metals, which we must have to win the war, we will strike down in Committee of the Whole, without any hearing, without any record being made, without having these people given a fair chance to tell their story, without doing this job in a proper legislative manner—we are going to stop the production of the very things that will win this war if it is won, and that is copper, lead, and zinc? We cannot mine these strategic ores unless you pay us a subsidy on silver.

You say in this amendment that we are not going to pay a subsidy on silver; that we are going to strike out of the bill everything of that kind. You gentlemen are far too fair to do a thing like that. Do away with all this monetary talk, do away with all this talk about silver as a money, wipe that off the books, if you want to, but ask yourself the question whether or not, as proper legislators, you are willing, because there is some complaint on the part of the silversmiths in New York not getting sufficient silver, because they have raised a row about it and have a big lobby here in Congress—are you willing to stop the mining of copper, to stop the mining of zinc, to stop the mining of lead, when you know these minerals are necessary in order to win the war? Are you going to do that simply because you are not willing to pay a subsidy on silver when it has to be subsidized so that these other metals may be produced? That is what you are doing, and that is all that you are doing. You can talk about money all you want to; this is a matter of doing a thing that ought to be done in order to carry on this war effort, and you men are all pledged to do that.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Is it not true that if this amendment is agreed to it will be of great benefit to the manufacturers of silver jewelry—a nonessential?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Oh, so far as the manufacture of jewelry is concerned, that is not involved. It would not make much difference to them whether this is passed or not, because these people can get what silver they want by paying 71 cents for it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is it not rather interesting that Governor Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board, who comes from the gentleman's own State, who is interested in winning the war also, would like to see these statutes taken from the books?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I regret that my time is up and that I cannot answer your question.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, I oppose all these amendments. The silver-purchase question is one close to me personally, not only because I happen to represent a district where this metal is mined very extensively but also because I have experienced throughout my life the effect of the removal of props or supports to industry by the Government.

Fifty years ago, my father started the manufacturing of silk gloves and hosiery in the town of Hornell in western New York. He was one of the pioneers in manufacturing in that part of the United States. Things went well until the Cleveland administration, when the tariff was removed and father was put in competition with the cheaply paid labor of France and Germany. His competitors were strong enough to take their factories to other countries and get other help there. My father finally was forced to sell out and close. This was my first experience with Government subsidies and tariffs.

As a young man I went to the State of Colorado and entered into the cattle-raising business and have ever since been so engaged. But never would I have been able to remain in that business had not there been a tariff to protect me from the importations of beef from Argentina and other countries where taxes, labor, and other costs of doing business were less. Our great livestock industry would be nonexistent, and the consequent development of the West would never have come about without such protection as we have had. This also applies to the beet sugar raised in my State and other farm and livestock products. There is a close analogy between the tariff on manufactured articles and farm products and the question presented by the silver legislation. The Government policy of buying silver from the western mines under the Silver Purchase Act had the simple effect of protecting the miners from the ruinous competition of foreign silver, mined by cheap peon labor. We would be unable to compete, just as we cannot make textiles to compete with those of India or Japan, or beef raised in the Argentine. If it is subsidization to pay our silver miners enough for their product to allow them to mine it, then such subsidization is imperative.

In wartime there is another aspect to the question. If silver were a metal of no strategic importance, if it were of no value to our economy of war or to the sinews of war, I would not be making this plea for the miners who dig it. No industry or class which does not have its contribution to make toward winning the war should have the attention of this body at this time.

Doubtless, most of you have read much concerning the new and varied uses to

which silver itself is being put. It is a highly important metal for many war purposes, and it should be supplied in full measure. My colleagues from the West agree that it should be so used, and certainly no impediment should be placed in the way of the Government using all the silver it needs for materials. I am not going to dwell on that phase of the picture, however, because it is my intention to bring out another point with which many of you probably are not so fully acquainted.

Silver ore is not found, in the Colorado mountains, by itself, but is associated with other ores, especially zinc, copper, and lead. All of you know something of the critical shortages existing in copper and zinc. In Colorado, the sources of the zinc, copper, and lead now going into the war effort have been almost entirely silver mines. Silver has paid the bill in the great majority of these mines and without silver they would not now be open. Without the Silver Purchase Act, none of these vital metals would have been produced in a fraction of the quantity presently being mined. The exploration and development of new mining territories would not have been underway and our shortages of these necessary ores would have been desperately acute if not disastrous without this assistance. Withdraw the prop which is supporting our whole mining program by removing the silver price, and the progress of the war program will be seriously impeded. Any effort toward the elimination of the Silver Purchase Act is a blow at the silver mines of our Nation and because silver is found with copper, zinc, and lead, it would further complicate the already serious bottleneck in our supply of strategic metals.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I resent the accusations that have been made against the mining industry of Colorado and other Western States by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]. Since coming to this Congress I have formed a high opinion for the distinguished gentleman from New York. I admire his ability and recognize him as one of the leaders here, but I am sure that he did not mean to say what he did this morning, when he referred in unsavory terms to the mine operators of the West. Is it not a rather silly picture in which we find ourselves? Here we are called upon to produce more strategic metals for the war effort. Almost everyday the War Production Board is issuing additional orders to promote the mining industry of the West in order that we may have the necessary strategic metals, and here on the floor of this House we have attacks being made on these mining men of the West, who are operating largely with their own capital, who are taking their own chances and doing business with very little return on their investments. This unwarranted attack is being made, not only on the silver industry, but on all of the mining interests of the West.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I agree with the gentleman from Colorado and I am sure they are honorable gentlemen who are engaged in the silver business. Certainly it does not reflect my views when they may be attacked in their personal character.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I appreciate that. I am sure that such a charge does not reflect the views of any Member of this House, and I hope the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] will strike from the RECORD his reference to the mining people of the West, because there are no more patriotic citizens in this country.

Now, what do we have this morning? We have an attack upon silver. I am no monetary expert. If I wanted to, I could not go into the monetary value of silver and discuss that very elaborate and complicated question in the short time allotted me. We have heard a great deal lately about money and currency and questions have been raised concerning the validity of the currency which we are issuing. This is no time for us to go into the question of the monetary value of silver. I say this is nothing more nor less than an effort to regulate the price of silver. There is plenty of silver for everyone who wants to purchase it, provided they pay 71.11, the price which has been fixed.

I want to call attention to this fact. It has already been alluded to by some of the other speakers. Last year 32 percent of the silver which we obtained in this country was mined, along with what we call other strategic metals and known as complex ores—lead, zinc, and copper. In attempting to strike silver legislation from the books by these amendments you are going to have to consider further subsidies for the copper industry because mine owners cannot afford to produce copper and these other critical materials unless they are able to obtain a fair price for the silver which is found in these ores.

This is a policy that has been established in the mining industry over a long period of years, and now, when we are in the midst of the greatest war in history, when we are called upon to produce these critical materials in increasing amounts, we are having these attacks made. I say this is the wrong time for this to be done. I hope before you vote on these amendments you will stop and reflect upon what you are doing because I am sure this issue has not been accurately presented.

[Here the gavel fell.]

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CHENOWETH was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] is recognized.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield briefly.

Mr. DIRKSEN. In view of the statement made that I had not quoted Mr. Eccles correctly, I want to read again the statement that Mr. Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, made on March 30, 1942:

In view of the war situation it is all the more urgent that the inflationary effects of

the silver program be removed and that, so far as possible, the materials, machinery, and labor now devoted to silver production be utilized in the war effort.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I am sorry; I do not have time to yield further now.

Mr. Chairman, I happen to be a member of the Ways and Means Committee, which is laboring with a tax bill and which will soon be engaged in laboring with another bill which is supposed to raise \$16,000,000,000. The purpose of this bill is to drain the spending power of the people through taxation and prevent inflation, as well as to raise money. I believe it is our duty—not only the duty of our committee but the duty of every committee and every Member of the House and every department of Government—to implement the work that is being done by our committee to prevent inflation.

Another thing I believe is that every strategic material should be mobilized for the war purpose. There should be no slacker materials in this fight. Now, let us consider a few questions on that point.

There was exported to Japan from the United States during the period from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, 717,277,918 pounds of refined copper, enough to meet the combined copper requirements to build 179 cruisers, 179 destroyers, 110,805 flying fortresses, 10,680 field guns.

That is only a part of the shipment, because there were over 36,000,000 pounds of scrap copper sent in addition. Now, we are asking the school children to bring their pennies and turn them over to the Government. What is that exported copper now doing? It is fighting our soldiers in the jungles, on and under the water, and on foreign battlefields. It is being used to fight against our own flesh and blood. What have we in the way of a substitute? We have this silver buried at West Point. The time has come for that to go out and fight the materials with which we armed our enemies. Not only that, we cannot afford to fight a war on two oceans and to fight inflation as well. We talk about preserving the American way of life. Well, if there is anything that will destroy the American way of life it is inflation, and we are facing it. The spiral is going up all the time. There is a demand for increased wages and salaries, and prices will leap again. In no country where there has been inflation has it ever been possible for the increase in wages to keep pace with prices under an inflationary program.

So the time has come now, when we are stripped of copper and must substitute silver, when no man who really feels patriotic, should take issue with the importance of putting this silver to work and replacing this copper to help save our boys on the battlefields.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] is recognized.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I wish to say to the gentleman from Colorado that I am sorry for any intemperate remarks that may have been

attributed to me. In the excitement of debate sometimes one may say things one would not otherwise say. I hope I shall be forgiven for any indelicate remarks I may have made.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. CELLER. I will yield if it is not taken out of my time.

Mr. WHITE. I should like to know how it is that a Member having already spoken 10 minutes under the 5-minute rule now gets an extra 5 minutes.

Mr. CELLER. I am speaking on an amendment to my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that two amendments are pending to the original amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. The Chair assumes the gentleman is speaking in opposition to or in favor of one or both of these amendments.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the amendment offered to my amendment by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT], for I feel that it strengthens my amendment. I have an abiding affection for the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]; I respect his judgment on all occasions, but I do believe his substitute amendment would be weak. I therefore hope that my amendment as modified by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan will prevail.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It might be a good idea to straighten out the parliamentary situation. As I understand it, the vote will come first on the Wolcott amendment to the Celler amendment.

Mr. CELLER. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I agree with the gentleman from New York that if his amendment is implemented by the Wolcott amendment it will go infinitely further than mine, and be a pretty good one, I may say.

Mr. CELLER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the Wolcott amendment is adopted, I have no choice. It makes no difference to me whether the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York prevails or my substitute.

Mr. CELLER. I hope, then, that the committee will accept the Wolcott amendment, which strengthens my amendment, because while either the amendment or the substitute may be only a gesture, it is a mighty powerful gesture; it is, in common parlance, "a sock on the jaw" that we willfully deliver to those interests that are standing in the way of the war effort.

I ask you to listen to what a former expert of the Treasury Department, Mr. Bratter, an expert on silver, said:

If freely used in airplane and other engines, that Treasury silver would help the Navy sweep the Japs from the seas. If freely used in making vital parts of tanks and trucks, that silver also would help the Army annihilate Hitler. Put-in searchlight reflectors, it would help protect our skies. But buried at West Point, that silver is just a monument to folly. It there lies like a prisoner of the Axis, deferred from the draft by a couple of old monetary laws.

The War Production Board made the following statement, under date of December 26, 1942, in answer to questions propounded to it:

In accordance with request for information on the need for silver in the war program, we are submitting the following information conforming in general to the outline followed in the questions which you asked us to answer:

Any discussion of the possible contribution of silver to the war program must differentiate between the consumptive and nonconsumptive uses for this metal. Consumptive uses represent applications where the ownership of the metal changes hands and where it will be difficult to recover the metal at a later date in either the quantity or the form in which it was supplied. Nonconsumptive uses refer primarily to concentrated applications such as bus bars where title to the silver is retained by the United States Treasury Department, and the silver will be returned to the Treasury in the same form and quantity at the conclusion of the war emergency.

The discussion immediately following applies to consumptive uses of silver:

1. Question. If Congress made silver available to industry at a price not over 50 cents an ounce, would the opportunities for using silver in the war effort be greater than the available supply of Treasury silver now on hand?

Answer. Assuming an available annual supply of not more than 5,500 tons (2,000 tons domestic and 3,500 tons imported) we believe that the demand which would result if Congress enacted legislation guaranteeing the availability of silver at 50 cents per ounce would exceed the available supply.

2. Question. Is a shortage of cadmium holding up the use of silver for war purposes? If so, will that condition continue?

Answer. A shortage of cadmium is not necessarily a real restricting influence on the potential use of silver for war purposes. Sufficient cadmium is presently available for alloying with silver to the extent that the use of cadmium is now required for silver brazing alloys for war purposes. By a simple specification change the percentage of cadmium required to do the same work can be cut by one-half or two-thirds so that twice as much brazing can be done with the same amount of cadmium. Furthermore, by substitution of silver for cadmium in a small portion of the electroplating, a large amount of cadmium can be made available for brazing alloys. The new lead silver solders require no cadmium whatever.

3. Question. What are the other war uses for silver which do not "bottleneck" through cadmium?

Answer. The following is the potential annual demand for silver in military and essential civilian applications (excluding decorative arts) if silver were freely available:

Detailed list of estimated rates of the use for war production and essential civilian use at end of 1943

(Millions of ounces)		
Use	Probable demand	Potential use
Engine bearings.....	50	100
Brazing alloys.....	25	35
Electrical contacts and wiring.....	25	25
Photographic and chemical.....	15	15
Electroplating.....	5	15
Lead-silver (soft) solder.....	3	10
Dental and medical.....	3	5
Miscellaneous.....	50	50
Total.....	176	255

In addition to these specific war production requirements, there are other demands upon us—notably foreign coinage—which will

bring total requirements to be filled out of supply available to us to considerably more than the totals listed above.

4. Question. For what strategic and critical metals would Treasury silver prove most useful as a substitute?

Answer. Copper, tin, cadmium, and nickel. The opportunities for substituting silver for copper are most promising because of its similarity to copper in electrical properties. Silver has already proved satisfactory as a substitute for tin, copper, and cadmium in engine bearings and for tin in soft solders. Silver has substituted satisfactorily for nickel and cadmium in electroplated coatings.

The following apply to nonconsumptive uses of silver:

5. Question. How much silver could be used in nonconsumptive form (such as bus bars), but not limited to bus bars, if we assume that, the entire monetary stock of silver is released for such purposes?

Answer. Approximately 20,000 tons of silver had been certified by the War Production Board to the Defense Plant Corporation up to the end of 1942 for use as bus bars or transformer windings in new aluminum and magnesium plants, thus releasing practically an equal amount of copper for cartridge brass. A comparatively small portion of the above material represents replacement of existing or fabricated copper conductors, while most of the silver earmarked for nonconsumptive use is going into service as a substitute for copper in new aluminum and magnesium plants. The aggregate tonnage of copper now installed as bus bars and other heavy conductors in power plants in this country far exceeds the total Treasury-owned silver stock of approximately 112,000 tons. All of the so-called free silver and silver held as backing for Treasury certificates could probably be utilized on a replacement basis for protected installations in power plants in the United States and Canada during 1943.

6. Question. As between giving the War Production Board power to (a) designate the use of Treasury silver for nonconsumptive purposes, and (b) designate its use for both consumptive and nonconsumptive purposes, which would be most helpful to the war effort?

Answer. It would be more beneficial to war production if the Congress authorized the use of Treasury silver for both consumptive and nonconsumptive purposes.

7. Question. What industries could use silver in consumptive form immediately?

Answer. (See answer to question 3.)

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, for many years this silver proposition has been before the House. First we tried to stop it entirely, and then we tried to stop only the purchase of foreign silver; but you must remember that this proposition involves, if it goes along, not only the purchase of domestic silver but the importation of the useless-to-us foreign silver in large and growing quantities. Foreign countries have been able by expediting and stepping up the mining of silver to crowd onto us their silver which means that we have paid for a good portion of their economic living system.

It is time our folks woke up; it is time we stopped with the silver subsidy. The time has come when there is a high enough market for copper, lead, zinc, and those other metals of which silver is a byproduct that the mines can produce for the war effort without considering silver as a factor of return; and

it is time we voted to stop the purchase of silver by the Treasury of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, your Subcommittee on Appropriations is not taking a stand on the merits or demerits of the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act. I do call attention to the fact that what will be done by the adoption of either the substitutes or the original amendment will be to repeal an important policy of Congress and a substantive provision of legislation.

Both of these amendments should be defeated, and I will tell you why they should be defeated. They should be defeated because there is a growing feeling in the House that the Appropriations Committee seems to assert legislative authority, which is the farthest from the intent of that committee. It is a bad practice to insert legislative provisions in appropriation bills. These amendments should be defeated because their defeat will protect the integrity of the appropriating functions of the Appropriations Committee, and will help to preserve the line of jurisdiction between the legislative committees and the Appropriations Committee.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler] told the House that he had a bill before the Committee on Ways and Means that would do "a real job" of repealing the Silver Purchase Acts. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] also told the House that he had a bill before the Ways and Means Committee. The proper way to approach this subject is, through the legislative committees. The gentlemen recognized this fact when they introduced repeal bills and had them referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Let us not confuse and destroy the differentiation between the appropriating functions and the legislative functions by legislating on an appropriation bill. It is likely to do incalculable damage. I ask the committee to vote down this amendment for these very good and substantial reasons.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that the Congress has the right to put limitations upon appropriation bills under the rules of the House?

Mr. LUDLOW. Undoubtedly.

Mr. TABER. And that is the opportunity presented to us at this time?

Mr. LUDLOW. Undoubtedly, and if that were not the fact I should have offered a point of order. This amendment is legislation in the guise of a limitation, but it is a limitation nevertheless. It is not subject to a point of order. After all it is for the Committee of the Whole to decide whether or not it wants to continue these acts. I simply say that by so doing you are striking a blow at the integrity of the appropriation functions of the House and you are helping to confuse the two committee jurisdictions. You are helping to make it possible in the

future that the legislative functions will be taken over by the Appropriations Committee. There is a right way and a wrong way and this is the wrong way to do what many would like to see done. This is a bad precedent and therefore this amendment and substitutes should be voted down.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Has all time expired?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; all time has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. As I understand the parliamentary situation, the first vote will come on the Wolcott amendment to the Celler amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. After that has been disposed of, the vote will recur on the substitute that I have offered?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Wolcott amendment which we are about to vote on be reread.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will rereport the Wolcott amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread the Wolcott amendment to the Celler amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITE) there were—ayes 111, noes 103.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. LUDLOW and Mr. Wolcott to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 163, noes 117.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] to the original amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUDLOW) there were—ayes 0, noes 10.

So the substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler] as amended.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUDLOW) there were—ayes 146, noes 114.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. Celler and Mr. LUDLOW.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 166, noes 103.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign-owned property control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder, including personal services (without regard to classification laws), printing, and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures, \$4,100,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 4, line 10, after the comma, strike out "\$4,100,000" and insert "\$3,100,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to save what in these days is a small amount of money, \$1,000,000, on the appropriation for the Foreign Funds Control.

Since the last appropriation for this purpose there has been established the Alien Property Custodian, and to the Alien Property Custodian have been transferred all the business activities and the business properties and the patents that were formerly under the control of the Foreign Funds Control. The Foreign Funds Control formerly had \$5,000,000 to spend. The Alien Property Custodian now has \$5,000,000 to spend. The Foreign Funds Control at the present time has the job of looking after the bank deposits and the securities, only, of foreigners, and of going into foreign countries where our forces go and taking possession of and setting up a control over the foreign-owned funds in those countries. The major part of their work has been taken over.

The Budget reduced this item \$650,000, the committee reduced it \$250,000 and I propose to reduce it \$1,000,000 more, bringing it down to \$3,100,000.

At the present time this organization has on its pay roll 1,400 employees, with a pay roll of \$4,350,000. The Alien Property Custodian has a pay roll of \$5,000,000. Both these organizations wanted the whole job, but to keep peace in the family two separate organizations were created, although one is all they ought to have.

What I have allowed here, \$3,100,000, is plenty of money for them to do a good job. I do not believe that in making our appropriation for any agency of the Government we should give them more money than they need. This organization does not need more than \$3,100,000. I am hopeful that we will start in some way to reduce the excessive number of civilian employees of our Government by cutting this item from \$4,100,000 to \$3,100,000. The reduction involved is a small one, but it paves the way for future savings.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, if we reduce this item as indicated we are coming very near to interfering with operations that have become absolutely essential as a result of the war. This agency gave us a great deal of off-the-record testimony to the effect that it has been required to send a good deal of its personnel into north Africa on account of taking over the situation there.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The number of 6 went to north Africa out of 1,400.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think the gentleman is in error about that. I think it was considerably more than six. Anyway it was indicated that many more will have to be sent later.

Mr. TABER. No; I am not in error. That was the number.

Mr. LUDLOW. At any rate, it is opening a field that requires special attention and that promises to require a great deal of personnel in the high brackets. The transfer of Foreign Funds Control personnel to Africa has only started.

Further, it was testified that this is just the beginning of the possible requirements overseas, because if the United Nations invade Europe it will immediately mean a vast expansion of the field of the Foreign Funds Control Service in taking over operations in the occupied territories.

This activity has already been reduced very drastically. In a general way, I may say that it covers 35 countries. The funds of 35 countries have been taken over in the operations of the Foreign Funds Control. The total amount of this property is \$3,500,000,000. It is an enormous operation. This appropriation cannot be cut any further than the Budget and our committee have cut it without interfering with most important and vital operations, especially in view of the fact that undoubtedly there will be an invasion of Europe, which will require a vast expansion of the service immediately. These are matters that have to be taken care of immediately when the situation arises. There is then no time to build up an organization. We do not know when or how quickly the picture will change; we do not know when the invasion will take place, and we do not know when additional personnel will be required far beyond the scope of the appropriation we have carried in this bill.

No one is more consecrated to economy than I or the other gentlemen on this side of our subcommittee, but these things ought to be done within reason and with a thoughtful contemplation of what we are doing here. This amendment would be a very ill-advised operation on this appropriation, and it would have a most serious repercussion. I ask that you vote down the amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not this agency have in its care and custody property of kinds other than money?

Mr. LUDLOW. The business enterprises have been transferred to the Alien Property Custodian, but there is a vast operation here in dealing with money and securities. It has most extensive ramifications, not only in this country but all around the world. This operation will be immensely and almost immediately expanded as a result of our military operations. I appeal to the patriotism of the House not to do something that may interfere most vitally with our war program.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee will vote down the amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 146, noes 121.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. LUDLOW and Mr. TABER to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 173, noes 115.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used during the fiscal year 1944 to supplement the appropriations otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite appropriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed \$57,000,000 to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That the proviso in the act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the availability of this appropriation for expenses of operations on account of any public-debt issue to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which such issue was made, shall not apply to savings-bond transactions handled by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HENDRICKS: Page 12, line 22, after the word "Treasury", strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of William Pickens, Frederick L. Schuman, Goodwin B. Watson, William E. Dodd, Jr., Paul R. Porter, John Herling, Paul F. Brissenden, David J. Saposs, Maurice Parmelee, Harold Loeb, Sam Schmerler, Emil Jack Lever, David Lasser, Tom Tippet, Henry C. Alsberg, David Karr, Giuseppe Facci, David Wahl, Hugh Miller, Walter Gellhorn, Karl Borders, Jack Fahy, Nathaniel Weyl, Robert Morss Lovett, Merle Vincent, Alice Barrows, Arthur F. Goldschmidt, Marcus I. Goldman, Leonard Emil Mins, Henry T. Hunt, Mary McLeod Bethune, Harry C. Lamberton, T. A. Bisson, Katherine Kellock, Jay Deiss, Milton V. Freeman, George Slafl, A. C. Shire, and Edward Scheunemann."

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment provides for the refusal of

payment of salaries to individuals whose salaries are not provided for in this appropriation bill and, therefore, that the amendment is not germane. Further, I make the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Florida desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I do.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman begins will he yield to me?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose to make a point of order upon an additional ground, and I think possibly the gentleman from Florida may desire to discuss that also.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I would be very glad to have the gentleman make his point of order.

Mr. FOLGER. Then I make the point of order that the amendment is divisible. Thirty-eight or forty names are included within the amendment, and I make the point of order that it is out of order for that reason. Each one must be taken separately. It is a divisible amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, in regard to the point of order made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] let me admit that the amendment does include more than one name, that it includes the names of those who would not be directly affected by the appropriation at this time. I admit that, but I do not admit that it is not germane because of the fact that this appropriation may be used to hire anyone that the Treasury or the Post Office Department desires to hire. An appropriation bill originates in the House of Representatives, and the House of Representatives has the right to put any limitation upon the appropriation that it desires. If the Treasury Department and the Post Office Department each has the right to hire anyone under this bill, then we have the right to put in the names of people in this bill that they cannot hire.

So far as the second point of order is concerned, that this is legislation on an appropriation bill, I am sure that the gentleman's contention will not hold, because we have identical language in other appropriation bills to which the point of order has been made, and the point of order was not sustained.

So far as the point of order made by the gentleman from North Carolina is concerned, I do not think that that will hold good, and I ask the Chair to rule on the point of order.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes.

Mr. CASE. Does the amendment that the gentleman has offered attempt to deny the use of funds in any other appropriation bill?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Oh, no; the amendment applies only to this particular appropriation bill.

Mr. CASE. It applies only to the funds carried in this bill?

Mr. HENDRICKS. The amendment is limited to the funds carried in this appropriation bill.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes.

Mr. MASON. And the only point of order that can be raised is that this is legislation on an appropriation bill, and inasmuch as the amendment is nothing but a limitation on the funds that are under consideration in the bill, then the gentleman's amendment is in order.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, before the Chair rules permit me to cite to the House the same provision in another appropriation bill which we passed in 1941. At that time we were working on the W. P. A. appropriation bill, and I refer the Chair to Public Act 143, Seventy-seventh Congress, where this provision is contained in the bill:

Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of David Lasser.

To that provision, the point of order was raised, and was not sustained. That is the exact language I am using in this amendment.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard for a moment upon the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I insist upon my point of order that the amendment is out of order, because it is divisible and I insist on a division, voting on one at a time and not voting just in a lump on these 30 or 40 people about whom we do not know anything, in 1 amendment.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COURTNEY). With respect to the point of order made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO], amendments of this character have been inserted in appropriation bills heretofore. The amendment simply limits the appropriation. If Congress has the right to appropriate, Congress, by the same token, has the right to limit the appropriation.

With respect to the point of order made by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER], the Chair would say that when it comes to voting on the amendment, should the House so desire, the amendment is divisible and a separate vote could be had with respect to each individual name.

So the Chair is constrained to rule that neither point of order is well taken, and therefore both are overruled.

The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, since this is an important subject and I have quite a file, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection. There was no objection.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, if I may have the attention of the Members for a few moments, I want to first state why I added the names of these other people to the one which appears first, that of William Pickens. Heretofore we have called the attention of various departments to the fact that the Dies Committee and also Attorney General Biddle have looked into the records and

affiliations of certain employees of theirs and we have asked them to take them off of the pay roll. In some cases they have been taken off. In other cases we have been completely ignored in our request, and I could give examples of those cases, but I do not want to take the time.

I do want to give you a few examples of what has happened. In the bill that I just cited to you, which we were working on in 1942, we included a provision that no portion of the funds could be paid to David Lasser. Let me ask you where David Lasser is at this time. He was taken off of W. P. A. pay rolls, but at this time David Lasser is now in the War Production Board as senior economist at a salary of \$4,600, whereas he was only getting \$4,400 when we put that provision in the bill. Let me give you a few other examples.

On March 28, 1942, the gentleman from Texas, Chairman DIES, wrote a letter to Hon. Henry Wallace, Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, calling his attention to the Communist affiliations of eight of his employees, and made particular reference to one Maurice Parmelee, principal economist of the B. E. W., at a salary of \$5,600 a year. Mr. Parmelee had written several books advocating the practice of nudism in America. Two days later Parmelee was dismissed from the B. E. W. He was reemployed, however, on November 2, 1942, at the Railroad Retirement Board as an economist at \$4,600 a year.

In 1938, David J. Saposs, chief economist of the National Labor Relations Board, was exposed by the Dies committee, and in 1939 by the Smith committee, investigating the N. L. R. B. As a result of these exposures David J. Saposs was dismissed from the N. L. R. B. He was later reemployed as an economist in the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and just recently appointed assistant to the chief of the labor division of the War Production Board at a salary of \$8,000 per year.

In 1938, Henry G. Alsberg was director of the Federal writers project of the W. P. A. This project was exposed by the Dies committee as being a tool of Communist propaganda, and in 1939 the House abolished the agency, which automatically removed Alsberg from the Federal pay roll. Alsberg has recently been reemployed by the Federal Government and is now senior feature writer in the Office of War Information at \$4,600.

In 1935 Sam Schmerler was dismissed from the F. B. I. on account of his Communist activities. Several weeks later he was employed by the Social Security Board, and has worked there ever since. At present he is employed as a policy consultant at a salary of \$3,800 a year.

I have called your attention to the fact that Mr. Lasser is now with the War Production Board.

One other case:

In 1941 the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], in a letter to the President, exposed the Communist affiliations of Emil Jack Lever, then employed in O. E. M. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] was never advised as to what action was taken against Lever; how-

ever, he is now employed as head labor adviser in the War Production Board at \$6,500.

So you can see, Mr. Chairman, that no matter how we may call it to the attention of the heads of the departments, in some way or other these men are going to get around, they hedge hop from one department to the other. That is the reason I have offered this amendment, including the names of every one of those men whom the Dies committee has said had communistic leanings or views which were unfavorable to our form of government. I propose, if this amendment is adopted, to offer it on every appropriation bill that comes before this House, and if we adopt this amendment on every appropriation bill, then there will be no place else for these men to hedge hop.

I think the time has now come for the Members of this House to make one decision. We authorized the Dies committee in 1938. Since that time that committee has spent \$470,000 in their investigation work, and I think they have done a good job. There will be a resolution coming before this House to continue that committee for 2 more years. They will probably ask for \$75,000 more, which will make a sum total of \$545,000, over a half a million dollars. From time to time they have submitted these names to the heads of the departments, and from time to time they have sent them to Congress, and they have asked us to take action, but we have never done it. I have heard Members say, "Well, something ought to be done, but this is not the way to do it." I have never heard one of them say how it should be done or how it was going to be done, and I have never seen it done. This is one effective way that it can be done. I say we should decide now whether we are going to do it, whether we are going to take the word of the committee for which we have appropriated \$545,000. If not, then when this committee comes back for additional authorization and another \$75,000 we should determine that it is not serving any purpose and discontinue the committee. That is the reason I offered this amendment, to give the House an opportunity to decide.

Now I want to go into the question of the one man who will be affected particularly by this bill, William Pickens. According to the Daily Worker of October 3, 1933, William Pickens was the speaker who followed Earl Browder at the opening mass meeting of the United States Congress Against War. The single quotation attributed to Pickens in this news story in the Daily Worker was significant and was as follows:

To take the profit motive out of war we must take the class-profit opportunities out of our economic system.

Does that sound like the capitalistic system or communism? I leave it to you. Here is the Daily Worker, here are the headlines telling of a great meeting they held here:

Resolve unyielding struggle against war, fascism, and for defense of Soviet Union.

Earl Browder spoke and then Pickens spoke. Let me say to you here that

Pickens has denied any communistic activities and at times he has said he did not even know that these organizations were communistic. I want to point out to you, however, that if Pickens is worth \$4,600 a year to the Government he is intelligent enough to know when he is in the wrong sort of company. The Daily Worker of October 3, 1933, carries William Pickens as a member of the national committee of the American League Against War and Fascism which was set up by the United States Congress Against War. The American League Against War and Fascism, later known as the American League for Peace and Democracy, has been branded as subversive by the Attorney General, Mr. Biddle.

I open another folder here of the Daily Worker in which Pickens' name appears as a member of that committee. There is his name right there, and I shall be pleased to give you these papers and let you look at this at any time.

I want to give you just a little further information. There was a publication, Fight, which has also been branded as subversive—fight against war and fascism—and as co-vice chairman on the masthead of that publication are William Pickens and Earl Browder. There is the company that Pickens is keeping. I could go on and give you more and more; I am not going to try to give you all of it; you can decide for yourselves what kind of company he is keeping. I want to give you just one or two more instances. According to the New Masses, a Communist weekly, for November 14, 1939, William Pickens was scheduled to deliver a lecture at the Workers' School at 35 East Twelfth Street, New York. The Workers' School is an arm of the Communist Party.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HENDRICKS. In closing, I want to say I hope the Members will investigate this file and decide for themselves whether he is a Communist or not.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I am a Republican and I have no sympathy with the Communist Party or with communism as we know it. I have great admiration for the way the Russian armies have been fighting the Allied cause, but I do not share the Communist point of view. I think it most unfortunate, however, for this purge amendment to be presented at this time, listing some 30 or 40 names of persons who are generally unknown to most of us. I read critical reports about many of you at campaign time. You were called everything imaginable—I have been—and I imagine some of the utterances of your opponents if used here would not make very pleasant reading. I do not want to be a party to the crucifying of persons without giving them a proper hearing, and condemning them, not only as employees or prospective employees of the Government, but as American citizens. I do not like this sort of thing; it is not

American and it is not tolerant. In fact it fosters intolerance. As a Member of the Congress of the United States I would be ashamed to support an amendment like this. Take the case of Mr. William Pickens, who is secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I understand the F. B. I. and the Secret Service have investigated him and have given him a clean bill of health. Now, regarding the Daily Worker, I have been quoted as some of you have been quoted in the Daily Worker. It is entirely probable that some of you have been headlined in the Daily Worker right alongside some outstanding Communist.

All of us have been maligned by our political adversaries time and again. I have been called a Communist, a reactionary, a rebel, a Socialist, a radical; I have been called everything under the sun, and so have you. Have you forgotten the last campaign when so many Members of Congress were attacked as Nazis and Hitlerites? How about Mary Bethune, whose name also appears on this purge list? She is a prominent colored lady who has done a great deal for her people. I do not want to vote for an amendment which includes her name as an undesirable citizen.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that all of us will be temperate, that we will act wisely here, that we will act in keeping with the Christian point of view. We are told that we are fighting for the "four freedoms." We talk about all these blessings. We have established a republic here, a government for, by, and of the people that Abraham Lincoln so feelingly portrayed. His birthday will be celebrated next week. I have too much respect for the memory of Abraham Lincoln and that which he represented to vote for this amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. Chairman, regardless of this amendment I do not believe this is a good time to create strife and disunity among ourselves and our allies, if it were possible to do that in this country. All we have to do is to read the newspapers and see the kind of a hellish war this country is engaged in, on every sea, on every land, and in the air over every country. I realize that the cream of American manhood is dying every place for you and for me and for our country, and the very moment that we of this Congress do anything that will throw a doubt in their minds as to what those boys are fighting for, you may lengthen the time of this hellish thing in which we are now engaged.

Suppose these men have had communistic leanings? Who in the name of God today are stopping bullets that would be killing your boys and my boys and the boys of every other father and mother in this country were it not for the Russians? You may say they are fighting their own fight, and maybe that is true, but nevertheless every German that they kill is one we do not have to kill.

We are making an awful mistake here today, to adopt this amendment. We made a mistake the other day when we denied membership on a committee to a Member of this House because it was claimed that at one time he had a leaning toward communism. We should not take a single step to cause dissension or destroy, if you please, not only the Democratic Party but perhaps ourselves. The Republicans cannot lick the Democrats, but we can lick ourselves. Our enemies cannot lick the United Nations, but, remember this, we ourselves can lick the United Nations if we are not careful. This is no time to bring up matters of this kind. This is no time for making speeches that might destroy us.

Quoting Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower:

We must all realize that we are fighting a touchy war and everything we do, day and night, must be directed toward the winning of that war.

I remind you once more of getting the word spread of my attitude toward irresponsible talk directed at any one of our allies * * * in unwarranted criticism of any ally we are playing into the hands of the Axis.

I have refrained many times during the present session of Congress from saying what was in my mind upon certain subjects, but I feel this is not the time. Every word and every act must be directed toward winning the war. I feel a loyalty to my country, I feel a loyalty to our boys who are giving up their lives, and they are making the sacrifices. We are not, compared to what they are doing.

I agree with the gentleman from Ohio. In addition to all that I have said, this is conviction without trial. It is not in accordance with the American tradition of fair play and trial by a jury of your peers.

Do you want to brand somebody that you do not know anything about on hearsay and by ex parte proceedings and say he is a Communist? I want you ladies and gentlemen here today to think these things over that you are confronted with and make up your minds what we are doing. The thing that is uppermost in the mind of every human heart in this country is to win this war. That is our job which we have to do. Every time we delay the day of victory for 1 minute or for 1 hour we are rendering a grave disservice to our country and to our boys.

This amendment should be defeated. I appeal to the Republicans and I appeal to the Democrats to defeat such amendments as this. Who are we fighting—Russia or Germany?

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Is the gentleman seriously appealing to this House to resent the suggestion or the proposal that these communistic rats that have been gnawing away at the foundation of constitutional government be put out of office?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I will answer the question.

Mr. COX. Just what is it you have in mind?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I have no more use for the so-called rats than the gentleman from Georgia has.

Mr. COX. Why this special plea for them, then?

Mr. O'CONNOR. My answer is this: My country comes first with me; the winning of the war is first; and if I do anything that is going to create disunity in this country or among our allies, I think I am rendering a disservice to my country. That is my answer. We can later take care of the undesirables.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I think it is time to clear some of the dust out of our eyes and find out what the issue involved here is. The sole and only question involved in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida is whether one man, an employee of the War Savings Staff of the Treasury Department, should be taken off the pay roll. That is a Negro named William Pickens.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida is, in my opinion, one of the most peculiar pieces of legislation ever presented to this House. It proposes that no part of the money carried in this bill shall be used to pay the salaries of 40 persons, 39 of whom have no more connection with the Treasury Department than the man in the moon.

I have just picked up from my desk a resolution which authorizes a General Pulaski Memorial Day, October 11. The gentleman might just as well have offered his amendment to that bill for all the efficacy it would have. There is no money carried in that General Pulaski bill, and there is no money carried in the Treasury Department appropriation bill for these 39 employees. So it all simmers down to the one question, and that is whether one individual named William Pickens shall be dispossessed of his job in the Treasury Department.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Should he lose it?

Mr. LUDLOW. I think not, and I will tell the gentleman why.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I have a very limited time only.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Even though the others are not affected by this Treasury Department appropriation, if we do not adopt this amendment, they will be in there sooner or later.

Mr. LUDLOW. No; it has nothing to do with it at all.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. WILSON. Is it not true that, if this man is thrown off the pay roll in this Department, he can be taken on in

some other department, as was the case with David Lasser? And is it not true that, if the other 39 are not eliminated now from being paid from this appropriation, they can, if they are taken off the pay roll of some other department, go right onto the pay roll of this Department?

Mr. LUDLOW. I have to say to my beloved colleague from Indiana that his question answers itself, I believe. Of course, there is nothing to prohibit the appointment of anybody in any department. It might be true or it might not be.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I cannot yield further, because I want to direct myself to the question asked me by my friend the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox]. He says, Do I think this man should not be thrown off the roll? I say definitely that I think he should not be, for two reasons. In the first place, the Treasury Department denies categorically everything that has been said to the detriment of this man, and the Treasury Department is his employer. That is one reason. The other reason is that I do not believe any man should be thrown off of the roll in this off-handed way when we are the judge and the jury and the executioner, without any evidence whatever to support such action.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Should Communists in the first instance be put on the rolls?

Mr. LUDLOW. Of course not.

Mr. COX. If they are on the rolls, should they not be put off?

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman has not heard what I have to say about the merits of this man. It is denied that he is a Communist.

Mr. COX. Of course, he will deny it.

Mr. LUDLOW. The Treasury Department, which is his employer, denies it and I think some respect and credence should be given to the report of the Department on this man. It has sent me a letter which with the permission of the House I shall now read. The Treasury Department investigated William Pickens through its very strict investigatory service conducted under Mr. Irey, and he is a real investigator, equal to J. Edgar Hoover, I will tell you that. He goes to the bottom of these things. I have Mr. Irey's report on this man and I have a letter from the Treasury Department, which states that he is a loyal citizen of the United States, and an efficient and faithful employee. This letter is from Harold N. Graves, assistant to the Secretary, and it reads as follows:

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN LUDLOW: In accordance with your request, I am glad to supply the following information about William Pickens—

Bear in mind, he is the only man involved here. Nobody else is involved out of these 40 named. None of them has any connection in the world with the bill before us, except William Pickens—an employee of the War Savings Staff of this Department, who has been named, among

others, by Congressman DRES as disqualified for employment in the Federal service by reason, it is assumed, of alleged membership in a political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States.

Mr. Pickens, himself a Negro, is in charge of a small section in the War Savings Staff, whose function it is to assist in the promotion of the War bond program among Negro organizations throughout the country.

I understand he has done a most valuable work in the sale of government securities.

Mr. Pickens was first employed in this capacity in May 1941, and since that time his principal duty has been to appear before colored groups in different communities with a view to inducing the participation of the Negro people in the war savings program, and with a view to the establishment of special war-savings committees among the colored people to encourage them to invest their savings in War bonds.

Mr. Pickens has performed these duties to the entire satisfaction of this Department. He has been diligent and successful in his work, and he and his small group have done much to bring about an understanding of the war-savings program on the part of the colored people and a steadily increasing participation by them in that program. In the period of his employment by this Department, nothing has transpired which would suggest that he is anything but a patriotic American, completely loyal to the traditions of this country and to its established form of government.

Mr. Pickens is a man with a distinguished record for work among the colored race. Our files show that he was born at Anderson, S. C., on January 15, 1881; that he is a graduate of Yale University and a member of Phi Beta Kappa; that he taught at Talledega College, Ala., from 1904 to 1914; that he was dean and vice president of Morgan College, Maryland, from 1915 to 1920; and that from 1920 to 1941 he was an officer in National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, upon whose recommendation he was given employment in this Department.

As is well known, the statutes prohibit the employment in the Federal service of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. As early as October, 1941, the Dies committee record concerning Mr. Pickens was brought to the attention of this Department, and an investigation was at that time made by the Treasury Intelligence Service to determine whether Mr. Pickens' employment was in contravention of the law. I quote the final paragraph of the report which was submitted to this office upon the conclusion of the investigation:

I beg your particular attention to the report of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department on this man. I quote as follows from that report:

This investigation has disclosed that William Pickens is now employed as a promotional specialist with the Defense (now War) Savings Staff and is entirely satisfactory in this capacity; that numerous references have been made in the Dies committee reports to his name without actually connecting him with any subversive organization; that he is exceedingly well recommended by his superiors and associates; that his character, reputation and loyalty to this Government are reported to be good; and that he is well qualified and suitable for the position he now holds with the Defense (now War) Savings Staff.

Mr. Graves concludes his letter by stating:

As you will see, this department has long been aware of the charges made by the Dies committee regarding Mr. Pickens. It will be appropriate to say that we are convinced that they are without any substantial foundation; and that we are satisfied that Mr. Pickens is completely loyal to the Government of the United States.

The Treasury Department and its Secret Service Branch under Mr. Irey give this man a splendid recommendation.

We are surely not going to adopt an amendment here that would do a tremendous injustice to a worthy employee who has been found to be loyal and faithful to this Government and who is doing a fine service for our country in promoting the sale of bonds to win the war.

I ask you to vote down the amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, were my action in reference to the pending amendment to be motivated by emotion or hate, I would perhaps support it. The very voices that are now crying out against the adoption of this amendment, however, are the voices that in the last campaign vilified me because of my pre-Pearl Harbor votes. These are the same men who, speaking here today, are crying for tolerance.

As one who for many years was a public prosecutor, I say to you that never in that public service did I adopt the attitude that a person accused of crime was by virtue of that accusation alone guilty. I have always believed that a person accused of acts reprehensible or criminal in character is entitled to a fair trial and the right to face his accusers and make a defense. So I believe this Congress and this Committee of Congress have acted very wisely by incorporating the general provision in this very bill which you will find in section 302, and which reads as follows:

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence:

Now listen to this. This is what demonstrates that your Committee and the Congress of the United States believe in democracy and believe in not pre-judging and convicting an individual until he or she has had an opportunity to have a fair trial in a court of justice:

Provided further, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the

Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

Now, then, there we give the expression of this Congress of a determination to uphold and maintain the real spirit of democracy. We say to any person, if you have proof that will stand in any court of law that William Pickens is a Communist or advocates the overthrow and destruction of this Government by force and violence, and he has filed an affidavit in order to take employment that he is not such an individual, then if perchance in violation of the terms of that affidavit you still believe that he is a Communist or that he is a member of an organization that believes in the overthrow of this Government by force and violence, you may take your proof to the proper United States district attorney and ask that an indictment be rendered against that individual. He will then be brought before the court charged with violating the law which I have just read. Then, if he is convicted he will be removed from the pay rolls. Thus you will have preserved the very essence and the spirit of democracy, and you will have given to every man charged with a crime the opportunity for a fair trial—a trial that the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every person. Mr. Chairman, even those despicable Nazi spies were given a fair and impartial trial before their execution. We are fighting to preserve constitutional government and democratic processes and not to emulate Hitler; and so, despite the fact that I am recognized not only in this Congress but in various parts of the country as one who has raised his voice time and time again against the infiltration of subversive elements on the pay rolls of the Government, I still will not destroy my faith in the democratic process by not giving an individual who is inferentially accused of a crime, an opportunity to be heard in a court of law. Let the accuser produce his evidence, and let the accused produce his evidence, and upon conviction he will not only be removed from the pay rolls but he will be forever stigmatized as a felon.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Does the gentleman think that the Congress of the United States has no power, or that it should not use its purse power to take anybody off the pay roll unless he is guilty of a felony?

Mr. KEEFE. Oh, no; I am not taking any such position as that. I am not disputing the power of the Congress of the United States to take anybody off the pay roll; I am not disputing the power of the Congress of the United States to take a thousand people off the pay roll. And may I say that I am certain that the wheels of justice should be made to turn more rapidly and I am sure that when the facts are properly presented perhaps

more than a thousand people should be removed from Federal pay rolls. The Congress of the United States undoubtedly has that power, but when an accusation is made against an individual, such as the accusation that was made against me in the last campaign, the mere making of the accusation does not in itself demonstrate a fact. Mr. Speaker, if I were guilty of the accusations made against me in the last campaign by people who claimed to be responsible, I would not be fit or worthy to sit among free men and women in this great legislative assembly. Those accusations were made. I knew, and the great majority of the voters in my district knew, they were false. I knew that I could successfully make my defense at the bar of public opinion. I did so and the voters returned their verdict. How bitter I would have been had I been denied a chance even to answer my accusers. My colleagues, can't you see the point? I despise this gang of saboteurs that are endeavoring to destroy our system of government, and I say to you I would remove them all from the Federal pay roll. In their removal, however, I want the democratic process observed and not indulge in Hitler or lynch process. I want to accord that right to every citizen, no matter how high or how low he or she may be, or whether I may be in complete opposition to his or her views. In so acting, my fellow Members of Congress, we will be practicing the virtues that we are shedding our blood to defend, the virtues of real democracy at home.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman does not believe, in further answer to the question of the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER], that this Congress should go on record as branding somebody as a criminal without a trial.

Mr. KEEFE. Is the gentleman asking me a question?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I want to make the further observation that I was branded just the same as was the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] by the New Republic as being an agent of the Nazi government, and all that sort of thing. Therefore, I have no reason other than I stated for my position in opposition to this amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. I remember well the situation that existed in this country at the time of the last war. I know how emotions can be whipped up, and I feel that we should act deliberately in this matter with full knowledge of what we are doing. Under no compulsion of emotional appeal should we here destroy the very democratic process we are committed as a nation to defend—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois, a member of the committee.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Illinois yield to me for a moment?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. WILSON. I ask the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR] if he voted for the amendment to the W. P. A. bill which eliminated the name of David Lasser from the payment of those funds carried in that bill?

Mr. O'CONNOR rose.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, I will ask the gentleman from Montana to hold that just for a minute please. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I entertain some disconcert of spirit about the pending amendment. Several vital considerations are involved. If the Committee of the Whole should vote down this amendment today, it would appear to the country that we have nullified in one sense the work that the Dies committee has done. If, on the other hand, we approve this amendment, I fear that we do prejudice men without a fair trial. There are 38 names on this list. There are 4 names on this list that I would strike from the public rolls today, because I have heard the evidence in respect to them. Gentlemen will remember that 3 years ago I offered the amendment by which David Lasser was taken from the rolls. That action was sustained by the Senate. I did that, however, only after I had made what I thought was a substantial case against David Lasser.

He interviewed at least 100 Members of this House, but he never came to see me. I invited him and he came 3 times, and he admitted in the course of our conversations that I had done him no injustice on this floor.

I could vote today on David Lasser, but he is not on the Treasury pay roll. I could vote on Henry Alsberg, but he is not on the Treasury pay roll covered by the pending bill. I could vote on David J. Saposs, but he is not covered in the pending bill. There is only 1 of the 38 who would be affected by the pending appropriation bill. The remainder are in a state of anticipation and would be kept off of the rolls in case they were ever in some future period employed by the Treasury Department, and that future period would be limited to the fiscal year 1944.

I think we would be making a mistake to adopt the pending amendment, but I think on the other hand there is a way of solving this difficulty. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER] has indicated that he will ask for a division of the question and under the rules he can do so. He can ask for a separate vote on every name on this list, because the fate and destiny of 38 separate and distinct individuals is involved. If so, there can be 38 votes on this amendment.

I would suggest to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] that this is the wiser course: Let us vote on the one name affected by this bill, William Pickens, and then let us adopt some language that will meet the situation of which the gentleman from Florida complains.

After I had made some effort to secure the separation of David Lasser from the Federal pay roll I found that he had been lodged in another spot. When I secured the separation of Mr. Foss from the public pay roll, from the Rural Electrification Administration, he was hired by the Board of Economic Warfare, and then upon subsequent investigation he was separated entirely. That will be the wiser course, to deal only with the only person affected by this bill, and later I will offer an amendment which will read substantially as follows:

No part of any appropriation or authorization in this act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person, the payment of any part of whose salary or expenses from other appropriation or authorization is prohibited by any other act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other act is effective.

In consequence, we can deal with William Pickens today. When the supplemental or deficiency appropriation bill comes before the Congress, which contains the name of David Lasser and others, we can deal with them then. When the independent offices appropriation bill comes before the House, which contains the appropriation for the Federal Communications Commission, where Goodman Watson is employed, we can deal with him at that time. By the adoption of this generic language it will be impossible for him to hop from one pay roll to another.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to my colleague from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman has forgotten that unless this amendment before the House is adopted, the gentleman from North Carolina cannot call for a separate vote on any one of these people, because it only makes it possible when this amendment is adopted. I agree that the gentleman has given language that will cure the problem that confronts us without naming these men, but I do want to remind him of the fact that unless this amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] is adopted, no gentleman can call for a separate vote.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to my colleague from New York.

Mr. TABER. A division of the question would have to be before the vote on the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is my opinion of the matter.

Mr. Chairman, I raise the parliamentary question now as to whether the question will be divided before the vote is taken on the amendment, so that there will be a vote on every individual name as they are demanded by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the division is made before the vote on the amendment is taken.

Mr. DIRKSEN. You are therefore apprised by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House that there will be a division of the question before the vote is called. If the gentleman from North Carolina persists in his request, he can have 38 divisions of the question.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. As I understand the gentleman's position, he does not hesitate to vote on certain individuals with whom he is familiar?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; that is right.

Mr. JACKSON. How can the gentleman expect Members of the House who are not acquainted with the background of these people to vote, or how can he expect or request the Members of the House to vote when they are not familiar with their background?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think in answer to the gentleman, and it is a very proper question, that he will find that when the various appropriation bills are reported from time to time, the subcommittees will provide the background of every one of the gentlemen involved. We had the same thing last year in connection with Goodman Watson. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] raised the question about him, so that question was decided on this floor.

So I shall offer this general language later and let us deal only with one gentleman, Mr. Pickens, now.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to see if we can reach some agreement as to time for debate on this amendment?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I am as strongly opposed to keeping Communists on the Government pay roll as any Member of this House could possibly be. I have supported every appropriation for the Dies committee and expect to vote for its continuance. At the same time I do not want to participate in any legislative lynching of men who have simply been charged with communistic affiliations without the submission of adequate proof to sustain the charges.

I want to direct your attention to one of the men on this list. I do not know about the great majority of them but on this list is the name of Harry Lamberton who is connected with the legal counsel for the Rural Electrification Administra-

tion. About 2 years ago the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] published the name of Mr. Lamberton as a member of a Communist organization. After that Mr. Lamberton was before our subcommittee on agricultural appropriations and we were, of course, interested in determining whether he was a Communist or not. We questioned him regarding this charge. He said that he had never been a member of the organization in question, that he never had participated in its work in any way and that he had no sympathy with it. I advised the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] almost immediately after that of the statement made by Mr. Lamberton. He insisted that his committee had complete evidence to demonstrate that the man was an active member of this organization. I asked him to supply it for the use of our subcommittee. He has not done so. On last Monday he published the name of this same Mr. Lamberton in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a member of a certain communistic organization. I saw him immediately after his speech and said to him:

Our Committee on Agricultural Appropriations is just as interested in getting Communists out of the Government as you are. If you have evidence to show that Mr. Lamberton is a member of this organization, we should like to have it.

The gentleman from Texas very kindly promised to send to me a transcript of his committee's evidence, but until this good moment he has not been able to do so. I do not know whether he has the evidence or not. I assume from his statements that he must have, but certainly I do not think this House ought to act upon the basis of a charge which has not so far been supported by the submission of adequate evidence to determine its truth or falsity. I feel that our subcommittee charged with the duty of preparing the appropriation bill out of which Mr. Lamberton is paid ought to hear evidence and determine whether or not from that evidence they believe Mr. Lamberton is a Communist, and if they so determine take adequate steps in the preparation of that bill to see that his connection with the Government ceases. I believe I am justified in speaking for the committee and saying that if such evidence is disclosed, the committee will take appropriate action; but until evidence of that character is produced, in view of what has transpired, in view of my request of the gentleman from Texas—and he is sitting immediately in front of me and knows those requests were made—and in view of the fact that so far he has failed to submit to our subcommittee evidence of Lamberton's membership in this Communist organization, certainly it seems to me this House would be going a long way today on an appropriation bill which does not carry any money for Mr. Lamberton or for his employment, to put a restriction in it providing that he shall not be paid any funds from the Treasury or the Post Office Department appropriations bill upon the basis of his alleged communistic leanings.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] is present. If he desires to take issue

with anything I have said I shall be pleased to yield to him.

Mr. DIES. I may say to the gentleman from Georgia that the proof of Harry Lamberton's affiliation with and being an officer of some two or three Communist organizations is a matter of record in our hearings where he testified himself, admitted under oath and under subpoena produced the records of the organizations which are part of our hearings.

Mr. TARVER. Yes; but answer this question: Did I not, 2 years ago, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, ask the gentleman to submit evidence showing he was a Communist?

Mr. DIES. The gentleman did.

Mr. TARVER. Did I not ask the gentleman last Monday again to submit such evidence?

Mr. DIES. The matter is of public record in hearings that are available to every Member of the House.

Mr. TARVER. Did not the gentleman promise to send that evidence to me?

Mr. DIES. The records of the committee are always available to the gentleman. I will see that he gets the evidence.

Mr. TARVER. Then let us wait before passing on the case of Mr. Lamberton until the appropriate subcommittee having jurisdiction has heard the evidence. I think that is fair, and I do not believe anything else would be fair.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, my question has just been answered. I yield back the minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I think our colleague from Florida has performed a splendid service in bringing this issue directly to the floor of the House. I have said to the House upon a number of occasions that my idea of handling not only these 38, but some 1,200 in all is for us to have the opportunity to present the evidence to the Appropriations Committee and let the Appropriations Committee weigh the evidence and then take immediate steps to dismiss these people from the Federal service.

Insofar as the names submitted to you by the gentleman from Florida are concerned, the evidence will be found in my speech. If you will read my speech delivered last Monday you will find that in many instances I quoted from the language of the man himself. There is not any question, in my opinion, that these people are not fit for public service, but they are merely a drop in the bucket.

All that we can possibly ask, and what I want the House to do, is to assure us of immediate action on this whole question. So far as I am concerned, for some years I have been pointing out that on the Federal pay roll were people who had subscribed to ideologies foreign to our country, people who belonged to or-

ganizations that are subversive. We have failed to obtain adequate action.

The gentleman from Florida said that he was going to force this issue in the House in the hope that the House would do something. Heretofore we have been unable to get action. The only recourse that any Member of the House has is to offer an amendment similar to the one that the gentleman has offered. Insofar as I am concerned, I would prefer that the Appropriations Committee hear not only these 38 but the whole 1,200 and take action, but up to this date we have no assurance that will be done. Since that is the fact, and since there is no other recourse open to me and to other individual Members of the House, I shall vote for this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin stated that this problem had been solved by the Appropriations Committee by including in the bill section 302. I want to read section 302 and say emphatically that is not a solution of the problem, and I want to point out why it is not.

Section 302 reads as follows:

No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

There is no person on the Federal pay roll today who advocates the overthrow of this Government by force, or who will acknowledge he advocates that, but there are many who advocated it in past years. I want you to get the difference. The question that you have to decide is whether John Jones, who 5 years ago with his own language, his own writings, his own associations and everything advocated it, but the same John Jones on the Federal pay roll today says, "I am not a Communist; I do not advocate the overthrow of the Government by force; therefore I am not a Communist." There is the point—"who advocates or who has advocated in the past."

Every one of these 38 have advocated that in the past. Their records will show it. They do not advocate it now and they can sign that affidavit saying, "I do not advocate it, I am not a member of that organization," and they cannot be brought before a court on perjury charges, because who can testify as to whether they themselves still advocate it? That is the whole sum and substance of this question.

Mr. JACKSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON. Will the gentleman offer an amendment to cure that situation?

Mr. MASON. I think the amendment that is going to be offered by the gentleman from Illinois will take care of that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SADOWSKI].

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Chairman, I am a Democrat from Detroit, Mich. I represent a great industrial area. I have the privilege of being not only a Michigan Democrat, but I have had the privilege of going down to Alabama when I was a boy 7 years of age. My father bought a farm of 160 acres down there. I was raised in the South. I played around with Alabama boys, and I went to school with them. I have always had a great admiration for men of the South ever since I came to this Congress. I voted for John McDuffie for Speaker of this House, a great leader from Alabama. I have the greatest respect for men like Joe Bryns, Bankhead, and our present Speaker. They are real Democrats. They are the men who are making our party great. They are men like Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. They were not men brought to the party with provincial ideas, with hatred and prejudice. The great leaders in our party are men who have built up our party in the opposite direction.

It hurts me, it grieves me, to sit here and see other men from the South, that I respect, playing what I think is petty politics, purely district politics, provincialism. That is not going to make our party great.

The Democratic Party has a great job to do. We do not have a great majority, and we are not so powerful. We have got to be a great party, we have got to be a liberal party, we have got to be a progressive party. We have to represent everybody. The Democrats of Detroit, Mich., who work in those factories, have to be represented by the Democratic Party here, as well as the cotton planters. Some Members of Congress may have some of the old ideas that were brought about by some of the misleaders of democracy who did preach hatred and things of that kind. We do not want appeals to hatreds and prejudices.

We have a great job to do. We must do that job. We have a great leader. We have a great President. We have a great man down here in the White House. The Democrats better stand together. We better fight to win this war, we better start fighting Mussolini, Hitler, and Tojo. [Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as this is a nonpolitical or a nonpartisan question with me, I do not hesitate to take my stand on this side of the aisle. I do not know a single person on this list. I did not know until I was told here in the House that the first man named on that list of 38 or 40 people is a member of the Negro race, and I do not care about that. What I am opposed to is charging, trying, condemning, and punishing anybody without a trial, and that is what I regard this proposed action here today.

I am going to have to vote against the proposed resolution or amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Illinois, if he offers it. He may be able, and I doubt not that he is, to pass on the

question that he made mention of here, but if I did it as a Member of this Congress and sitting as a juror, I would have to do it upon hearsay evidence. They tell me that there is only one man now, and that I did not know, who would be immediately affected by this amendatory legislation, and that he is a Negro by the name of William Pickens. I do not know but that there are men listed in these 38 names who are now in the armed service of the United States.

What I am opposed to is relegating to a denial of consideration the provisions referred to by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] that are ample. If a man swears that he is not in favor of the overthrow of this Government by force or violence, and it is found out that he does adopt such thought, he is then guilty of a felony. He will be tried in the orderly way.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to vote against every part of this amendment because I do not feel that it is a proper thing for us to legislate in that way and virtually try men—38 of them together—in this fashion. If we cannot get that stricken out altogether, next I will ask for a division in order that maybe one man who might be in the armed service today instead of employed by the Government somewhere may not be stigmatized by what we do on this occasion. I am opposed to the whole thing.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I did not count the number of names mentioned in this amendment. The number has been variously referred to as 38 or 40. Debate has been limited to 30 minutes. That would be less than 1 minute per person, if the debate were devoted to a consideration of individuals, which, of course, it will not be. I cannot condemn people unless I know something about them. I have voted for continuation of the Dies committee before, and I expect to do it again. It has done good service and will do more. But I cannot condemn 38 individuals without knowing something of the evidence on each of them. I do not even know that each of these persons would be condemned by a majority of the Dies committee. I do not understand that more than one or two of these persons has ever had a hearing. Of most of them we know nothing.

Some years ago I served on a Federal grand jury. I have never forgotten the charge the old district judge gave to the members of that jury as we assembled for the first time. He told us something about the history of the development of Anglo-Saxon justice. I am perfectly willing to vote on a case where the evidence is clearly before us and the issue is joined, but I am not willing to condemn 38 men and women in 30 minutes on ex parte presentation without even a specific statement on each one of the individuals concerned. We are supposed to be fighting a war to sustain the Anglo-Saxon idea of justice. Let not this legislative body today give the lie to that by such a procedure as is here

proposed. As has been suggested by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER], I cannot believe that Abraham Lincoln would vote for the proposition now before us.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, during the last several years of the life of the Dies committee I have made but one speech regarding it, and it contained very few words. I said, "I hope the committee will be continued until all the Communists in the country have learned to say, 'Never say Dies.'" That was a remark indicating that I favored the continuation of the committee.

Almost the entire membership of this House rose and cheered the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] the other day. Certainly we seemed to have approved his findings. Am I today to be told that each case must be proved before each and every member of the Committee on Appropriations before the findings of the gentleman from Texas and his committee are accepted?

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] has robbed me of a part of my speech. Section 302 is indeed worthless. Useless verbiage. No matter what views a man held yesterday, if he certifies that he is loyal today, he must be considered pure.

I want only loyal people in this Government, especially these days. Is it wrong that a man should be challenged because he has belonged to subversive organizations? Is it necessary that he advocate the overthrow of this Government by force and violence? Shall he be accepted if he only hisses and thumbs his nose at the Government? That is not violence, is it? If he raves and insults us, is that nothing? How easy for him to escape punishment, or even to be employed by that same Government.

How I appreciate these lawyers. I have no emotion or hatred as stated by others. I did not know a colored man was involved. But you have heard these lawyers today. Thank God I am not a lawyer. I can look at things with some balance, I think, but a lawyer wants a jury. He accepts no ex parte accusations. Are documented statements from a House committee exactly in that category? But the lawyer like the trial proceedings "When the cause goes hard the guilty man excepts and thins the jury all he can." Is not that illustrative? They attempt to claim there is some truth in section 302. Ridiculous! We can read and interpret even if we are not lawyers. If the usual forms of trial were used, treason would have to be proven against such men before you could separate them from the Government pay rolls.

Somehow I feel that I should support the Dies committee or vote to abolish it. That is mainly the question involved. They were the ones selected by us to make these determinations. They have documented their evidence. What more can they do? If they have not proven an impartial jury, let us do away with them. After such a recent demonstration of confidence in them, why now hesitate to accept their recommendations?

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I think any American who believes in our form of government and a fair trial and justice as we know it cannot on an ex parte hearing condemn any man of a crime. I have had the privilege of serving as a prosecuting attorney, and I know I would not like to be on a jury and listen to the evidence submitted by the prosecution, refuse to permit the defendant to be heard and present his evidence and then be compelled to render a decision. That is exactly the situation that is presented here.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. Is it not true that if these men are severed from the pay roll it does not mean they are even charged with any crime, it does not mean we have condemned them, and it does not mean we have tried them. The average man on the street knows these bureaus are run by Communists or that they have communistic influences, and he does not want us to appropriate money to further that course.

Mr. JACKSON. I am sure the gentleman understands that we are not sitting here as a grand jury today, I hope. The gentleman should know that by this action we will be branding these men in public print as such, and that while they are not charged specifically with a crime, perhaps, to all intents and purposes they will be branded as such and their reputation destroyed. The gentleman knows that as well as I do.

The most elementary procedure that could have been followed here was that these men should have a right to a hearing and notice thereof. Were these men subpoenaed before the Committee on Appropriations and given an opportunity to present their case? All I am doing today is appealing to your fairness and sense of justice to all, whether we differ with them or agree with them. That is what we are supposed to be fighting for, among other things.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. KLEIN].

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, I agree with everything that has been said by the previous speaker. I would be willing to say that if I were convinced, if we were all convinced of the fact that these people are Communists that possibly such action should be taken, but I submit that it was never the intention of anybody who voted for the extension of the Dies committee to give that committee so much power. We do not know what evidence has been brought to bear, nor what evidence has come out to show that these people are Communists. We do not know whether the accused had an opportunity to cross-examine any of the witnesses, or be represented by counsel. It does not seem to me fair or just, simply because a man's name appears on the list of the Dies committee, or because Mr. DIES or a member of his committee has called him a Communist, that we

should find him guilty and deny him employment by the Government, or that money should not be appropriated to pay him where he has been employed. I do not believe anybody ever intended to give such power to the Dies committee. Such action is a departure from our democratic form of government. If we had some way of actually finding out the facts it would be a different situation. I would be inclined to agree with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] that if sufficient proof was brought before us, then some action should be taken, but I submit in all fairness and in all justice that this is no way to do it. It is very easy these days to sear the reputation of a person by the branding iron of war hysteria. It is just as easy to call a person a Fascist or a Nazi as it is to call him a Communist. Because he is called a Communist does not necessarily establish the all-important fact that he is one.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CREAL].

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, here is another one of those old prosecuting attorneys. I want to ask a question before you gentlemen on either side criticize my vote, if I vote. I heard a name read here whose people I have known all my life. His brother is the commander of the American Legion post at home. His mother has the blood of Nancy Hanks flowing in her veins, and those people have lived in that community for four or five generations on both sides of the house, and never before have I ever heard their loyalty questioned, their patriotism or their public spirit, on any proposition. This man was educated at the Transylvania University. He was educated for a Christian preacher. Now, I am to be asked to vote very shortly on a conviction or an acquittal. Thus you see that I would not be able to cast a vote without more information, for I am unwilling to vote on hearsay testimony against a friend and acquaintance. Unless you take the vote separately on each name, I shall be compelled to vote against it all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object. How many other speakers are concerned in this matter?

The CHAIRMAN. There are 4 more minutes remaining, and two more speakers.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Then somebody else will be denied the right to speak if this consent is granted?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I have 2 minutes granted to me, and I yield those 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CREAL. I do not care to accept them.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we are all in thorough sympathy with the purpose of this amendment. I do not think there is a Member of the House who would take issue with the purpose sought to be attained by the amendment, but that question is not directly presented here. The question immediately before us is the penalizing of 38 men of whom we have never heard before, and here for the first time called to our attention by this unexpected amendment.

My good friend from North Carolina says that it is in effect an arraignment, a trial, a judgment, and an execution all in one, but on closer scrutiny, it has more the appearance of a lynching bee. The proposal here is that these men be given short shrift. It smacks of the procedure in the French Chamber of Deputies, during the Reign of Terror.

Mr. Chairman, the House is no place for a trial of that character. To deprive men of civic rights in this summary and arbitrary manner, without notice and without opportunity to speak for themselves, is one of the most serious and drastic actions this body could take. This is neither the place nor the time, but there are means by which the matter can be properly and appropriately reached. The gentleman from Texas suggests that it be submitted to the Committee on Appropriations, where charges can be heard and where the accused be given opportunity to reply. That would be in keeping with American institutions. Under our law every man is entitled to his day in court, and if the matter is brought regularly to the attention and jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations the committee will be glad to hear it. I make this response to that suggestion contingent with the concurrence and approval of the minority members of the committee, and shall be glad to have an expression from the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking minority member of the committee.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I will cooperate with the gentleman in every way in having a full hearing, if the matter is presented to our committee.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I simply rise to say to the gentleman from Missouri that the independent offices appropriation bill will be on the floor of the House next week. Several names which have been under investigation and discussion by the Dies committee are on the pay rolls of some of the agencies in the independent offices appropriation bill. The distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES], a member of the Dies committee, is a very useful member of the subcommittee on appropriations for the independent offices. In line with the suggestion made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], those names were discussed with the several agencies, evidence taken on them, and I am sure when the bill comes to the House there will be a record that the House can act upon intelligently if it wishes to do so

and not be called upon to act upon a great many names that we have never heard about before.

I trust the House will permit that procedure to prevail.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Let me appeal to the Members of the House to follow orderly procedure. Let us not lose our sense of perspective.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, under the rules of the House, after debate is once fixed, it cannot be changed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman correctly states the rule.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HENDRICKS moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion.

[Mr. CANNON of Missouri addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized on the point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the further point of order that the motion of the gentleman from Florida must be in writing.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion is in writing.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is already a motion before the Committee, namely, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida, which must be acted upon before any other motion is considered.

Mr. HENDRICKS. This is a preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman on the point of order.

Mr. HENDRICKS. On the point of order, Mr. Chairman, I simply point out to the Chair that this is a preferential motion, which takes precedence over all other motions.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am opposed to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is overruled and the gentleman from Florida is recognized.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I hate to take the floor again, but I have been here for 6 years now, and I am now beginning my seventh year. Practically ever since I have been here I have heard Members of the House, not only on the left side but on the right side—Democrats and Republicans—cussing the "bureaucrats and blockheads and damn fools" in the departments. I have also heard the Dies committee come in here

and give us the names of people who should be removed. As I have before pointed out, we have given the Dies committee over \$500,000. When the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] made his report to this House the other day and submitted the very names that I am giving you today every Member of this House rose to his feet and cheered, showing their confidence in the Dies committee.

Today, when I submit those names for you to take action, what do I find? Not only my chairman, whom I greatly respect, but the leaders on both sides saying, "This is not the way to do it." Every time we have attempted to do something about these people who we are convinced are Communists somebody has said, "There is another way to do it." As long as I have been here, I have not seen that other way to do it. I have been asked by Members on both sides to withdraw this amendment and to submit one name. I am going to submit the one name if this amendment is not adopted, but I am going down fighting on this one amendment. I am not going to withdraw it. As far as I am concerned, I am going to let the Members of this House take the responsibility.

Members stand here and tell me that they are convicting them without trial. Why, Mr. Chairman, they have convicted themselves by their own associations, and I challenge any Member of this House to take this record of William Pickens and carry it back to your people and tell them that you voted to keep him in the employ of the Government, and try to be reelected. Here he is. For your benefit you have the advantage of the files of the committee. I say that if you want to see whether this man is guilty or not look at these files and I challenge you as I submit the evidence of these files to say he is not.

We talk about the provision of the existing bill. I want to point out two things. You know what that provision is. Let me tell you what the Communist Party had to say about it, their instructions to their people as to what to do under circumstances of this kind. They would just as soon lie as not; they will give an affidavit that they are not Communists and come right in and get a job with the Government. Here is what they say:

The tactics to be assumed under police examination must be much more elastic than that. But the fundamental principle remains the same: No statements incriminating any comrade, no names, no addresses, not a single fact which could possibly be used directly or indirectly against the party, its organs, or individual members of the organization. No explanations in this respect. Absolute denial even when personally confronted with the persons and despite the evidence given by police spies and agent provocateurs. Whoever infringes, even but a little, these fundamental rules must instantly and mercilessly be ejected from the party.

Let me say to you, Mr. Chairman, that I am going to vote for this amendment. My leaders, my chairman, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] whom I admire very much, said we had a way to get at this. We had an instance of that last year in the case of one, Goodwin Watson, whose name was brought before

us and whose case was acted upon in this House. We kicked him out of the Communications Commission, we thought, but he is still in the Communications Commission. That is all that happened.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman has made a preferential motion—

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am stating why I am against the bill and I am going to keep on stating it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I make the point of order that the gentleman is not speaking on his motion, as he has just said that he is going to vote for his own amendment. He is not therefore speaking to the preferential motion which is to refer the bill back to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The preferential motion is part of the amendment itself and the Chair thinks the gentleman from Florida is well within his rights.

The point of order is overruled.

Mr. HENDRICKS. As to these promises that other means will be used to get rid of these men, to get them off the pay rolls, I do not believe that. I am going to stick to this one thing and then my record will be clear. If these men are found on the pay rolls at the end of the year you take your responsibility; I am taking mine today.

[Here the gavel fell.]

[Mr. DIES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the enacting clause stricken out.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HENDRICKS. This is simply on the preferential motion, not on my amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to the amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN to the amendment offered by Mr. HENDRICKS: Strike out all after the name "William Pickens" in the Hendricks amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired on this section and all amendments thereto.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the amendment offered by

the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 130, noes 137.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. LUDLOW and Mr. HENDRICKS to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 146, noes 153.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, is the gentleman in order in offering this amendment?

Mr. HENDRICKS. This is a separate amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say that the gentleman from Florida may offer another amendment, but there can be no debate on the amendment, because debate on this section has been closed.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman has no right to debate the amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Was debate closed on the section?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Debate was limited on the section and all amendments thereto, and that time has expired. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HENDRICKS: On page 12, line 22, after the word "Treasury", strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of William Pickens."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUDLOW and Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were—ayes 159, noes 102.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. HENDRICKS and Mr. LUDLOW.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 163, noes 111.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES
Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$2,940,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred (not exceeding a total of \$410,000) to this appropriation and to the appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States," from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administra-

tion, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Farm Security Administration, National Youth Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corporations and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 13, after line 22, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"No part of any appropriation or authorization in this act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other act."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I shall take just a moment to explain that this is the proposal I suggested to the committee earlier in the day. It would prevent an individual who had been interdicted from being on the Federal pay roll from hopping from one department or agency to another. I recall that on several occasions that has happened. After the House had passed upon an individual and ejected him from a department or agency pay roll, we discovered in a subsequent period that he was in some other agency. The net purport of this language is that once the Congress has taken him off the pay roll he cannot play hide and seek in the Government and turn up in some other spot. This amendment ought to be adopted.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. Does the language of the gentleman's amendment cover a prohibition that we may put in a later act that may be passed?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right; if the payment of his salary is prohibited by any other act hereafter passed, then he cannot be transferred to this particular pay roll in the Treasury Department.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, what I shall say may seem somewhat of an anticlimax.

As much as I may hate and despise the conduct of certain individuals, and however reprehensible their conduct might be, I question the right of Congress to legislate in the manner in which is

now attempted regarding the rights and privileges of certain selected and named individuals. The right to hold public office is an inherent right in the citizenship of this great Republic. It is an inalienable right. Certain restrictions have been placed upon the right to hold public office and those restrictions will be found in the fundamental and organic law of the land. Certain age limits have been provided. My recollection is that a citizen must have reached his twenty-first birthday before being qualified or eligible for membership in this House. I believe that the minimum age for membership in the Senate is 30 years and for the office of President it is 35 years of age.

In addition to these limitations we have placed another limitation upon the right to hold the highest office in the gift of the people, that of the Presidency of the United States. In addition to being 35 years of age, the President must be a native-born American citizen. A naturalized citizen cannot be President of this country. Likewise, we have laid down certain rules and regulations and enacted certain laws governing the conduct of individuals and provided that the breach or violation of certain laws which have been enacted may deprive an individual of his American citizenship and may disqualify him to hold public office. A person tried and convicted of treason or certain other high crimes and felonies may lose the right to hold public office, the sacred and inalienable right with which we are now dealing. We may provide other limitations and set other standards and establish other formulas, but such limitations and standards and formulas must be applicable to all of the people of this Nation. We cannot place burdens upon selected and named individuals which impair the integrity of their citizenship. We cannot convert this forum into a trial court. We have no right to make inquiry into an individual's political philosophies. We neither indict, try, nor convict individuals in this Chamber. Even a Communist might legally be elected to membership in this body.

Our Government tolerates no discriminations against individuals on account of either race, color, or creed. While I would like to free this Government of every incompetent, inefficient, and unpatriotic, crackpot bureaucrat, I believe that I appreciate fully the limitations upon the power vested in each Member of this House. We still have a Constitution. We still have a democratic system. We still have three separate and distinct branches of government.

My objection to this suggested limitation or legislation is fundamental and far from superficial. Personally, I should like to see the President arrange immediately for the discharge of every unpatriotic person who is now employed in the executive branch of the Government. We create agencies, clothe them with power, and set them in motion, but the entire responsibility for the success or failure of such agencies to function rests with the Executive. We neither hire nor fire the personnel. We, of course, may withhold appropriations. We, of course,

may abolish the agencies we have created, but we cannot, in my opinion, constitutionally enact a law which will prevent Tom, Dick, and Harry from holding office.

Let us consider a hypothetical case. Let us suppose that the President has selected and named an individual as judge of the Supreme Court or of one of the inferior courts, and let us suppose that the Senate has confirmed the appointment of the person nominated by the President. Then let us further suppose that the House takes unto itself the authority to sit in judgment upon the action of the President and the Senate and specifically withholds the entire salary of the individual who has been nominated and appointed a judge and has entered upon the performance of his judicial duties. Do you believe that the courts of this country would hold that act to be constitutional? Of course, I do not think that such a thing would happen. In the first place, if the Senate had confirmed the appointment, it would not, in all probability, agree to the withholding of the salary, but if the House had taken such a position it would be plain to see the ridiculous situation in which we would be placing ourselves. Let us further suppose that the President should appoint one of the individuals listed in the amendments offered here today to some responsible position, either in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government. Could we by an act of Congress, either directly or indirectly, nullify the act of the Executive? Could we by an act of Congress deny the well-earned salaries of General MacArthur, General Eisenhower, and other many brave generals and officers who are now engaged in the grim and grave business of winning this war? We have our own responsibility and that is quite enough. The President has his responsibility and that is now a great burden.

I commend to the legal minds and to the lawyers of this body for their consideration, the observations which I have made. We are now facing what appears to me to be a very serious constitutional barrier and I do not think that we should regard it lightly.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. May I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that this amendment is clearly legislation, and that if anybody had made a point of order against it in time it would have been sustained. The trouble is that no point of order was made against it. This is clearly legislation, not germane to this bill, because it refers to other acts of legislation.

Mr. COOLEY. My recollection is that the point of order was made and the Chair held that it was a limitation, and was properly before the House.

Mr. EBERHARTER. No point of order was made against this particular amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. My objection is fundamental. It is to the method of legislating with regard to individuals. As I have said, we can lay down standards, we can

say that there shall be a certain standard for holding office, but that standard shall be applicable to all the 130,000,000 people of America. You cannot lay down one standard for one man and another standard for all the other people of America.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I agree with what the gentleman has said, but I do not believe the gentleman wants to be understood as saying that the Dies committee could not introduce a bill in support of what they think should be done to correct this situation.

Mr. COOLEY. In the first place, the Dies committee is not one of the legislative committees of the House. I even question the right of the Committee on the Judiciary or any other committee to pick out a single citizen of this great Nation and say that because of some beliefs that he entertains he shall not hold office.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman is correct about that in my opinion, but I want to get this over, that there is nothing to prevent the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] from introducing a bill to correct the vices that he has found.

Mr. COOLEY. I think that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] or any member of his committee would find it very difficult to draft legislation to correct these vices.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. MOTT. If the gentleman is correct in his assumption that the House should not interfere with the right of people to hold office in the executive agencies, will he tell us what the remedy is when a person is appointed to office in an executive agency who spends his time not carrying out the mandate of Congress, but in doing a thing which is entirely subversive, which does the people no good, but on the other hand, does them harm? What is the remedy?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman propounds a pertinent question. I regret and frankly confess that I do not know just how to deal with the problem. I agree with the gentleman that something should be done about it. I want to make this clear: That I would delight to do something to free the pay rolls of this country from the crackpots and others who should not be holding jobs.

Mr. MOTT. There is always a remedy both in the matter of an elected officer and in the matter of an appointed officer. If it is an appointed officer and his confirmation by the Senate is necessary, then the Senate has the right to act.

Mr. COOLEY. But does the House have the right to act?

Mr. MOTT. No; but if a man is elected as a Member of this House, then the House has the right to pass upon his qualifications for office.

Mr. COOLEY. That is correct. The House has the right to pass upon the question of seating or refusing to seat a Member.

Mr. MOTT. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. But suppose, as I suggest, that the President were to take one of these persons, which I pray he will not, and appoint him to the office of judge, and the Senate confirmed him, then could we as a legislative body withhold salary from him?

Mr. MOTT. Then I think our remedy would be by impeachment, but I do not understand that we can impeach every one of these subordinate officers who spends his time in carrying on subversive activities instead of carrying out the law of Congress.

Mr. COOLEY. The statement has been made that we were trying, convicting, and condemning these individuals.

Mr. MOTT. Oh, I think that statement is incorrect.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. MOTT. If a man is a Communist it does not require evidence to convince me that he should not be on the Government pay roll, and if there is evidence before the Congress that a man is a crackpot and not capable of carrying out the duties of his position, then I think we should withhold his salary.

Mr. COOLEY. It has been stated that we have accused him of a great crime. We have not, because it is not a crime to be a Communist in America.

Mr. MOTT. If the Congress decides that they are people who are not working in the interest of the Government, they should not be on the pay roll, and I think it is perfectly proper by legislation to withhold their salaries.

Mr. O'CONNOR. But is it not a fact that we have people running on the Communist ticket for public office?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct. It is not a crime, however much I may differ with them who entertain that philosophy.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The power of appointment to office rests with the Executive, and the Executive is responsible to the people, and if there is any criticism to be made of that appointment, then criticism comes from the people in the direction of the Executive, and when we say that a person who has been appointed shall not be paid, we are infringing upon the right of the Executive.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me to see if I can get a time limit on this debate?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is a very important amendment. It is fundamental, and I think we should have ample time to debate it.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I am forced to move that debate on this

amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. STEWART) there were—ayes 97, noes 52.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I have always been very jealous of the fact that this House has acted in an intelligent, sound and sane way. I like to see legislation properly drawn and well thought out. I feel that this amendment has not been well thought out, and if the committee will merely understand what the amendment provides and what it is trying to do, there would be very few Members who would vote for it.

I am not discussing the merits of the amendment, but I am discussing the manner and method of trying to do something which is not logical and which accomplishes nothing.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] reads as follows:

No part of any appropriation or authorization in this act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person as prohibited from being paid in any other act.

In other words, the gentleman says in this amendment that no money appropriated for the Treasury and Post Office Departments shall be used to pay the salary of anybody proscribed in any other act. That is the interpretation of this amendment. The amendment in effect says that if you deny use of Treasury and Post Office money from employing Pickens in this bill, then you may not use Treasury and Post Office money to employ him in another department. That seems quite illogical to me.

I want to call the attention of the committee to this fact that section 302 of this act is in every appropriation act passed during the last Congress and no doubt will be in every appropriation act passed during this Congress, in which all of the people you are trying to keep off of the pay rolls are prohibited from being employed in his respective department.

In other words, the acts as they now stand, and as they will stand in this session of Congress, prohibits the employment of those people with subversive records. That stops everyone on the pay roll, and the Dirksen amendment attempts to go a little further and say that no money in this bill shall be used to employ such people elsewhere. Of course, it cannot be, and if the gentleman meant to stop employment in any other bureau, then his amendment would have been subject to a point of order. But he does not say that. He says none of the money in this bill shall be used to pay for the employment of a man in another branch. Well, it could not be done, since you appropriate only for the Treasury and Post Office in this bill. In the second place, it would be prohibited by the very bill dealing with the appropriation for that branch by a similar section 302 carried in every bill.

It seems to me that legislation of that sort is so meaningless, so involved, and

so lacking in proper procedure that it should not even be entertained. And that has nothing to do with the merits of the individual case.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman's interpretation of section 302 of this bill is a very loose interpretation, because Harry Bridges could be hired by any department of the Government if he swore he was not a Communist now and did not advocate the overthrow of the Government.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman from Illinois, like this amendment, is trying to do something else. The amendment does not change that one particle. The amendment would not correct a situation of that sort.

Mr. MASON. I am talking about section 302.

Mr. O'NEAL. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has no basis for insertion in this bill.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to state that five gentlemen were on their feet and that the 15 remaining minutes will be divided equally among those five gentlemen.

The gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANNON] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the time that was allotted to me.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the membership of this Committee has become somewhat impassioned over this subject matter today. It is obvious to me, and in answer to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], may I state that in my humble opinion this House is the sole judge of its own qualifications and of its own standards, and just as the Senate can confirm or refuse to ratify, so this House can set any standards which it sees fit, respecting its appropriations and their restrictions, as to the amounts or who administers them.

As for me today, I have not made charges, I have not heard details of any charges, and I have not of necessity believed the charges that have been made, in deciding my votes today. I simply have acted on logic. If a man is an employee of this Government and if some people have seen fit to question his loyalty, and knowing, as I do, that he has no property right in the job which he holds, why can I not, as a Member of this House, vote to have him taken from the pay roll? Indeed, if I am empowered to use my wisdom or lack of it in arriving at the amount of an appropriation, by that same token I am empowered to use my wisdom or lack of it in restricting that appropriation. Whatever this Congress can create, this Congress can destroy, be it authority, an appropriation, or any other thing—including a job any person may hold. Therefore, if a man's character has come into question, be he Communist, be he white, black, green, or yellow, I say to you that arbitrarily, based again on our wisdom or lack of it, we can lop off the salary of any person as we see fit and particularly are we

bound in duty to do this when the loyalty of the person involved has been questioned. That is what I have done today. I did not of necessity believe the charges that I have heard. I may or may not believe them. I do believe that sufficient question has been raised to announce to this country that a man or woman does not have a property right in any Federal job. If their name or associations have led any prudent man to believe that they may have now or may have had in the past any communistic tendencies to overthrow our form of government with force and violence. That being true, we can certainly vote them out of any job that we see fit.

I do hope this Congress is not put in a false position. I have not of necessity subscribed to any charges I have heard today; I have exercised my privilege given me by those whom I attempt to represent. A man's loyalty has been questioned and also his fitness to hold the position. I therefore can report to my people that since his loyalty was questioned, I favored somebody for that assignment whose loyalty has not been questioned. This is what the House has done. To those, be they lawyers or laymen, who stand on this floor and allow the words to fall from their lips that the House today indicted, convicted, and executed certain people, I say to them, regardless of their profession, that they do not know whereof they speak; they are trying to hide behind something that does not exist. I say to you this man was fired, and he was fired because his loyalty to this Government has been questioned, and there are a lot of citizens to take his place whose loyalty has not been questioned; I am for them and so are you.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the House this afternoon rejected the amendment presented by the gentleman from Florida, and I will give you my reasons. I reached the floor late in the discussion on the amendment—too late to obtain time to speak on it. I learned some interesting facts. The name of George Slaff, of Passaic, N. J., in my congressional district, is among the names in the list of 38. He was listed as chief attorney for the Federal Power Commission. I called the Commission and learned this: He was chief attorney for the Commission, but he is no longer; he is in Algiers, Africa, serving with the American Red Cross after months of service in the British Isles—this after he tried on four different occasions to enlist in the Army but was prevented because he was classified 4F by his local board on account of physical disability. I called the American Red Cross and they told me he held a high administrative post; in fact, there was an indication that he was second in command over there with the Red Cross in Algiers, doing the Red Cross reported, a magnificent job. This proves, I say to you, that we cannot meet this problem in the mass way we attempted to this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEWART] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, I think today will mark the beginning of a feeling on the part of the people of restored confidence in their legislative body. It makes no difference who is lopped off by an executive who has full discretion to hire and fire; it does not destroy anybody's political potentialities, but the framers of the Constitution gave us certain rights. We have given those rights to the executive. The power to give carries with it the power to take away. This may not be the mild way. We cannot see possibly the first 2 years of some person's interest in a subversive organization, but when those in authority and in a position to learn do not, or ignore what they learn and fail to keep improper persons off the Government pay roll, our action in taking advantage of legislation by an amendment and striking them from the pay roll is going to meet with the approval of my folks. They are fed up with some of the things that have been going on.

It was my good fortune in the forty-first session of the Oklahoma Legislature to head a committee of the Oklahoma Senate which investigated subversive activities in our State. We found a school teacher in the university who owned 500 U. S. S. R. bonds at a time when the Communists were just as mad with us as the Germans are today. We fired him. He came to Washington and I am told got a \$6,500 job—a hundred percent raise. Over in Oklahoma we are fed up with this kind of politics.

We brought this condition about by certain legislation, and all the errors are primarily chargeable to us. We may have some secondary excuse to pass the buck, but when it is all brought home we are responsible and chargeable with it, and justly so. Some of these days if we do not stick our neck up to that clock on the wall against this organized labor group running the country we are going to have here some people who are not going to be too much in sympathy with them. These are predictions from a freshman, but just put your ears out where the woods are burning and the grass is on fire and you will learn the truth of my statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] is recognized.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, by the action that the House recently took on the Pickens case and by that it will undoubtedly take on this amendment, it is, in my opinion, ignoring the realities of a world where nations and people are fighting for survival. We are ignoring the lessons that the blood-spilling of patriotic men is teaching the peoples throughout the world. We are ignoring the enemy's secret weapon and permitting it to be used successfully against us.

That lesson is that since 1922 both fascism and nazi-ism have used as their secret weapon in their technique for conquest the anti-Communist line. Mussolini marched on Rome with the

slogan of saving Italy from bolshevism. Hitler advanced into power on the same vehicle. Later there was established in Berlin an anti-Comintern axis of Japan, fascist Italy, and Hitler.

This Axis has used as a technique for conquest from within, a technique which was successful in France and many other countries the laying down of a smoke screen of anticommunism. Behind that smoke screen they have marched on and have captured and destroyed democratic institutions in their own countries and in the countries they have conquered. Only last Saturday Hitler again raised the anti-Communist cry. Hitler proclaimed to the world that he was fighting to save the world from bolshevism. He again raised the anti-Communist cry in order to defeat the men on the battlefield, our men and the men of our allies, raised it again for the purpose of winning his battles against the democratic peoples of the world. He used the anti-Communist cry, "Save the world from bolshevism" in the hope that he would divide the people of the various nations, in the hope he would split them and then conquer them. A comparison of Hitler's speech with some of those made here this week would shock our men on the battlefields by the similarity of words, ideas, and the line adopted. And again, today, the Congress of the United States, the greatest deliberative body in any democracy in the world, reechoes the anti-Communist line of Adolf Hitler and scores another victory against democracy.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUDLOW) there were—ayes 144, noes 45.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COURTNEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill, 1944, H. R. 1648, had come to no resolution thereon.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next after disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of other special orders previously granted, I may be permitted to proceed for 45 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a brief newspaper article.



The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on the District of Columbia, to rank as follows:

Third, THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, Jr., Maryland.
Fifth, SAM M. RUSSELL, Texas.
Sixth, OREN HARRIS, Arkansas.
Seventh, F. EDWARD HEBERT, Louisiana.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Arthur Levefre, Jr., of Houston, Tex.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a radio speech I delivered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a statement on the submarine menace by Sir Percy Noble, of the British Admiralty, at present in the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a brief editorial from the Houston Chronicle.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HARNESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter that I have written to the Department of Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION IN THE VOTE

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 3 I am reported as not being present. As a matter of fact I was present and answered to my name and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and the Journal will be corrected in accordance with the statement of the gentleman from Alabama.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend in the RECORD the text of several letters to which I expect to refer in debate this afternoon in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 1648, with Mr. COURTNEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.
The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order No. 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed \$84,500 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any one person; not to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed \$85,000 for stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quarters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed 150), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524

of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed \$665,108 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of 10 persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, \$22,481,585: *Provided*, That the offices of 7 comptrollers of customs, with annual salaries aggregating \$43,950, are hereby abolished. The duties imposed by law, and regulations upon the comptrollers of customs, their assistants and deputies, are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate regulations shall specify; and he is further authorized to designate the title by which such positions shall be officially known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment of any new positions in the Customs Service.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 15, lines 22 and 23, strike out "\$22,481,585" and insert "\$20,481,585."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is an effort to save \$2,000,000 to the Treasury of the United States by reducing the appropriations for customs by approximately 10 percent. The work of the customs has gone away down. The collections are not more than a third of what they were a couple of years ago, and there are no importations of any great amount coming into the country at this time—a very small amount from England, and a small amount from South America. I am getting verbal reports from all over the country to the effect that employees of the Customs Service do not have enough to do to keep them busy, and that many of them are idle. The committee has cut the item only \$43,000. It could really stand a cut of 20 percent instead of 10 percent, but I am being very careful about what I am submitting here and for that reason I am asking for only 10 percent, \$2,000,000. Let us save \$2,000,000 which can be done without the slightest impairment of service, simply putting those people in the Customs Service who do not have enough to do at work somewhere else. The Customs Service can get along without so many people, and these people can be sent to these departments of the Government which have not any duties as a result of the war.

It is our duty to see that the manpower of the Nation is conserved. The only way we can do it is to fail to provide funds to keep people in positions who are not needed.

I hope that this amendment will be adopted.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is not difficult in an appropriation bill of this character to make just general statements and say, "Now, we should cut it," and not be specific. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is one of the most valued Members of this House. He is always careful, he is always practical, and in the committee there is very little disagreement in getting together on any cut that is justified. However, in discussing this item in the committee I do not recall that the gentleman from New York offered any such amendment. I do not recall any reason in the hearings how we could afford to make such a cut as \$2,000,000 as proposed by the gentleman.

On the floor today I waited during his presentation of this matter to find out where he thought it could be cut and why and what specific services of the Customs Bureau should be curtailed. He made no such definition. He did not analyze it. The fact remains that he just offers a blank cut, simply on general principles.

Now, the gentlemen who testified before our committee were very frank in their statements. They said certain of their work had fallen off, but they had many other new duties imposed upon them. There is the censorship duty in connection with travelers going out of the United States. There is the policing of exports and imports. The border-patrol work has increased materially. They had to put on 600 new guards. I cannot see where this proposed amendment is justified on facts.

Not only that, there are a great many promotions and increases in pay under the Ramspeck bill, all of which have been absorbed by the Department in asking for what they had last year. Due to the fact that their personnel is busily engaged working on Government work—and no one is complaining that they are loafing and not doing their job—that their duties have increased during the war, I fail to see the logic of trying to make an automatic cut. I think when we cut in this way we are not acting the way we should act with reference to personnel matters and expenditures. Let us be able to know where and why a thing should be cut and not just cut it.

I think for that reason and many others the amendment should not be adopted.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. WILSON. The gentleman just said their duties have been increased during the war. Will the gentleman kindly point out specific instances on which we could base our judgment as to whether or not their duties have increased?

Mr. O'NEAL. The statement of these responsible officials is that their duties have increased; that they put on 600 new men, and that they have duties now which they did not have before war was declared.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] would have the author of this amendment reduce it to a bill of particulars and to specify the exact place in this appropriation where a reduction can be made. I have too much confidence in the ability of the gentleman from Kentucky to expect that he is really serious about that. He knows that in the appropriating machinery and technique it would be impossible, with the limited facilities at hand, for this subcommittee or the entire Committee on Appropriations to specify with absolute certainty whether or not each particular item in this huge Customs Service ought to be cut down a specified amount. We must operate by rule of thumb, as I remember the President once said. You simply cannot do it any other way. We make lump sum appropriations and must reduce them the same way.

Now why has the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] offered this amendment before the committee this afternoon? Let me call your attention to the fact that subsequent to these hearings and subsequent to their printing we called before our subcommittee the representatives of the Bureau of Foreign Funds Control and representatives of the Alien Property Custodian. Sometimes a little thing will pop up when you least expect it. When the appropriation for the Foreign Funds Control was under consideration, at this hearing Mr. Paley, head of that Division, testified, and it is notable that in connection with his testimony, and it must appear in the printed hearings when they are available, that he told our subcommittee of the tremendous amount of work which his organization was doing, and he referred to the fact that they had utilized much of the personnel of the Bureau of Customs. He said, "It is well known that the work of the Bureau of Customs has greatly receded," or words to that effect, and that they could take the personnel of the Bureau of Customs and use it in Foreign Funds Control work without interfering with the work of the Bureau of Customs.

Now I am not attempting to quote his testimony exactly, but any member of the subcommittee who was there—and they are all present—can take exception to what I have said if it is not the fact.

You will find that despite the fact that imports into this country have gone right straight down according to the findings of the Bureau of Customs which is affected by this bill, that the bill carries substantially \$2,000,000 more in appropriations than has been requested since 1920. It is the largest appropriation by nearly two millions, the Bureau of Customs has asked for since 1920, and this in face of the fact that it appears conclusively to me from the hearings that the work of the Bureau of Customs has subsided very, very much.

If you will turn to page 331 of the hearings you will observe that in 1942 they had 8,309 employees in this Bureau; 1,879 are inspectors; 1,113 are guards; and 5,317 are in other categories. They can absorb a cut of \$2,000,000 in the Customs Service without in any way interfering

with the work of the Customs inspectors or the guards; they can absorb this cut and save \$2,000,000. That is what the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York proposed to do.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and to supplement the strong presentation made by my colleague from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

It is traditional in the Customs Service that the amount of personnel required is not based on the volume of customs receipts, but on the number of transactions; that is what they always tell us. I direct your attention to page 327 of the hearings where is set forth in detail the customs transactions for 5 consecutive years, including the last fiscal year, 1942. Looking at that you will find that in nearly every category of the Service there has been an increase in transactions. However, small a transaction may be, it requires as much personal service as one involving a much larger amount. This table shows that the total number of persons who entered the country in 1942 was 39,798,676 as against 36,900,584 in 1941—and immigration cases have not been the least of the transactions involving the Service. In nearly every category the number of transactions has increased instead of diminished. In addition to that, you will find that the Customs Service as a result of the national situation has taken on a new jurisdiction; it has had censorship added to its other duties.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield.

Mr. TABER. The table of customs transactions shows a reduction in the number of persons entering the country from 52,000,000 in 1938 to 39,000,000 in 1942.

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes; but it shows also an increase for 1942 over 1941.

Mr. TABER. Very little.

Mr. LUDLOW. The jurisdiction of the Customs Service has been greatly enlarged, for it has taken on censorship. There has been a great increase of work at Miami, Fla., where the daily arrival of planes has reached 80 according to the testimony set out on page 326 of the hearings; and, as Mr. O'Neal has said, they have been obliged to increase their guard force by some 600 men throughout the Service. You will find that statement on page 321.

If you just want to cut these bills generally without any regard to rhyme or reason you can, of course, do it, but you will be cutting this Service far below its actual requirements if you adopt this amendment; there is no doubt about it.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUDLOW) there were—ayes 116, noes 69.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. LUDLOW and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the teller reported that there were—ayes 158, noes 92.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read, as follows:

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not to exceed \$4), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding (not to exceed \$1,606.850); and the procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed \$675,800), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, periodicals, and newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary, \$94,821,735, of which amount not to exceed \$11,111,885 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, on Friday I took the floor and made the statement that during the period from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, there were exported from this country to Japan 717,277,918 pounds of refined copper, and in the course of my remarks I said further that we had exported during that same period 36,000,000 pounds of scrap copper; that the school children are now requested to bring their pennies to school in order to make up for the great deficiency resulting from the export of copper to Japan which she is now using to battle our boys in the Pacific. I was urging in those remarks that our silver be put to work now as a fighting metal to overcome this deficiency in copper, to replace it.

I was talking, of course, on the Celler amendment, as amended by Mr. Wolcott's amendment.

When the men who opposed the amendment took the floor they pointed out that if we failed to mine the silver we would cut down the supply of copper and these various other minerals which were essential to the war. I was interested in that, so I called an expert on Sunday and asked him to write me a letter with reference to that situation.

I have here a letter from Mr. Herbert M. Bratter, who is a student of the silver question, located at 3000 Thirty-ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C. The letter is dated February 7, 1943, and reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1943.

HON. DANIEL A. REED,

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN REED: In response to your request on the phone today, I am pleased to give you below my comment on the arguments made on the floor by silver-State Congressmen in opposing the Celler-Wolcott amendment to the bill H. R. 1648.

It is interesting to note that the silver Congressmen no longer defend the silver program on monetary grounds, but frankly classify it as a subsidy to mining, which after 10 years of silver buying puts the discussion on the level where it belongs.

The silver spokesmen, in opposing the Celler-Wolcott amendment, asserted that the silver subsidy is necessary as a war measure, because it is in reality a subsidy to the miners of copper, lead, and zinc, with which three metals most United States-mined silver is produced. Thus, Congressman ROBINSON of Utah told the House (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 677):

"A vote for this amendment is a vote to stop the mining of copper, lead, and zinc * * * It is absolutely necessary to have so much money for silver in order to mine copper, to mine zinc, and to mine lead. * * * Do away with all this monetary talk * * * about silver as money, wipe that off the books if you want to, but * * * are you willing to stop the mining of copper, to stop the mining of zinc, to stop the mining of lead, when you know these minerals are necessary in order to win the war?"

The same argument was made by Congressman MURDOCK, Congressman WHITE, Congressman ROCKWELL, Congressman CHENOWETH, etc. What is the answer?

In the first place, a very large part of our production of copper, lead, and zinc does not depend on silver in any way, because any silver content of the ore is insignificant.

As to the remaining copper, lead, and zinc production, this is already directly and amply subsidized by the premium price plan, which the Office of Price Administration and the Metals Reserve Company introduced on January 13, 1942, to last for 2½ years, or through July 1944. Under that plan the Metals Reserve Company, through October 1942, paid out premiums of \$12,573,000. What does this plan provide?

The premium price plan provides that all mine output of copper, lead, and zinc above that which could be reasonably expected from a mine is paid for as follows:

Copper, 17 cents a pound, instead of the ceiling of 12 cents.

Zinc, 11 cents a pound, instead of the ceiling of 8¼ cents.

Lead, 9¼ cents a pound, instead of the ceiling of 6½ cents.

Instead of ceiling prices, for all output above the quota fixed for a mine, that mine receives stratosphere prices. And note, too, that for some mines the quota is fixed at

zero, thus giving the premium on the entire output.

Concerning the adequacy of the premium price plan without the additional aid of a silver subsidy to bring out copper, lead, and zinc we have the significant testimony of a War Production Board official, Mr. Harvey Anderson, before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures on December 3, 1942 (pp. 29-30), testified:

"The survey made of prices of copper shows with a 12-cent ceiling originally established we would bring out slightly over 90 percent of the potential copper that could be produced in the country; with a bonus permitting payments up to 17 cents * * * we could bring out somewhere around 90 or 95 percent of the maximum total production; and beyond that further price increase offered as a stimulus to the operator for producing largely is bringing out relatively small amounts of high-priced copper. * * *

"There is [already] a financial incentive for a mine to turn out just as much copper as it can."

In connection with financial inducements, note further that the Revenue Act of 1942 exempts from the excess profits tax any bonus payments made by the Government under the premium price plan. The act also permits deduction from the income subject to excess profits tax of certain proportions of the earnings that come from production in excess of 1936-39 average production. Thus, the mining industry has been accorded material financial inducement through the tax law.

To sum up, the proper way to subsidize copper, lead, and zinc production for war purposes is directly, as is being done, and not through unnecessary additions to the Treasury's stock of monetary silver, impounded by statute at West Point and elsewhere. On the contrary, the legal bars to the use by war industries of the silver already so impounded should be repealed by Congress.

Yours very truly,

HERBERT M. BRATTER.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, we are discussing metals. If conditions that exist in northeast Nebraska respecting the procurement of radio batteries are general throughout the United States, thousands of radio listeners who must depend upon battery receiving sets will be cut off from valuable radio service.

Hundreds of owners of battery receiving sets in northeast Nebraska cannot get batteries. One radio station has told its listeners that because zinc is needed so badly for war purposes it may be impossible for them to get batteries, and as a result a great many letters have been received indicating that large numbers of radio receiving sets have already been put out of use.

There are hundreds of families in my district who do not have electricity. Many of them have applied for R. E. A. hook-up. In some parts of my district the poles, insulators, and transformers have been installed, but, due to the inability to get copper conductors, these projects must wait over until after the war for completion. This means that hundreds of people who have planned to convert their battery receiving sets to electric-powered sets will have to rely on battery sets for the duration.

A very great number of families that depend solely on radio for news and information are threatened with the dis-

continuation of this service because they can get no batteries, and the result will be that radio stations will lose thousands upon thousands of listeners.

There are many farmers in my district who do not take newspapers, who do not have telephones, and who have depended entirely on radio for news about live-stock markets, and so forth.

One radio station in my district made a survey a few days ago and received over 300 letters from owners of battery receiving sets. Out of the first 234 tabulated, the report is that in a very small area 384 radio sets are now out of use or soon will be. Forty listeners mentioned the time that their machines have been out of use as follows:

One, 6 months.

Four, 5 months.

Eight, 3 months.

Twenty-five, 2 months.

Two, 2 weeks.

Radio is a valuable and absolutely necessary part of the life of the people of my district. The people there are most patriotic. They have sent their sons to war. With less than the needed amount of farm help, they have produced a record-breaking amount of food. They are preparing to follow the suggestions of our Government to plant more and more in order to raise more crops, and to produce more meat to feed our fighting men, our allies and our own civilian population. The work of our farms will be more important than ever before in the history of our country during the coming planting time and the time when harvest approaches. The farmer, his wife, and children are and will continue to be the busiest people in our land. They will work from the early dark hours of the morning until far into the night without regard to minimum hours or minimum wages. Their time is just as precious as is the time of the factory or the office in the cities. They must depend upon information about conditions of roads, weather, markets, and so forth, which is so vitally important and necessary to keep the farm business going. These farmers have conducted their business in spite of the fact that they face this labor shortage and have faced a shortage of farm machinery and repairs for that machinery. Many of them would like to have their farms electrified through the extension of R. E. A., which had to be curtailed because we could get no more copper and other material for projects, even those partially completed. Now, hundreds of them have a just complaint because they cannot get a battery to keep the medium of information—the radio receiving set—in condition to get the valuable reports which are so necessary to keep the farm fully informed on conditions as they exist in our country and elsewhere, the progress of the war, markets, and weather and road conditions. These farmers listen carefully to the Government-planned programs on drives for the sale of bonds and other matters so vital for the successful prosecution of the war. They invest heavily in bonds and the Treasury Department is largely dependent upon the information which the radio stations broadcast regarding the bond sales and

other matters. Should the radio stations lose hundreds of thousands of listeners because these listeners can no longer get batteries for their receiving sets, our Government departments that depend upon the radio stations to furnish that information to these listeners, will lose, in my opinion, thousands of supporters of their programs and, as a result, the war effort will be the loser.

You may be interested to know that the Treasury Department, in its war savings program publicity, does not pay anything for radio announcements and radio programs which the stations use. The Department has prepared radio announcements and there is a little printing expense, but the radio stations have not charged the Government 1 cent for millions of dollars' worth of free publicity which has gone to our people over many of these stations.

I am not prepared to say that zinc or other materials which go into the construction of a radio battery are so scarce that we must now discontinue service for the people who have no means of receiving absolutely necessary news over the radio other than battery receiving sets. I feel that the situation is so serious that immediate attention should be given to it in order that something be done, if that is at all possible, to give these people some immediate assistance. If some assistance could be given to them now. I am sure that we will not only be aiding them to continue to receive the radio service to which they are entitled, but we will be doing a service to our war effort by keeping thousands of people fully informed, whereas, if the service is discontinued, our Government will lose the attention of some of the most patriotic people in our land. Do not forget that a radio receiving set is almost as necessary on a farm today as is a plow.

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Chairman, it is with temerity and due humility that I have this day filed a resolution requesting the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to take up with the Lend-Lease Administrator the question of increasing the allocation of lend-lease materials to China from 2 percent, which it is at present, to 10 percent.

I have no quarrel with the Lend-Lease Administration for their allocations of 77 percent of the money available in 1942 to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and 17.7 percent to Russia. Unquestionably due in no small part to these allocations are the glorious victories that have been achieved by the Russian people and a large measure of the success achieved by Great Britain but I believe that equally great success would be possible of accomplishment provided a more equitable proportion of lend-lease materials were sent to China, which has received but 2 percent of the total; and of this 2 percent, less than one-fourth of the total of 2 percent, or a half of 1 percent, ultimately was received by the Chinese forces.

When we consider the accomplishments of the Chinese people during the past 12 years, fighting not only an exceptionally well-organized nation, the

Japanese, but fighting the scourge of famine, which in one province in the year 1930 resulted in the death of six and a half millions of persons, and this famine more responsible than any other agency for the development of the cruel bands of brigands which left a trail of blood from one end of China to the other.

The group now in control of the Chinese Nation, as a consequence of the invasion of China by Japan, have developed a united China and this unity of the Chinese has made it possible for them to carry on a warfare with Japan now in the sixth year with limited resources and with a reasonable measure of success.

The joint declaration of the United Nations sets forth, as follows:

The government signatory hereto, having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter, being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence, and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, declare:

1. Each government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the tripartite pact and its adherents with which such Government is at war.

2. Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies. The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

It must be exceedingly difficult for our comrades at arms, the Chinese, to understand just what this agreement between nations means insofar as China is concerned.

The report to the Seventy-eighth Congress of lend-lease operations is a staggering indictment of our neglect of the great storehouse of manpower represented by China with its population of 450,000,000; largely defenseless, they have carried on now in the sixth year against the Empire of Japan, and provided they had received in some degree the measure of consideration to which they are clearly entitled as an ally, it would be unnecessary to expose our boys today in the Solomons, Guadalcanal, and the other places to diseases, destruction, pestilence, and death. The allocation of lend-lease aid to the United Kingdom, including Australia, New Zealand, India, Egypt, and other British territories represents the staggering total of \$6,353,143,000, as against one-quarter of this amount to the mighty fighting forces of Russia who have contributed more greatly in the last 6 months to the shortening of the war and the destruction of Hitler's army than any other agency. The total allocated to Russia has been \$1,532,230,000, while China, in need of every character of armament, has received but \$156,738,000 or one-fortieth as much to China as was

sent to the United Kingdom and British territories.

China, with its cities burned, its defenseless women, children and men destroyed by air-raids, obliged to leave their homes and seek shelter in far distant portions of China, exposed to pestilence, disease and famine due to the ravages resulting from the invasion of the Japanese, received no foodstuffs for the maintenance of its people from March of 1941 to December 31 of 1942, while \$880,000,000 worth was sent to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In the matter of aircraft and parts so essential to the combating of the Japanese Army and Air Forces, the total allocated to China represented but \$37,336,000 and only one-fourth of this amount or a little not in excess of \$9,000,000 ever reached the Chinese Army. While this amount was allocated to China, there was allocated to the United Kingdom and its territories \$827,000,000 worth, the major portion of which reached its destination.

In the matter of tanks and parts the total allocated to China was but \$922,000 worth as against \$315,000,000 worth sent to the United Kingdom and its territories, a sum 340 times greater than that allocated to China.

In the petroleum products so vital to the operation of aircraft, tanks and motor vehicles, China received \$3,237,000 worth while the United Kingdom alone, without its dependencies, received \$2,252,862,000 worth or more than 8 times as much as was allocated to China.

I am in receipt of letters every day and undoubtedly, every Member of Congress is, directing attention to the physical disabilities resulting to our boys from fighting in the Solomons and Guadalcanal. These men are not injured to the privation and the hardship and the atmospheric conditions that obtain in these regions. This is a section where the yellow man fights best and why, in God's name, isn't China, with its army of 5,000,000 trained, seasoned troops, with its reserve of 15,000,000 troops and its potential reserve army of 50,000,000 men, permitted to take the offensive through the back door of Japan, which they are ready and eager to do if given some of the resources vital to success.

When I say that arming China, putting it on the offensive, putting its vast armies into action, would result in the saving of the lives of 500,000 American boys, from the experience we have had in the Guadalcanal and the Solomons, I am setting the figure low. We owe it to America to save the lives of 500,000 American boys and the American people are asking again why it is not done. I appreciate that perhaps I am treading on dangerous territory when I present these facts since I am not a military expert or a strategist in any sense of the word, but I am voicing the opinion that is held by the average American who is continually asking "why" and will continue to ask "why" until we take advantage of this opportunity to crush and destroy Japan, our Far East enemy.

It is difficult for the average American to understand the underlying motive that

prevents the adoption of a policy whereby the lives of American service men, the ships of the American Navy, and the cause in which we are engaged should be denied the services of the huge reservoir of manpower injured to hardship, borne to privation, and who by their courage, tenacity, patience, and vitality have earned the right to take their place among the nations of the world—the Chinese Republic.

Surely America or our great leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, would not, knowingly, be a party to the policy of openly condemning to death 500,000 or more American boys through failure to utilize the fighting forces of China.

The success achieved by Russia during the past 4 months could be achieved in the next 6 months in a similar manner by China provided we furnished the resources so that the termination of the war would be short-lived.

I believe the time has come to utilize the forces that have been developed in China not only for the defeat of Japan and the speeding up of the winning of the war in the East, through the utilization of the Chinese veterans which in active service, reserve units, and training camps represent a total of 20,000,000 men and with a reserve of 50,000,000 able-bodied men of military age available for service.

These are trained soldiers who from July of 1941 to June of 1942 fought nearly 5,600 engagements resulting in 180,000 casualties and the capture of over 5,000 Japanese soldiers. The failure to utilize this tremendous storehouse of trained manpower is a something that the average American citizen cannot comprehend. Personally, I want to see the Japanese and the Empire destroyed, but if it can be destroyed without the loss of a single American boy, then it is about time that the American public were informed as to the reason for the failure to provide the engines of war which is all that China asks to accomplish the destruction of Japan.

For more than 5 months American fighting forces have been carrying on under brilliant and able leadership in the Solomon Islands, thousands of miles from Japan and with an endless number of islands yet to be taken before direct assault is possible on Japan.

If it required 5 months of intensive fighting with a loss of many hundreds of American boys killed and maimed and the huge army of China with empty hands and empty guns waiting to enter Japan by the back door and destroy her, I submit that there is a duty which we owe to the mothers and fathers of America, and that duty is to put the weapons in the hands of the Chinese that will make possible the character of offensive that they have demonstrated they are capable of making. China found herself and became unified when invaded by Japan; it ceased to be a combination of warring groups raiding various provinces; unified, trained, injured to privation and hardship, this great army of nearly 20,000,000 men stands idly by while American fighting forces are struggling in the islands of the Pacific.

The invasion of Japan by China would relieve the pressure in the Pacific islands and would result in the saving of the lives of thousands of American boys.

I appeal to the President of the United States, in the name of the fathers and mothers of American boys who are destined to die to the number of perhaps 500,000 if we fail to do what is clearly our duty. The allocation of 10 percent of lend-lease materials to China would in nowise impair our present efforts in any of the other fighting areas. I have conferred with competent authorities and have been informed that with 500 bombing, pursuit, and fighting planes and a reasonable amount of other war materials that success would be possible by the Chinese over the Japanese within a period of 6 months.

I want to see this war ended and ended quickly and provided at this crucial hour we can arm the Chinese and put them into offensive combat against the Japanese, I believe we cannot only speed up the winning of the war but we can accomplish that which is equally vital—preserving to American homes 500,000 or more American boys who are destined to die unless the war relief so vital to China and the winning of the war is made available.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 3 words, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman second next preceding me, the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], recalled a few things regarding the debate that occurred here on Friday and he read portions of a letter concerning arguments put up by some, including myself, who were opposed to the Celler and the other amendments pertaining to silver. Let me make this clear at the outset: I am not here solely or primarily in the interest of protecting the so-called subsidy for silver. I do have sincere doubts whether we may rightfully say the Government has been subsidizing silver, for a subsidy implies outgo without income to the Treasury.

If you will refer to my speech of Friday last I pointed out that silver comes in complex ores. Anything done to reduce production of silver will tend to reduce production of needed war minerals. I have this on the authority of mining men, and I know from the facts that exist in my own State, some of the greatest camps in Arizona, that there is a large admixture of silver in them. That is also true of the mining of lead, zinc, and other ores. I state without fear of contradiction that if we hamper or forbid the production of silver we are going to handicap the production of copper, lead, and zinc. I refer you to mining engineers for the proof of this and not to economists or theorists on money matters.

Mr. Chairman, let us get right down to the crux of this matter. The Celler amendment put in here on Friday ought to be subjected to a roll-call vote. I

hope the leaders in charge of this measure will insist on a roll-call vote. I fear gentlemen on both sides of the aisle have given too little thought to what the Celler amendment tries to do to one of the greatest assets of our Nation—and claims to do it in the sacred cause of patriotism. I want to put these gentlemen on record by a roll-call vote when we get this bill back to the House.

The gentleman from New York tries to tell us through the letter which he has read that there is no need to favor silver in order to encourage production of copper, lead, and zinc, because, as is explained, the Government is furnishing a sufficient subsidy for them through a bonus price for such strategic minerals. Now, I happen to know something about that encouraging higher price which was allowed on copper, lead, and zinc. I fought with Leon Henderson for weeks and months when he pegged the price of copper at 12 cents per pound, telling him many times that it was not enough under these war conditions to bring out the production. A committee of western Congressmen, of which I was one, called in Leon Henderson and several mining experts on the pegged price of lead, and eventually the pegged price was bettered somewhat; it was placed up to 17 cents for copper.

Those better prices have done a little for the production, but not very much—not as much as our desperate need for war metals requires. The 17 cents is only for surplus copper over former production. Really the main price is the pegged price of 12 cents per pound for copper and relatively few companies get the 5-cent bonus price, and that on only a relatively small part of their total production. Do not let anybody kid you into believing the copper companies are getting too much of a good thing. The 17-cent price permitted new copper producers is not sufficient to bring many small, new mines into production. The present price for silver does help materially, and under the present system costs the Treasury nothing.

What is this whole controversy? The men who are offering these amendments are undoubtedly hoping to do more than the amendments would directly do. They want to repeal all the silver legislation on the books since 1934. Look at the act of 1934 and you will find that it gives a certain amount of discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury. I have heard it said here that the Secretary of the Treasury is not interested in this silver purchase legislation and would like to have it wiped out. Let us review some silver legislation. That may be true.

I call to your attention that back near the close of the last century, in 1878 and again in 1890, when silver legislation was put on the books, some discretion was lodged in the Secretary of the Treasury and he held down the purchase of silver to a minimum because he was unfriendly to the idea. Even so, in spite of an adverse Secretary of the Treasury, this country accumulated a great hoard of silver, which it had on hand at the time of the first World War, and found the possession of it a great advantage to have at that time.

We have accumulated a huge stock of bullion, which will be one of the greatest assets the Nation has at the peace table when we come to deal with the Orient and later with Latin America, where the white metal is as highly regarded as gold is in western Europe. Although the average cost of producing silver throughout the 400 years of record since the discovery of America has been 92 cents per ounce, they want our present store sold for 50 cents per ounce.

I have heard some of the most absurd statements made on this floor. If a chunk of anthracite coal were placed on this table and I should affirm that it was black in color, is there any man among us who would affirm that it was white? Yet equally contradictory statements have been made, diametrically opposed to each other, concerning the purchase of this silver. Somebody must be telling the truth and somebody must be in error.

I have heard it said that this huge pile of metal we have at West Point cost the taxpayers of this country so many hundreds of millions of dollars. I have heard other men say, and I know this cannot be successfully contradicted, that that hoard of silver has not cost the American taxpayer one penny in purchase price. Why? Because since 1939 we have taken 55 percent of it and converted it into money. The other 45 percent is virtually clear gain to the Treasury. The Treasury's profit on silver was even greater part of the time between 1934 and 1939.

Not only that, but in connection with putting silver into the war, that 45 percent, or about 47,000 tons of silver, has been turned over to the war effort. It was turned over more than a year ago. During that time less than half of it, only about 22,000 tons, has actually been put into uniform and put in the Army. However, some of it is now going steadily into the war effort just as fast as is needed.

What I have just said refers to Government-owned silver in nonconsumptive uses. There is plenty of silver from abroad going into consumptive war uses. In 1942, so I am informed, 90,000,000 ounces of foreign silver, purchased at a price ranging from 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 45 cents per ounce went into our war industry, and 45,000,000 ounces went into the non-military trades. Today silversmiths can get plenty of domestic silver at 71 cents per ounce.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Did CONGRESS HEAR THAT MANDATE?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, last November by a majority of more than a million, the American people told candidates for Congress that the waste and extravagance, the muddling and the confusion, the crackpot plans and schemes of the starry-eyed New Deal dreamers should be brought to an end.

Since 1938 the Dies committee has turned up for the information of the public, and the perusal by Congress, the records of many of the so-called crack-

pots on the Federal pay roll. That committee has also demonstrated that there are on the Federal pay roll some who follow the Communist Party line. On at least two former occasions Congress directed that funds then being appropriated should not be used to pay named individuals. Nevertheless, those two individuals later were found on another Federal pay roll.

Last Monday Chairman DIES of the committee gave to Congress a list of 38 Federal employees who were by the committee deemed unfit for public service. Nevertheless, when the question of continuing to hire those individuals came before Congress Friday, the administration was able to muster a majority of seven for their retention. The argument was made by some who overlooked the real issue that Congress should not try, condemn, and politically execute these individuals without a hearing. Those advancing the argument forgot that Congress was not sitting as a trial court, but as an employer.

The individuals named have no property right in the jobs which they hold; and if in the judgment of the people their theories of government run counter to those held by the majority, and proof of that proposition was given at the last election, then certainly the Congress, which appropriates the money for the jobs, has the right to say who shall hold those jobs or if it desires to abolish the jobs. We may even end the agency in which they are employed.

Congress may have overlooked the fact that the individuals sought to be separated from the public pay roll belonged to that group, or advocate theories of government similar to those held by the group, which for more than 2 years has been dissatisfied with our Constitution, our constitutional form of government, and desires to remake America.

We have had some 6 years of the advancement of that theory by that particular political faction, and it seems to some a little strange that a Congress which was elected in spite of the opposition of that group and with a clear-cut mandate to get rid of the bureaucrats, the crackpots, the Communists, and the New Dealers should now hesitate to obey the instructions given it by the voters on November 3 last.

Ever since election lame duck after lame duck, would-be officeholders and officeholders, rejected by the people, have by this administration been placed in positions of power where they can perpetuate the very theories and practices repudiated last November.

The Senate decreed that "Paving Block" Flynn should not go upon the public pay roll.

Are we to disregard the instructions of those who sent us here by continuing in public office, in positions where they can make the policies and continue to issue orders against this, that, and the other, those who were condemned by the voters? Is the will of the people who voted to end the New Deal to be thwarted by the action of Congress, which furnished the money and then permits the New Deal and the crackpots to continue in power? That is a question which if not answered cor-

rectly now may end the political life of those who refuse not only to listen but to act. Are we so naive, so silly, that we will vote the money to continue in power those who not only sought to destroy this Congress, but who are still seeking that same end?

The issue is not whether the individuals named by the Dies Committee are Communists or something else. The issue is, do the people want on the public pay rolls those New Dealers, those dreamers, those bureaucrats, those purge-smearers who have carried on as have those named by the Dies committee?

This Congress is sitting, not as a trial court, but as an employer, a hiring and a firing agency, charged with the expenditure of public money. The taxpayers indicated in no uncertain terms that they had grown weary and wanted fired employees who held views similar to those of the 38. Proof of that is found in the defeat of many a New Dealer and in the election of some 69 new Members of Congress. Most of the 69 followed the mandate given them. A few old timers missed the point at issue.

Mr. Chairman, when we get to the last three sections of this bill, unless someone else does it I shall offer an amendment to the provision that none of the money appropriated by the bill shall be paid to any of those who advocate the overthrow of this Government by force or violence. My amendment will be, after the word "violence" add "or by subterfuge."

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. I submitted that amendment last Friday.

Mr. HOFFMAN. We have not yet reached that section. Last Friday, when the question of discharging from the Government service some 38 people was under consideration, there was more or less talk on the floor of the House about discharging those people without giving them a hearing or a trial, and that Congress was sitting as a prosecuting attorney or a trial judge and executioner. To my mind, that is not the issue.

We were not sitting here then, and we will not be sitting here today when we come to this amendment in such capacity. We are here as a hiring and a firing agency. We appropriate the money, and we have the right to say who we want on the pay roll. Because I may not have made myself clear, let me restate the situation and the issue.

Last November, if you remember, I think it was on the 3d, some 69 Members of this House were discharged. They were fired. Those Members of Congress were not fired because they were Communists; they were not fired because they were disloyal or because they were unpatriotic; they were severed from the pay roll simply because the people did not want them any more. Do you get the idea?

Sitting here, this Congress is the agent of the taxpayers, appropriating money. We say whether we want to put money in the Florida ship canal, up on Passamaquoddy, or here, there, or any other place; whether we want to build dams in

the West. We designate the project we want. So, too, we have the right to create jobs—positions—and then to determine how much, if any, money we will appropriate for those holding those positions. We have the right to say we do not want a certain class of people or certain individuals on the pay roll. It may be because their hair is red, because they are bald, or because they wear it down over their coat collars. It makes no difference at all. The money is the money of our constituents, and we are their agents to direct the spending of that money. The responsibility for the spending of that money rests upon our shoulders. We cannot follow through on every individual in the Government employ, because there are too many of them, but we can take a stand as to the kind of people we want, and, when necessary to protect our Government from wasters or incompetents or those with plans repudiated by the voters, to name individuals.

Let me go back. On November 3 our people said in no unmistakable terms, by a majority of over one million votes, that they were through with the crackpots, the New Dealers, the planners, and this, that, and the other. In spite of the verdict of the people—and I placed in the RECORD today an editorial from the East which lists some of them—we find that almost all of those who were defeated are coming back and being appointed by the President and put on the pay roll. The people said they did not want them, nevertheless, the President intends to continue the New Dealers in power.

The President is the Commander in Chief of our armed forces but is not our boss on civil matters. Nor did he receive a mandate last November. Quite the contrary. November 3 was the day, another Fourth of July when there was a declaration of independence. November 3 was the day Congress was given a mandate to kick the impractical theorists out the window.

The people did not want 69 of the Congressmen any longer. So they got themselves some new ones—and I hope the gentleman noted that when these new Members voted the other day, they were not deceived by any sophistry or specious argument, or by the plea that we might condemn someone without a hearing. Of course, those purgers and New Dealers condemned us in the last campaign without a hearing, but we are trying to go along with the Golden Rule, and give them a hearing and on their loyalty they had one so far as that goes by the Dies committee. Suppose the Dies committee was mistaken? Still, we do not want those 38 because they are monkey wrenches in the Government machinery.

Mr. FORD. How does the gentleman know?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, bless your dear heart, by the counting of the votes. Did not the gentleman hear about the election? Did he not know that the people were sick and tired of the New Deal? They may not yet have heard about it in the White House, but, come 1944, even the gentleman from California may hear of it, even he.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. I shall not take up the 5 minutes as I simply want to take time to make an announcement to the effect that the committee that was appointed this morning during an informal meeting to discuss the pending Halleck resolution is asked to meet with Mr. LEA, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, out in the hallway here at 2 o'clock.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, after listening to the eloquent and illogical statement of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], I rise at this time to call attention to the fact that the House on Friday last, by a teller vote of 163 to 111, passed the Hendricks amendment to the Post Office and Treasury appropriation bill, providing that "no part of any appropriation in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of William Pickens."

All I have to say is that I seriously question the authority of this House or of this Congress as a whole, including the other body, to pass such an act.

You ask me why, and my answer is—as every lawyer in this body knows or should know—that article I, section 9, of the Constitution specifically says, under the powers denied Congress, that "no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed."

What is a bill of attainder? For the benefit of those members who are not lawyers, let me define a bill of attainder according to annotations of cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States to January 1, 1938.

BILL OF ATTAINDER

A bill of attainder is a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial. If the punishment be less than death, the act is termed a bill of pains and penalties. Within the meaning of the Constitution bills of attainder include bills of pains and penalties. A bill of attainder may affect the life of an individual, or may confiscate his property, or may do both. In passing such an act the legislative body, in addition to its legitimate functions, exercises the powers and office of judge; it assumes, in the language of the textbooks, judicial magistracy; it pronounces upon the guilt of the party without any of the forms or safeguards of trial; it determines the sufficiency of the proofs produced, whether conformable to the rules of evidence or not; and it fixes the degree of punishment in accordance with its own notions of the enormity of the offense.

The amendment is in fact a bill of pains and penalties, which being contained in the bill of attainder as to penalties less than death.

This amendment, which should be voted on in the House by a separate roll call, comes completely within the definition by the Supreme Court as a bill of pains and penalties, and it should not pass.

If it should pass, as have similar amendments, it will add one more blot on the escutcheon of Congress as a body that is going on record as preferring to legislate its prejudices in defiance of article I, section 9, of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I presume that the Members of this House are anxious to hear, or to have in the RECORD the complete incontrovertible record of William Pickens. I have the record here, not a record based upon any verbal testimony, not a record based upon what anybody said of him, but a record which he himself made, a record which no one can dispute, and because of the importance of that record I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to proceed for 15 minutes, so as to discuss that record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, last week I brought to the attention of the House a long list of the bureaucrats who symbolize this disease of bureaucracy which threatens the parliamentary system of democracy as we have known it in this country from the days of our founding fathers. I want the House to know that I assume full responsibility for placing the names of these persons in the RECORD. As the question of appropriations for the respective departments and agencies arises, I will be prepared to back with incontrovertible and documentary evidence my assertions concerning these individual bureaucrats whom I name and many more whom I did not name in my recent address to the House. I described these individuals who are on the Government pay roll as irresponsible, unrepresentative, radical, and crackpot bureaucrats. I am prepared to prove just that and nothing less than that.

Today, I am prepared to take up in detail the case of William Pickens who is employed as promotion specialist in the Treasury Department at a salary of \$5,600 a year. I have been informed that William Pickens gave, or caused to have given on his behalf, certain testimony before the Appropriations Committee of this House in which testimony Pickens denied that he was the same man as the person whose affiliations I cited in my speech on February 1, 1943. Such testimony, if given by Pickens or on his behalf, was absolutely false both in its general import and in its details. Such falsehood compounds the seriousness of the case against William Pickens, and we dare not let this false testimony go unnoticed.

In order to keep my speech within reasonable limits, I cited only seven Communist front affiliations which William Pickens has had as a matter of public record during the past 10 years. Furthermore, there is no question here of mistaken identity. This William Pickens of the seven Communist front affiliations is the same William Pickens who is now employed in the Treasury Department. Instead of the seven Communist affiliations which I cited on Monday a week ago, I shall cite three times seven such affiliations today.

I hardly need to point out that we labor under certain difficulties in having these radical and crackpot bureaucrats removed from the Government pay roll. One of these difficulties, perhaps the chief one, arises from the fact that their superiors or their associates in the respective departments and agencies are for-

ever trying to whitewash them. Such an effort at whitewashing is illustrated by the letter of Harold Graves of the Treasury Department which was read on the floor of this House last Friday. Mark you, the case of William Pickens is not one of a man who comes forward and says frankly that he has had numerous important Communist affiliations in the past but that he now repents of and repudiates his former record. On the contrary, the Appropriations Committee is confronted with false testimony in an effort to conceal Pickens' past Communist record and this House itself is confronted with a feeble effort at whitewashing which ignores the incontrovertible facts in Pickens' public record. These tactics of concealment and whitewashing only add to the gravity of the charges against this Government employee.

First, I wish to call your attention to a circumstance in which the case of William Pickens is unique. In his decision in the case of the deportation of Harry Bridges, the Attorney General, Mr. Biddle, named four Communist-front organizations with which Bridges had been affiliated and found in Bridges' affiliation with these four organizations one of the principal grounds for ordering his deportation from the United States. Now imagine the utter absurdity of the Treasury Department's position when we find that William Pickens was prominently identified with three of these four Communist front organizations. In fact, William Pickens was far more prominently associated with these three Communist front organizations than was Harry Bridges. The three organizations to which I refer were the International Labor Defense, the All America Anti-Imperialist League, and the American League Against War and Fascism. I shall presently show the extent and nature of Pickens' affiliation with all three of them. If the Justice Department finds ground for deporting Harry Bridges in his affiliation with these three Communist fronts, what leg has the Treasury Department to stand on in keeping William Pickens on its pay roll.

It would be hard to find a man anywhere in the United States whose extensive affiliations with Communist-front organizations were of a more serious nature than those of William Pickens, especially in view of the effort which has been made to conceal those affiliations from the Congress. I now propose to take up those affiliations one by one in chronological order.

First. League Against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism: Early in 1927, the League Against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism held a world congress in Brussels, Belgium. William Pickens was one of four American delegates to this gathering. The Daily Worker of March 9, 1927, gave a complete roster of the delegates from all parts of the world. The list is headed by the name of William Pickens. The other three American delegates were Roger Baldwin, Richard Moore, and Manuel Gomez. Moore and Gomez were prominent leaders of the Communist Party of the United States—known at that time as

the Workers Communist Party. Most of the delegates from other parts of the world were the leaders of the Communist movement in their respective countries. The League Against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism was under the direct and complete control of the Communist International.

Second. Daily Worker: William Pickens has written numerous articles which have appeared in the Daily Worker. I cite three issues of this official Communist newspaper as samples of those in which many of his articles have appeared. They were the issues of April 5, April 7, and April 20, 1927. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] intimated in his remarks on last Friday that the name of William Pickens might have appeared in the columns of the Daily Worker simply as a part of some news story. I wish to assure him that such was not the case. His name appeared as an active and long-time collaborator with the Communist Party and its front organizations.

Third. Hands Off China Association: In his report to the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, the secretary of the Communist Party of the United States gave a lengthy report on the work of his party in organizing Hands Off China committees in this country. Any doubt about the strictly Communist control of the Hands Off China Association may be removed by a perusal of the Daily Worker of May 9, 1927, where William Pickens' name appears as a member of the general advisory committee of this organization. In that issue of the Daily Worker, the names of the organization's speakers at a mass meeting in Union Square in New York are listed, and those names read like a roster of the leading Communist Party functionaries of that day. Furthermore, William Pickens, according to the Daily Worker was chairman of the Hands Off China Association. Furthermore, William Pickens, as chairman of this Communist front organization, was in close collaboration with Earl Browder who at that time was in China on an important organizing mission for the Communist International. The New York Herald Tribune of April 27, 1927, contains an excerpt from a letter which Browder wrote to Pickens from China, in which Browder appealed to Pickens for greater financial support for his work. Obviously, Pickens alone was in a position to release this letter to the press. It would appear that Pickens was not at that time concerned about concealing his relations with Earl Browder.

Fourth. All-America Anti-Imperialist League: The letterhead of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League for 1928 lists the name of William Pickens as a member of the national committee of the organization. The fourth national convention report of the Communist Party, a copy of which is in our committee's files, says: "Our party was largely instrumental in the establishment of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League * * *." I could provide a very voluminous file of evidence to show that this organization was one of the Communist Party's front organizations, but suffice it to point out

that the Attorney General himself, in his decision on the deportation of Harry Bridges, has characterized it as a Communist front.

Fifth. International Labor Defense: William Pickens was a member of the national committee of the International Labor Defense, according to the organization's letterhead of February 1929. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was then the national chairman of the International Labor Defense, and the organization was affiliated formally with the International Red Aid of Moscow. Earl Browder and a score of other prominent Communist Party leaders were comrades with Pickens on the national committee of the International Labor Defense. But here again, it ought to be sufficient to call your attention to the fact that the Attorney General in his Bridges decision has branded the International Labor Defense as a Communist front organization.

Sixth. League Against Imperialism: In July 1929, the League Against Imperialism held a world congress in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. This organization was the parent body, internationally speaking, of the All America Anti-Imperialist League. William Pickens was not only a delegate to the world congress of the organization in Frankfurt-am-Main, but he was also one of the leading speakers at the gathering. A portion of his speech at the congress appeared in the *Daily Worker* of July 30, 1929. The leaders of the congress were by-and-large avowed Communists of international reputation, and the Communist International was in complete control of the gathering.

Seventh. Prisoners Relief Fund: According to the July 1931 issue of *Labor Defender*, a Communist publication, William Pickens was a sponsor of the Prisoners Relief Fund whose avowed purpose was to assist in the support of class-war prisoners and their dependents. The Prisoners Relief Fund was organized under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and claimed as cosponsors with Pickens such prominent Communist Party members as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Michael Gold, Jack Hardy, George Maurer, Anna Rochester, Grace Hutchins, and Bernhard J. Stern.

Eighth. National organizing committee of the United States Congress Against War: On the letterhead of this committee, the name of William Pickens appears as one of the members along with those of William Z. Foster, Herbert Benjamin, Clarence Hathaway, Robert Minor, Gilbert Green, and other equally prominent members of the Communist Party in this country.

Ninth. United States Congress Against War: The program of the United States Congress Against War, held in September-October 1933, lists William Pickens as one of the seven most prominent speakers of the gathering. Earl Browder was one of the other six speakers listed. The *Daily Worker* of October 2, 1933, carried an account of Pickens' speech immediately following that of Browder.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIES. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Pickens did not appear before the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DIES. Who appeared for him?

Mr. TABER. The representatives of the Division of Expense and Loans came up with a statement signed by him indicating that he was not the same William Pickens.

Mr. DIES. Remember that the President last year established or had established an interdepartmental committee to determine what organizations are subversive and what organizations are not and that committee found some 12 organizations as subversive, including the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties that had the full page advertisement in this morning's paper. In that case the interdepartmental committee and the Attorney General found that the organization was not only Communist, but that its Communist nature was so well known and established they could not see how anyone could be innocent of the connection.

Furthermore, Pickens is quoted in the *Daily Worker* report of the meeting as having given voice to the following Marxist viewpoint:

To take the profit motive out of war, we must take the class-profit opportunities out of our economic system.

Again I call your attention to the fact that the Attorney General has branded the United States Congress Against War a Communist front enterprise.

Tenth. National Committee United States Congress Against War: The *Daily Worker* of October 3, 1933, reported that William Pickens had been named to the national committee of the United States Congress Against War. This national committee was composed almost exclusively of well-known Communist Party members and a sprinkling of equally well-known Communist fellow travelers.

Eleventh. American League Against War and Fascism: Shortly after the meeting of the United States Congress Against War, William Pickens was made one of the two vice chairmen of the American League Against War and Fascism. The other vice chairman was Earl Browder. The Attorney General has branded the organization as a Communist front. Its program called for the sabotage of our national defense both in time of peace and in time of war.

Twelfth. Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy: According to the *New Masses*, Communist Party weekly, of September 27, 1933, William Pickens addressed a mass meeting of this organization which our committee unanimously found to be a Communist front. Speaking with Pickens on that occasion was the well-known and avowed Communist Edward K. Barsky.

Thirteenth. New Masses: William Pickens contributed an article for the issue of the *New Masses* of May 30, 1939. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that the *New Masses* is a strict Communist Party publication which has never deviated one jot or tittle from the Communist Party line.

Fourteenth. Workers School: The official school of the Communist Party where the party's members are trained in revolutionary tactics for the overthrow of the United States Government is known as the Workers School. According to the *New Masses* of November 14, 1939, William Pickens was a lecturer at this institution.

Fifteenth. American Rescue Ship Mission: According to the *Daily Worker* of December 2, 1940, William Pickens was one of the headlined speakers at a mass meeting under the auspices of the American Rescue Ship Mission. The meeting and the organization which controlled it were both completely Communist. The tone of the meeting may be accurately gaged by the following *Daily Worker* account of the speech which the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] delivered on the occasion:

The fighting Congressman pledged that he would never cease his fight against the war which the American imperialists were rushing into headlong.

Sixteenth. Council for Pan American Democracy: According to the *New Masses* of December 3, 1940, William Pickens was one of the signers of a public manifesto issued under the auspices of the Council for Pan American Democracy on behalf of Luiz Carlos Prestes. Prestes was a member of the executive committee of the Communist International. In 1935, Prestes led an armed Communist insurrection in Brazil, and as a result of his treasonable enterprise was sentenced to a prison term of 16 years. It was on this Communist leader's behalf that William Pickens joined with a group of American Communists and fellow travelers. Earl Browder's own statement on the subject of Prestes' activities and imprisonment appeared in the *Daily Worker* of January 3, 1941, and is so enlightening that I quote it at this point:

Today when our own American ruling class is desperately trying to drag our country into the present imperialist war and is carrying through a policy of economic and political aggrandizement aimed at the further subjugation of the peoples and nations of this hemisphere, the struggle to liberate Luis Carlos Prestes becomes an integral part of the fight for freedom, peace, and against imperialist war * * * Facing his enemies and the enemies of his country—after being held in jail for more than 5 years—Prestes used this only opportunity to appeal to his people, encouraging them to unite and to follow the example of the great October revolution as the only path that can lead to their final liberation.

Seventeenth. United American Spanish Aid Committee: According to the *New Masses* of December 3, 1940, William Pickens was a prominent speaker for the United American Spanish Aid Committee. This committee was a strictly Communist Party enterprise whose executive secretary was the well-known and avowed Communist Party member, Fred Biedenkapp.

Eighteenth. National Federation for Constitutional Liberties: According to the *Daily Worker* of December 19, 1940, William Pickens joined in an appeal on behalf of the notorious Communist, Sam

Darcy, who had been convicted in the State of California. The appeal was issued under the auspices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which the Attorney General himself has branded as a subversive organization. Sam Darcy, whose real name is Dardeck, was candidate for Governor of California in 1937. At the seventh world congress of the Communist International, Sam Darcy delivered a speech against the United States which was so insurrectionary in character that the Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull, issued a vigorous protest to the Russian Government.

Nineteenth. American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born: According to the organization's letterhead, William Pickens was one of the sponsors of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Our committee has found this organization to be a Communist front.

Twentieth. Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights: According to its own literature, William Pickens was one of the sponsors of the Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights. This organization was one of the chapters of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which the Attorney General has branded as subversive.

Twenty-first. American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom: According to its own literature, which is in our committee's files, William Pickens was also a sponsor of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. In our report to the House on June 25, 1942, our committee found this organization to be a Communist front.

This, Mr. Chairman, is the record of William Pickens' Communist affiliations. It is a long record which extends over a period of 16 years. The record leaves absolutely no doubt about Pickens' close collaboration with the Communist Party and its front organizations.

Mr. Chairman, it has been said that William Pickens is a colored man, and that, therefore, there is some attempt to single him out. Let me make this very clear, that our committee has said or rather I know that I have said as chairman, and I am sure the other members of this committee concur in it, time and time again, that the great majority of the colored people of this country are loyal, patriotic Americans. In all the names that I have given to the Congress there have been only two or three who happen to be colored people. I want to make that absolutely clear, because I think it would be most unfortunate if it were to go out to the country that this amendment is based upon any prejudice whatsoever against William Pickens on account of his race. He happens to have been active in Communist movements, like James Ford was, but when you consider that 99½ percent of the colored people have been loyal at all times to the Government, that they have time and again rejected every appeal made by the Communist leaders in their attempt to capitalize upon prejudice or the feelings that might exist between races, in order to build up their strength, when you consider that, I think it is

only fair that I and other Members of this House should pay a sincere tribute to the millions of loyal patriotic colored people in the United States.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIES. I did not understand the statement of the gentleman with reference to what the Attorney General said about the organization.

(During the delivery of the foregoing Mr. DIES asked and received unanimous consent to print in full certain quotations and excerpts.)

Mr. DIES. The Attorney General designated in his Bridges opinion 4 organizations that were controlled by the Communist Party. William Pickens was prominently identified with 3 of those organizations. Then the Interdepartmental Committee, established at the instance of the President or Attorney General a year or a year and a half ago, found some 12 or 13 organizations to be subversive organizations. On the floor of this House last September, I placed in the RECORD the findings of this committee, a committee that did not confer with us, did not consult with us, but a committee selected down in the departments, and which confirmed what we had found. More than that, they found in stronger language than we ever did that those 12 organizations were controlled by Communists. Now, gentlemen, I read into the RECORD at the time the name of 19 officials of this Government who were officers and officials in one of the organizations which the Interdepartmental Committee and the Attorney General found were communistic, so communistic that no one could be mistaken about its identity. I then ask the Attorney General and the Department of Justice, "Under your own findings, you say these organizations are subversive, and here are the letterheads of the organizations showing Government employees who are officers in them."

Mr. COX. Let me ask the gentleman, was the organization that carried the full-page ad in this morning's Washington Post one of them?

Mr. DIES. Certainly.

Mr. FORD. Assuming all you say is true, are we still entitled to violate the Constitution by passing a bill that violates article 1, section 9?

Mr. DIES. The gentleman knows what I said on Friday. I said that I thought the proper procedure and what I wanted was for the appropriations committee to hear the evidence that we had, and then to bring the parties themselves before the committee. Certainly if that is done, if we cannot make out a case, then the Appropriations Committee can say, "Well, we heard this evidence, but we will not agree with it." What I want the gentleman to agree to is this, that if there are organizations that the Department of Justice and the Interdepartmental Committee and our own committee and everyone else in authority who has studied it, have found to be subversive organizations—organizations that the gentleman himself would not defend, and here are Government

officials who are officers in those organizations—and many of the organizations are actively engaged in smearing Congress—that these Government officials must be dismissed.

Mr. FORD. Oh, everybody smears Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last sentence.

Mr. Chairman, I voted for the creation of the Dies committee and for its several extensions. I expect to vote for another extension, because I feel it is doing a necessary work. But there is an angle to this question that I would like to discuss in the brief time that has been allotted to me, and that should not be overlooked.

This body is made up of 435 men and women, of whom 434 belong to the Caucasian race and 1 to the Negro race. I voted to expel from or to prevent any Government bureau employing the 38 Communists Chairman DIES read to the House one day last week. I am wondering what the country will say when the people find out that we rejected, by a small margin, the proposal to place an embargo upon their employment in Government service, but that when the name of this man Pickens came up, a colored man, a descendent from people who were brought here in chains and against their will, brought here in servitude, this great body singled out a poor colored man for punishment and practically gave what amounts to a whitewash to the 37 white companions who were equally or more guilty. I understand all these fine distinctions, or I hope I do, but the cold fact remains that we voted on Friday to bar from public employment one poor colored man and we refused to take similar action with 37 white men. My God, that is almost lynch law. It is what is termed shotgun justice out in my country.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes, I yield if I have any more time.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I think I can help the gentleman out. I know that the gentleman wants to be perfectly fair about this and he has shown a fair attitude, I know, when he went along with the other 38 or 39 persons.

Mr. KNUTSON. That is right.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I think we ought to expel all of them, but let me tell the gentleman why we returned to the one name. It was because this one man was the only one affected by this particular bill. When the whole amendment was not adopted, I turned around and got the one man affected by this bill. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that anybody can accuse us of having any feeling against the colored race, when we had two Negroes on the list and 37 or 38 or 39 white people. The only reason we singled this one man out was because he was the only one that was actually and directly affected by the bill.

Mr. KNUTSON. Let me say to the gentleman from Florida that the proposal to bar the 38 from Government employment was not made on a point

of order. Had it been I would not be on my feet today. It was made by a vote of the House.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is correct.

Mr. KNUTSON. That changes the picture altogether.

Mr. HENDRICKS. But when the other bills come up we are going to take them also.

Mr. KNUTSON. Well, maybe we will and again, maybe we will not. I am not going to gamble on what this House will do later. I cannot approve of what we have done. It is un-American and contrary to the spirit of the Bill of Rights.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes and to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes and to proceed out of order. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Chairman, it is with the greatest measure of hesitation that I, a new Member, rise to address this august body at this time. I am sustained only by the knowledge that I can bring to this committee an understanding of the background of this subject matter better than any other person in this assembly.

I have known William Pickens for more than 40 years. I know his activities among my people; and when I say "My people" I am not one who is sensitive to color; I am not one who is ashamed of what God made me. I stand before you further sustained by the knowledge that no one can question the loyalty of WILLIAM L. DAWSON to the United States of America. During the last war although I was above draft age and did not have to go, yet, believing it was the duty of every citizen to rally to the colors in time of danger I volunteered, was commissioned a first lieutenant of infantry and led black Americans in battle. I saw them fight and I saw them die for this flag and country of ours. And if the years had not shattered this old frame of mine, and accident had not maimed me, instead of standing in Congress of the United States, I would today, if I had my way, be back once again defending the flag, the only flag we know.

William Pickens has been charged with being a Communist. The gentleman who recited the great organizations that he belonged to, and so forth, referred back to 1927. I wish I could command words well enough to convey to you something of the psychology of an underprivileged people, something of the psychology of a people who are told they have every right in fact, but who know they do not have those rights in actuality. I wish you could envision in your own minds how we struggle wherever we can to make the Constitution and our democracy a living reality. I know something about communism; I know how the Communists have tried to infiltrate among our people, playing upon

the ills we have suffered, and so forth; and I know how often they did not come to us under the name of Communists, but came with loud-sounding names, talking of freedom, talking of democracy, and talking of inalienable rights, things that are dear to the heart of every American, be he white or be he black. At some time or other the names of many of us might have been found connected with some of these organizations before we knew their true complexion, because the more prominent the individuals were the more insidious was their approach. I am telling you things you know.

You refer back to 1927; that is a long time ago. Many names might be found on the rolls of some organization that has since been deemed a subversive organization.

I say to you that William Pickens is not a Communist and has never been a Communist. William Pickens has not knowingly affiliated himself with a Communist organization, knowing it was Communist. Certainly he might have spoken at communistic meetings; I have done the same thing; in fact, I do not fear Communists, I do not fear them, I fight them and I know that is the only way we can hold to our ideals. We have not yielded to them in their effort to infiltrate our group; and certainly I know the voice of William Pickens has been heard ever in defense of the high ideals of this country.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that his name has been used, but I know of my own knowledge that when he found it out he sent in his resignation. This has been done by many a loyal American, white and black, who went into the thing for an ideal only to find that the thing had been organized for another purpose.

Mr. Chairman, this thing is far reaching in its effects. I know this Congress will not condemn any man because of his race, and I am not standing here pleading for that reason, because I have seen the American sense of fair play demonstrated on many an occasion. The only hope "black" America has is the fundamental ideal of fair play that we know rests deep down in the bosom of the majority of the American public. So I am not saying that this thing is done on account of color, but I am saying to you that those who make the charge are not in a position to know of their own knowledge whereof they speak. I do not know who their agents are. I know William Pickens was never called before the committee and given an opportunity to answer any charge against him. I do not know who their agents are, but let me tell you their agents do not know William Pickens like we know him.

They only know what might be seen in a list of a certain number of organizations. But we know William Pickens in the flesh. We know that William Pickens has been the means of going up and down the length and breadth of this country teaching Americanism. I tell you of my own knowledge, and from my knowledge of doing work among my own group, that he was deserted by a certain crowd that was insistent on certain de-

mands and William Pickens demanded that the Government be placed first. He was for the preservation of America above all domestic problems, and for that reason he was deserted by many of those who at one time had been associated with him.

He has been the means of millions of dollars of our money going into War bonds. One insurance company alone has bought over a million dollars' worth of bonds. Others have bought up to the limit and will buy. The rank and file of us are going down in our pockets to buy. We do not care what the organizations may be, I may say to the gentleman from Texas, but this we do know, that William Pickens has never been a Communist. William Pickens is a true American and I state that with all the integrity of a man who would fight and die for America today.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, if you will be so good as to think for just one moment with me, I shall try in my own humble way to assign another reason why this House took the action it did last Friday. We did not as a body—I know I as a Member did not—charge or believe in the charges that were made against William Pickens or any other of the 38. I did not try them before any bar of justice. They were not arraigned. I was not a juror nor was I a judge. I was a servant of the American people, and I believed then and I believe now that William Pickens and those other 38 members have no property right in those jobs which they now enjoy. I knew then and I know now that there are other Americans in this country whose loyalty has never been questioned, who in 1927 or in any other year did not subscribe their names to any roster not knowing what it was. Since they have no property right in those jobs, I believed then, and you and I believe now, that their loyalty has been questioned and that is a mandate that their names be stricken from any pay roll where they receive money of the taxpayers as their reward.

That is what this House did. This House tried no one. This House listened to no charges and as for me, and I think the majority of this membership, any man who has ever willfully with knowledge or without knowledge had his name appear in some funny organization that turned out to be not what they proclaimed, I say that in itself is quite enough for me insofar as my vote is concerned to strike his name from any taxpayers' pay roll.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I want to point out one other thing. The gentleman from Illinois made an able speech, and we all admire him for it. He says that the chairman of the committee investigating un-American activities, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] pointed out organizations in 1927. But William Pickens belonged to some of these organiza-

tions in 1940. If he has the educational background he claims he has, and he is worth \$5,600 a year to the Government as a specialist, he has better sense than that.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. The more education and the more ability he has the more dangerous he is if his loyalty has ever been questioned.

Mr. DIES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DIES. It ought to be pointed out that the Treasury Department appeared for him before the Appropriations Committee, as I understand it, and submitted an affidavit in which Pickens denied all these things. If he had come before the committee and said, "Yes, I was in them, but I was misled" or if any of these people would say that it might be different.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. The Treasury Department never appeared before the Appropriations Committee that I know anything about.

Mr. DIES. That is what the gentleman said a few moments ago. Did the Treasury Department submit an affidavit of William Pickens?

Mr. TABER. No; they came up here with a signed statement that they had in their files. I asked them to come up and show it to me. Mr. Adams, representing the Division of Loans and Currency, came up here and showed me his file.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I decline to yield any further.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry this House insists on operating on the theory that charges were placed or sustained or denied or were not denied. We have not operated on charges. Constitutionally, and as the mechanism is set up, you and I cannot entertain charges. But it has been sufficient for you and me to be informed that the character and the loyalty of the 38 persons have been questioned. That is enough for me to suggest, making it mandatory perhaps, that they be stricken from the pay roll, just as though I would fire an employee of mine who had been disloyal to this Government or disloyal to me.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COX. The gentleman knows as I know and every other informed Member of this body knows, that if these "reds" are ever stricken from the pay rolls of the Government, this Congress has got to do it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to no one in defense of the dignity of this House, and I shall always take a place in the front line to fight for its prerogatives. Because of my jealousy for the standing of this legislative body I was troubled over the week end at the vote that was taken on Friday last, which in effect removes one, William Pickens, from the public pay roll.

I rise to express the hope that somehow this great body may be persuaded to strike from the pending Treasury-Post Office Department appropriation bill this amendment. I cannot believe that this House, custodian of the people's rights and liberties, will permit itself to follow a course of action which arbitrarily denies a citizen a right to be heard on charges against him. Such procedure makes us unworthy of our trust. It establishes a precedent foreign to American principles of justice.

That it is within the power of Congress to place this limitation in an appropriation bill, denying some officeholder a salary, I do not dispute. Nor do I question but that this is the only way we have to remove from public office people who are undesirable because of their subversive activities, in view of the apparent unwillingness of the executive branch of the Government to deal with the problem. It is because of this failure of the executive branch to carry out the expressed will and intent of Congress that we are required to act.

But, Mr. Chairman, we must not ourselves become arrogant and arbitrary in our acts. I am in sympathy with the suggestion made last Friday that each of these individuals alleged to be undesirable be given the opportunity to appear before the Committee on Appropriations to answer the charges made against them by the Dies committee and be confronted with that committee's evidence. We will then be in a position to act and to act judiciously. If the committee should find the charges to be substantiated and to be true in fact, and accordingly present its findings and recommendations to the House, we shall then be in a position to act on a limitation of this character.

In the instant case, Mr. Chairman, whereby William Pickens, of the Treasury Department, is being removed from his office, he has never had his day in court, so to speak. He has never appeared before any committee of this House to answer the charges made against him. He has never had an opportunity to deny, disprove, or even explain those things which some consider acceptable evidence of his undesirability as a public servant. I cannot approve such procedure. It is un-American in the fullest sense of the word.

Let us not forget that when we take such action as this against an individual we brand him for the rest of his life. As long as he lives he will be explaining this incident in his life. To convict a man is a serious act, and to convict a man without giving him an opportunity to be heard is arbitrary, to say the least.

I doubt if there are three Members who have ever seen Mr. Pickens. I did something I think any committee could have done. I sent for Mr. Pickens and he came up to my office. This I did as a single Member, having nothing to do with the investigation of subversive activities, but merely seeking the truth. I went over the charges made against him and Mr. Pickens denied categorically having any connection with any communistic body. I then contacted his immediate employer, the son-in-law of

Mr. Frederick Delano, uncle of the President, a man by the name of Lawrence Houghteling, whom I have known all my life, and I asked him about William Pickens.

This man William Pickens has had an interesting, and a very American history. Born of slave parentage, as a child he carried on a little business of rowing a ferry boat across a river. After attending a secondary school he entered Talladega College, which he left to enter my own alma mater, Yale University. He graduated from Yale with Phi Beta Kappa key, taking the Ten Eyck prize, and standing among the first seven men of his class.

I would like only one thing to be done. I do not like ex parte, star chamber procedure to take place in our Government. If Mr. Pickens is convicted of committing one of the most heinous crimes for which a man can be indicted, that of being disloyal to his country in time of war, then let him pay the penalty, but give him a day in court.

I hope that when this Committee rises an opportunity will be given to do the American thing—to give this man a chance, together with the 38 others the Dies committee has listed, to defend himself before his peers.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we have had a lot of talk here today, and I want to get one or two things cleared up in the minds of everybody.

In the first place, there has been a lot of talk here about discrimination against the colored race. I say to you that any man coming from the South knows that a southerner does not refer to a colored man as "mister." When I started talking about this man and getting information on him I did not even know he was a colored man. I got in the habit of saying "Mr. Pickens" and made that statement on the floor two or three times, which is evidence to you that I did not even know he was a colored man and did not care about it.

If we are going to keep one of these Communists in the Government, let us keep them all, and keep William Pickens; but if we intend to get the others out in the bills by which they are covered, then let us get Pickens out, because Pickens is just as much of a Communist as anybody else.

You say he has had no day in court. We keep talking about court procedure here. I disagree with anybody that this is a court. If it were, let me give you just one little example of court procedure, and let you clear up your minds once and for all concerning certain people who have been heard in court.

We have had a sensational trial out in California for about 3 weeks, in which the actor, Errol Flynn, was charged with certain statutory crimes against young girls. Last Saturday, I believe it was, a jury came in and cleared Mr. Flynn of those charges after he had had his day in court. The jury, in effect, said that Mr. Flynn is not guilty. But I ask every Member of this House to ask himself

this question: "In spite of the fact that the jury said Mr. Flynn was not guilty, would you want your daughter to take a trip with Mr. Flynn on his yacht to Catalina Island?"

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is not talking within the purview of the bill and is not in order.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am talking within the purview of the bill. If the gentleman wants to have something to say against what I am saying, he can take time to speak against it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am in order, I have been in order and I expect to stay in order.

That was just one little example. It might have sounded facetious, but let us carry it a little further. I know good and well there are many men in this House who are loyal and who have sat upon juries and, after men have been acquitted of certain charges made against them, were still convinced that the men were guilty. It may be that we could not take any one of these men before a jury and convict him of being a Communist, but in our minds when we go back and look at the record we know good and well that they are Communists, and there is no question in our minds about it.

With regard to the day in court, let me give you an example of something that happened. When it was found out by the Treasury Department that an amendment of this sort was going to be offered they sent young Mr. Charles Adams to see the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. They thought he was going to offer the amendment. Then Mr. Adams came over to see me. He pushed in front of me the investigation made by the special investigator of the Treasury Department and said, "See here, they cleared him." I said, "I have a file and I want to ask you some questions. Did you know so and so?" "No, I did not know that." I said, "Well, make notes on it."

He did make notes on it, and said, "I will go back to the Department this afternoon and go into this matter fully." I said, "Well hurry up; I am going to tell the House today that I am going to offer this amendment."

He went to the Department and took a deposition from William Pickens. He came back up here while I was on the floor telling the House I was going to offer the amendment when we reached the reading of the bill for amendment under the 5-minute rule. Then I went out to see him. He said "Here is the deposition we had from Mr. Pickens." I said, "Thank you. I will take it over to the office and read it." He said, "Wait a minute. That is the original, and I cannot let it go." I said, "Give me a copy." He replied that he did not bring a copy with him; and I said, "Why in the hell didn't you. You know I wanted one?" His reply was, "I don't know; I just forgot it." Then I said further, "Will you give me one tomorrow?" He said, "Yes." I waited for him all of the morning, and I instructed my secretary if Mr. Adams

made any attempt to get in touch with me, to be sure that he got in touch with me, and until this day I have not had another word from Mr. Adams. I say to you that that deposition was nothing but a simple evasion.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes.

Mr. COX. I wonder if the gentleman will not agree with his colleague Mr. CANNON and myself, and many of us, in the statement if the Communists are ever taken off the Government pay roll, Congress has to do the job.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is correct. Congress is going to have to do the job in spite of the Board that the President appointed, and I shall not consent to the withdrawal of my amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon this paragraph and all amendments thereto be now closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, \$4,000.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I shall try not even to use the 5 minutes, because as I said at the beginning of the day, I have a special order which I intend to use at the close of the day, to discuss this whole question thoroughly; but there is one thing that I am impelled to say at this time, because I do not think any more time should elapse before it is said. I am not addressing myself to the individual case of William Pickens, but to the general proposition. The list of the 39 people submitted by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] was, as he said himself earlier today, "submitted by himself, and not by the action of the Committee on un-American Activities. Indeed, I have tried myself since the list was submitted, to see the evidence. The gentleman from Texas, of course, told me I could see it, but so far I have not been able to. It has not been available.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. No; not at this time. According to the statement of the gentleman from Texas himself he submitted this list, and he said it was not a list of people who necessarily were even charged by him with being Communists or having Communist affiliations. He said today, and he said before, it was a list of people who were covered by the category of being "crackpots." Those people are in that category in the opinion of the gentleman from Texas. He is entitled to that opinion, of course. But the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] has defined the issue in all its great seriousness when he said he believed the House had a right to take people off the Federal payroll if in the opinion of the House there was something objectionable about them, regardless of what charge was made against them, regardless of whether they were loyal to our Nation, regardless of whether they were doing a good job. There you have the issue and for my part I am of course completely opposed to such arbitrary and

unfair action. Over and over again it has been said today that this is an issue of disloyalty. It is no such thing. If it can be shown that these people are disloyal to this Nation, if it can be shown that they are Communists or Nazis or Fascists, that is a different matter. But this is not at issue.

This is an issue as to whether people are in the category of being crackpots in somebody's opinion. Anybody in the House could rise and make up such a category and dump some Federal employees into it, but if the House proposes to proceed that way we are going to make terrible mistakes. On Friday last we might have passed an amendment if seven more votes had been given it, which would have proscribed a man in the Federal Army of the United States and another man elected by the votes of the Army and the Navy and the Maritime Commission to the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, and a woman whose character and loyalty are vouched for by a priest of the Catholic Church in a letter I have in my possession. Such mistakes ought not to be made. The House should not say that people who are more progressive in their thoughts than the majority of Members should be accused of disloyalty any more than you would want to say that people who are conservative in their thoughts, more so than the majority, ought to be proscribed. Let us be clear; let us be fair; let us call a spade a spade; and let us keep the issue where it really and truly belongs. It seems to me that it is perfectly fair and just, and the gentleman from Texas himself made this condition, that every last person should be heard by the Committee on Appropriations before the House takes action in a matter of that kind.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The country has the impression that this list was submitted to the Dies committee. Do I understand that the committee as such has never considered this list?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is correct. I think the gentleman from Texas himself made that point. It has not come before the committee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Was it ever presented to the committee?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. No; it was not.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Is the gentleman a member of that committee?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I was, but I am not at the moment because there is no such committee now.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The gentleman means that no list was ever submitted to him as a member or a former member of a former committee, as presented by Mr. Dies?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. No; it was not. I think it is important for the House to understand that. The gentleman had a right to make his speech. I believe the gentleman said himself he took the sole responsibility for it, but I believe before action like this is taken a committee of the House ought to go

over these matters. I am positive that list, taken as a whole, is not a list where the charges of disloyalty, communism, and Communist affiliations can be fairly made.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I do not intend to object to the gentleman's request, but I think we had better get along with this bill. We have had a great deal of speech-making today on all sorts of things. After this I think I shall have to adhere to the rules.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the request of the gentleman is granted. There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I serve notice that at the conclusion of the gentleman's speech I am going to ask that the reading of the bill be continued.

Mr. DIES. Let us have the full record of this case so the House may have the facts.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think it has been very full up to now.

Mr. DIES. I have no desire to talk at all, but I have here the full and complete record, and I think the House ought to have it. I did not finish when I had time before.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas will proceed.

Mr. DIES. Let me say in the beginning, Mr. Chairman, that in only very few cases can you prove by direct evidence a man's membership in the Communist Party. We have had them before us many times. We undertook to subpoena their membership records, but they came before us and perjured themselves and said they did not have any membership records. They come before us and deny that they are members of the Communist Party. It is a secret organization. Very few of them, with the exception of the recognized leaders, ever admit that they are members of the organization, yet we have membership cards that have been obtained under subpoena showing that not less than 165,000 people in the United States are members. So if one were compelled to prove communism by membership cards, in 99 percent of the cases one would be unable to do so. The next best proof is to find out what the associations of a man have been, what organizations he has been affiliated with.

I have given for the RECORD 21 Communist front organizations that William Pickens has been prominently identified with. Let me read some more of them, so you will have the complete case up to

1940. Let us take, for instance, the Prisoners' Relief Fund.

Seventh. Prisoners' Relief Fund: According to the July 1931 issue of Labor Defender—a Communist publication—William Pickens was a sponsor of the Prisoners' Relief Fund, whose avowed purpose was to assist in the support of "class war prisoners and their dependents." The Prisoners' Relief Fund was organized under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and claimed as cosponsors with Pickens such prominent Communist Party members as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Michael Gold, Jack Hardy, George Maurer, Anna Rochester, Grace Hutchins, and Bernard J. Stern.

Eighth. National Organizing Committee of the United States Congress Against War: On the letterhead of this committee the name of William Pickens appears as one of the members along with those of William Z. Foster, Herbert Benjamin, Clarence Hathaway, Robert Minor, Gilbert Green, and other equally prominent members of the Communist Party in this country.

Ninth. United States Congress Against War: The program of the United States Congress Against War, held in September–October 1933, lists William Pickens as one of the seven most prominent speakers of the gathering. Earl Browder was one of the other six speakers listed. The Daily Worker of October 2, 1933, carried an account of Pickens' speech, immediately following that of Browder.

Furthermore, Pickens is quoted in the Daily Worker report of the meeting as having given voice to the following Marxist viewpoint:

To take the profit motive out of war we must take the class-profit opportunities out of our economic system.

And I am quoting Mr. William Pickens:

To take the profit motive out of war we must take the class-profit opportunities out of our economic system.

Again I call your attention to the fact that the Attorney General has branded the United States Congress Against War as a Communist front enterprise.

Congress Against War and Fascism. That is an organization our committee found to be Communist, as did the President's Interdepartmental Committee, and the Department of Justice concurred in the findings.

Tenth. National Committee United States Congress Against War: The Daily Worker of October 3, 1933, reported that William Pickens had been named to the national committee of the United States Congress Against War. This national committee was composed almost exclusively of well-known Communist Party members and a sprinkling of equally well-known Communist fellow travelers.

Eleventh. American League Against War and Fascism: Shortly after the meeting of the United States Congress Against War, William Pickens was made one of the two vice chairmen of the American League Against War and Fascism. The other vice chairman was Earl Browder. The Attorney General has branded the organization as a Com-

munist front. Its program called for the sabotage of our national defense both in time of peace and in time of war.

Twelfth. Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy: According to the New Masses, Communist Party weekly, of September 27, 1938, William Pickens addressed a mass meeting of this organization which our committee unanimously found to be a Communist front. Speaking with Pickens on that occasion was the well-known and avowed Communist, Edward K. Barsky.

Thirteenth. New Masses: William Pickens contributed an article for the issue of the New Masses of May 30, 1939. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that the New Masses is a strict Communist Party publication which has never deviated one jot or tittle from the Communist Party line.

Fourteenth. Workers School: The official school of the Communist Party where the party's members are trained in revolutionary tactics for the overthrow of the United States Government is known as the Workers School. According to the New Masses of November 14, 1939, William Pickens was a lecturer at this institution.

Fifteenth. American Rescue Ship Mission: According to the Daily Worker of December 2, 1940, William Pickens was one of the headlined speakers at a mass meeting under the auspices of the American Rescue Ship Mission. The meeting and the organization which controlled it were both completely Communist. The tone of the meeting may be accurately gaged by the following Daily Worker account of the speech which the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] delivered on the occasion:

The fighting Congressman pledged that he would never cease his fight against the war which the American imperialists were rushing into headlong.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes to complete this statement, because the Members ought to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, how does the gentleman react to the proposition that hours are being devoted here to a discussion of the political opinions of one darkey man over in Chicago when we had only 45 minutes in which to discuss one of the most important and complex monetary questions of this Government last Friday? I refer to the silver amendment.

Mr. DIES. I can only say to the gentleman that the real issue here is not William Pickens; that he is immaterial insofar as the real issue is concerned.

Mr. Chairman, the issue here is this: We are asked to appropriate billions of dollars which must come from the taxpayers of America. We are asked to send our boys to the trenches to fight in defense of our constitutional form of government. Yet in the Government it-

self are men who over a long period of time have been identified with movements and organizations that are opposed to our form of government and are seeking to destroy it.

That is the issue involved, an issue as to whether or not we as Members of this Congress will place our stamp of approval upon employment by the Federal Government of anyone who is identified with any organization that does not believe in our form of government.

Council for Pan American Democracy: According to the New Masses of December 3, 1940, William Pickens was one of the signers of a public manifesto issued under the auspices of the Council for Pan American Democracy on behalf of Luis Carlos Prestes. Prestes was a member of the executive committee of the Communist International. In 1935 Prestes led an armed Communist insurrection on Brazil, and as a result of his treasonable enterprise sentenced to a prison term of 16 years. It was on this Communist leader's behalf that William Pickens joined with a group of American Communists and fellow travelers. Earl Browder's own statement on the subject of Prestes' activities and imprisonment appeared in the Daily Worker of January 3, 1941, and is so enlightening that I quote at this point:

Today, when our own American ruling class is desperately trying to drag our country into the present imperialist war, and is carrying through a policy of economic and political aggrandizement aimed at the further subjugation of the peoples and nations of this hemisphere, the struggle to liberate Luis Carlos Prestes becomes an integral part of the fight for freedom, peace, and against imperialist war. * * * Facing his enemies and the enemies of his country—after being held in jail for more than 5 years—Prestes used this only opportunity to appeal to his people, encouraging them to unite and to follow the example of the great October revolution as the only path that can lead to their final liberation.

Seventeenth. United American Spanish Aid Committee: According to the New Masses of December 3, 1940, William Pickens was a prominent speaker for the United American Spanish Aid Committee. This committee was a strictly Communist Party enterprise, whose executive secretary was the well-known and avowed Communist Party member, Fred Biedenkapp.

Eighteenth. National Federation for Constitutional Liberties: The Department of Justice said that this organization was clearly communistic; that it was doubtful if anyone could be mistakenly a member of that organization.

According to the Daily Worker of December 19, 1940, William Pickens joined in an appeal on behalf of the notorious Communist, Sam Darcy, who had been convicted in the State of California. The appeal was issued under the auspices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which the Attorney General himself has branded as a subversive organization. Sam Darcy, whose real name is Dardeck, was a candidate for Governor of California in 1937. At the seventh world congress of the Communist International, Sam Darcy delivered a speech against the

United States which was so insurrectionary in character that the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, issued a vigorous protest to the Russian Government.

Nineteenth. American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born: According to the organization's letterhead, William Pickens was one of the sponsors of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Our committee has found this organization to be a Communist front.

Twentieth. Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights: According to its own literature, William Pickens was one of the sponsors of the Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights. This organization was one of the chapters of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which the Attorney General has branded as subversive.

Twenty-first. American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom: According to its own literature which is in our committee's files, William Pickens was also a sponsor of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. In our report to the House on June 25, 1942, our committee found this organization to be a Communist front.

This, Mr. Chairman, is the record of William Pickens' Communist affiliations. It is a long record which extends over a period of 16 years.

That is the record William Pickens has made for himself. Nowhere else, so far as I have been able to learn, has he ever repudiated his associations, his expressions, his identity with these organizations. If a man over a long period of time identifies himself actively with such organizations, then I submit to you that he should not be on the Federal pay roll.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I request that the Clerk read.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last seven words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GIFFORD. How could the Chair rule me out and rule him in?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not understand the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. I asked a parliamentary inquiry. Why recognize me, then rule me out and rule him in?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair had not recognized the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. I thought he looked at me with a favorable expression on his face.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to recognize the gentleman later.

Mr. GIFFORD. I have been on my feet so many times I am really tired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on title I be concluded in 20 minutes, and I include all amendments thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow]?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I understand the gentleman's request to be that all debate on title I and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Title I refers to the Treasury Department appropriation bill only?

Mr. LUDLOW. I understood there were no more amendments to title I and I think we can easily conclude it in 20 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. So there may be no question about this, the purport of the gentleman's request is simply to limit debate so far as the Treasury Department appropriation is concerned?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. That would permit reading of the Post Office Department appropriation bill and the offering of amendments thereto?

Mr. LUDLOW. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I did not want to speak today, but I found that under the rule tomorrow there is only going to be 1 hour on the Dies committee extension and I was fearful I could not get time, so I am taking this 5 minutes now.

I read that page advertisement in the morning paper. One of the pleas was that we should not extend the Dies committee because we are at war and it might offend Russia. Now, I want to go back 3 years, this week. I attended at that time the Youth Congress Convention in Washington which was held in Madam Perkins' big auditorium down there in the Labor Building. They were avowedly Communists. I stayed there all afternoon and all evening and it finished up with a speech of the First Lady of the land. There were four or five of their leaders housed in the White House. This was just 3 years ago this week and it was on Lincoln's birthday that I rose here to say something.

Finland at that time was our hero nation, but every time in that convention that the name of Finland was mentioned it was hissed, and every time Russia's name was mentioned the roof was raised. Remember that at that time Russia was a fighting ally of Hitler's. You cannot say that the influence of communism and the encouragement of communism have just been since Russia became our ally. She was the fighting ally of Hitler 3 years ago. Communism has been catered to in high places right here in the Capital City.

These delegates were told to visit the next morning the House and Senate galleries. It happened to be Lincoln's Birthday.

I got up here to defend John Hamilton, my constituent, acting chairman of the National Republican Committee, because he refused to send a delegate to speak at the Youth Congress. They hissed me roundly. I was the best hissed man, they said, this House had ever seen, because I congratulated John Hamilton for not sending a delegate to speak to them. The Democrats had.

I am just bringing this instance back to you. It happened 3 years ago. The last evidence the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] had was just 3 years old. That happened 3 years ago this week. Five of them were housed in the White House. They had their meeting in the Labor Building, the department of Madam Perkins. The First Lady of the land spoke to them the last thing Sunday.

While Russia was not our ally then—keep that in mind, Russia was not our ally then—we were catering to them because we loved them, we loved their kind. That is the reason they have been kept in high places in this Democracy of ours for the last few years, largely by that same influence.

Where does the labor racket get its influence, finally? Is it just Madam Perkins, after all, that holds it up? Who is responsible for Madam Perkins? I am fearful of what the set-up we have in America today will do after the victory to carry on the Communism that has come from over there and festered here.

I just wanted to recite this instance to you again. I was so proud of John Hamilton, my constituent, the acting chairman of the Republican Committee, because he had not sent a delegate to speak to them. I sat there till 11 o'clock at night, all through Sunday afternoon. Ate with them in the evening in the Labor Department dining room, which was thrown open to them.

They had Gen. Smedley Butler to speak to them a year before. A young Communist from Veracruz, introducing the general, undertook to chastise him for what he and his marines had done in Veracruz. Smedley, in his direct way, just walked up and pushed this young Communist away from the mike and started speaking himself.

I see here my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT]. He and I with others helped to bury the general the very first day of the Philadelphia convention, just out of that city.

Nobody denied what the background was of these people. This Youth Congress came here for years. This was only 3 years ago. Four or five of them were sleeping in the White House. The First Lady of the Land addressed them on Sunday night, and they hissed me here Monday morning when I congratulated John Hamilton for not sending a delegate to speak to them, and there was no excuse to defend it for the sake of battle unity.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this seems to be the most important feature of this bill. I do

not think we are wasting time in considering this amendment. Many very prominent and able men regard this as a first step in violation of the constitutional rights of individuals and it makes me feel a little uncomfortable. I had thought that we were simply dropping from the rolls someone we did not want there. We have done it several times before. I can refer to the Saposs case. Not much protest was made, as I recall. But now, as indicated by this discussion it is deemed as important as a bill of attainder, as suggested by the gentleman from California [Mr. FORD]. How can the gentleman from California talk about a bill of attainder? By that process you put a man in jail and hold him. How about those native-born Japanese you put in concentration camps? Did you take each and every one of them and give them an opportunity to prove their loyalty? You did not.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. GIFFORD. I yield.

Mr. FORD. What would the gentleman do with them?

Mr. GIFFORD. If I followed the gentleman's principle, I would have to see that every one of them had a day in court, and then perhaps in the Supreme Court.

Mr. FORD. Does Mr. Pickens represent a country at war with the United States?

Mr. GIFFORD. I hope he does not.

Mr. FORD. Then, what would the gentleman do with him?

Mr. GIFFORD. I did not know anything about William Pickens until this debate opened. I did not even know he was a colored man. I do not like the idea of bringing the color issue upon the floor in this manner. Most of us did not know Mr. Pickens was a colored man. That should have nothing to do with it. Why drag that red herring across the trail? We love the colored man. I wish he was not colored, because my feeling is more favorable toward him in that he may have done something of which he was not fully conscious, in his enthusiasm to help his race. The gentleman from Illinois made a splendid speech of defense, but he stated that Mr. Pickens was deserted by those with whom he had formerly been in company. That is what I thought he said. How could he have been deserted if he had not previously been in company with them? This troubles me. If they had not been with him, they could not have deserted him, could they? Who were they, who deserted him?

This House is making a very serious matter of this. Maybe we should. I had not thought it was so serious.

I rather think that if those 38 men came before the committee personally, accompanied by their attorneys, their attorneys would as usual advise those men that they ought not to talk. If they did come before the committee and the committee cross-examined them, the committee might even find something more that they might have to explain. Are some gentlemen trying to make us believe that we ought to employ a person we suspect of disloyalty until all

legal processes of a trial are granted? Some claim they have had no trial by a proper tribunal. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR] made a splendid defense of their rights last Friday. We sat here as a jury and listened to both sides. Were we not the jury? We heard the plea of these able lawyers regarding the principle involved and voted our verdict. True, there could be no exceptions taken by which the matter could go to a higher court. Of course, there was also no chance to challenge and "thin the jury." Each side of the question of principle was well and fully presented and we as jurymen voted as we felt we should. I really think that we are making too great an issue of this matter. Why was not the question raised when we acted in this manner in other cases? If these people really desire to be heard personally in their own defense, I do hope that privilege—it is only a privilege—will be granted. I do not think many would avail themselves of it. They would, of course, detail their friends to plead for them.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. If I had the time, I would be glad to yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The fear has been expressed that if this House in its sound judgment refused to take the money of the loyal people of this country and pay it to men who have been affiliated with communistic organizations, that Russia will, on that account, quit fighting.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, really this is not germane.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed out of order, if I am out of order.

Mr. LUDLOW. I dislike very much to object—

Mr. JENNINGS. Oh, everybody has been out of order, and I want the privilege myself. Secretary Wickard said the other morning that it was our food that was keeping Russia in the war. Russia is not going to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Russia is fighting a victorious war for the preservation of the liberty of her people, and the integrity of her nation, and I yield to no man anywhere in my admiration for the Russian people. I have voted for every appropriation to implement their great effort. It was said here awhile ago that we could not get these men off the pay roll because that would be a violation of article I, section 9, of the Constitution, which provides that the Congress shall pass no bill of attainder. That has not anything on earth to do with our right to withhold money for the purpose of paying any one of these ex-Reds. Of course, there are no Reds today. In the twinkling of an eye, in a time too short to put into words, they became red, white, and blue not long ago, and, of course, none of them is going to say now that he is a Communist. What is the language of this bill?

No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

That is now. They are not now, of course, but they have been, and we do not have to employ a man who has been that sort of a fellow, or who has kept that sort of company. No man can say that I have any antipathy toward the colored man. The first vote that I cast on coming to this Congress was in favor of an antilynch law for the protection of the rights of the colored people in States where they had not otherwise been protected, and, for that matter, the rights of anyone whose rights were violated, and were not protected by the officers sworn to enforce the law. I voted for the bill to extend the right to the armed forces of this country to vote without the payment of a poll tax. I have always been a friend of the colored people, but the fact that a man's skin happens to be black does not give him a license to violate the law. If this man is a Communist, or has been a Communist or has associated with them, or if he has been in bed with them, I have a right to look at him with a suspicious eye. You cannot lie down with dogs without getting up with fleas, you cannot fool with pitch without becoming defiled, birds of a feather flock together, and when I see a fellow coming here from under that sort of influence, or emanating from that sort of organization, I do not have to ask myself whether he is that sort of a fellow today or not. Ordinarily men do not change themselves, and I do not know of but one instance where a man absolutely became transformed, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye, and that was Saint Paul, and he afterward went out for years in the wilderness and took a course in repentance before he became a real apostle.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENNINGS. I would rather not. I want to talk a little about this effort on our part to get rid of these Reds being in violation of the provisions of the Federal Constitution forbidding the passage of a bill of attainder. Let me give you the definition of a bill of attainder as it appears in Webster's dictionary:

Attainder: Extinction of the civil rights and capacities of a person, consequent upon sentence of death or outlawry; as, an act of attainder. Formerly attainder was the inseparable consequence of a judicial or legislative sentence for treason or felony, and involved the forfeiture or escheat of all the real and personal property of the condemned person, and such "corruption of blood" that he could neither receive nor transmit by inheritance, nor could he sue or testify in any court, or claim any legal protection or rights. In England attainder upon judgment of treason, or felony was completely abolished in 1870.

And by article I, section 9, clause 13, of the United States Constitution it is provided, in reciting the powers forbidden to Congress:

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that a statute ex-

cluding ex-convicts from the practice of medicine is not a bill of attainder, even when applied to a person who has been convicted of a felony and has served his sentence prior to the enactment of the law, and who was again practicing medicine at the time said law was enacted. What we are doing here is simply refusing to take any more of the taxpayers' money and turn it over to former enemies of our Government.

We are simply saying that we are not going to appropriate any money to pay people like Pickens, and that is all that we are doing, and no lawyer would ever say that there is a property right in an office, such as the appointive positions occupied by these pink and red persons we are attempting to rid the taxpayers of by refusing to appropriate money for their salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, \$570,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, charges made during the consideration of this bill relating to the loyalty of employees of the Government raise an issue requiring prompt and urgent attention. At any time—even in time of peace—the possibility that there are in the service of the Government employees who are disloyal, or who advocate disloyal theories or who are engaged in subversive activities should be investigated and acted upon with firmness and dispatch. It is even more imperative that charges of disloyalty be investigated in time of war when a single disloyal employee might imperil the safety of our armed forces or the delivery of critical material, or the maintenance of public morale itself.

For this reason, and in conformity with the understanding reached in my colloquy here on the floor Friday with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] that a committee should be appointed which could hold hearings and take appropriate action without unnecessary delay, and after consultation with the leaders on both sides of the aisle I shall, in accordance with their views, introduce before the House adjourns today a resolution authorizing a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, composed of five men who have the confidence of the House to hear such charges against any employee of the Government, and if the charges are sustained, take immediate action to see that he is promptly separated from the public pay roll.

This resolution will be presented to the Committee on Rules tomorrow morning and will be the first order of business when the House convenes for tomorrow's session. I trust the resolution will meet with the approval of the Members of the House.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman also recite the fact that this committee to be appointed from the Appropriations Committee immediately will hear whatever charges are made and consider whatever evidence may be in the possession of the Dies committee or any other agency against employees, and will also give ample opportunity to the employee to present his side of the case, and that will not only apply to future bills coming in, but it will apply to names which have been discussed and voted on in the last few days, the names of those in the Treasury-Post Office bill, and names which are in the independent offices bill, which will shortly be before the House? In other words, the House can be assured that there will be prompt and serious consideration given to those charges and that a report will be brought to the House from a responsible committee of the House and that the House will then be given an opportunity to act with all of the facts before it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under the proposed resolution prompt attention will be given to charges against employees paid from funds provided by the two pending bills and all appropriation bills to be presented at this session of the Congress. If there are disloyal employees in any department, they should be removed without unnecessary ceremony or delay.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. It seems to me that we are faced with this problem: Any limitation that is placed upon an individual appropriation bill relates, of necessity, only to the money that is carried in that particular bill. Many employees of the Government are on the pay roll out of funds that have previously been appropriated. Many of them will be on the pay roll out of funds hereafter to be appropriated. Unless there is authority to bring in a bill which limits anyone who is found guilty from receiving money from the Federal Treasury, that has heretofore or will hereafter be appropriated, we will accomplish nothing. That is what I conceive to be one of the things that might be accomplished under the gentleman's resolution.

In addition to that, it would give every person who is accused a fair and impartial trial before a special committee, that I understand the gentleman would appoint if the resolution were agreed to, and that the thing would be done promptly, just as rapidly as the committee could proceed. Do I understand the matter correctly?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman states the situation clearly and accurately. In other words, instead of leaving such men in the departments a day longer than necessary to reach them, this committee will meet and take summary action to dispose of such gentlemen without waiting for the next bill to be reported.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do I understand this will offer a means of a fair trial in the case covered in this bill, the case of William Pickens?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. His case, if still pending when the committee is appointed, will be taken up first.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I want to get this point clear: Unless the House stands by its action which it has already taken in the William Pickens matter, this subcommittee to be appointed has no power to remove him from the pay roll?

The procedure involved here on Pickens is the only procedure we can follow in order to reach these men as we come to the various appropriation bills.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the reason the committee is being appointed. Under the present system there is no way to reach such cases except through the long and tortuous proceeding of amending an appropriation bill; and inasmuch as the salaries of many of them are provided for in bills which will not come before this House for months, the method provided by the amendment to the pending bill involves interminable delay. Under the proposed resolution such cases could be disposed of in the next few days.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts, a member of the committee.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If this proposal which the gentleman from Missouri is making goes through tomorrow as it is suggested, would it be contemplated that the cases included in the Independent Offices bill would be disposed of before that bill is read for amendment on the floor?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is not expected that the Independent Offices bill will be taken up in the House before Monday. In the meantime this committee will meet as soon as authorized and should be able to take up the seven cases in the Independent Offices bill before that bill is called up for consideration.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my friend from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am in full accord with the plan the gentleman is now proposing. I proposed the same thing one year ago to the Appropriations Committee. I will be delighted to go along with one exception, and that is that when we have passed this bill today it is too late then to do anything about William Pickens. I am willing to go along with the procedure requested, but I say we should stick to this one amendment today.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We would be glad to comply with the gentleman's suggestion insofar as circumstances permit.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Did the gentleman understand that we were to permit this bill to go through with the amendment it now carries throwing Pickens off without his having an opportunity to be heard?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This resolution will be before the House in the morning before the vote is taken on the pending bill, and if the proposed committee is afforded time it will be glad to pass on the Pickens case. But, of course, action on the Pickens case is contingent on the disposition of the amendment—whether it is voted up or down when final action is taken on the bill tomorrow.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. I am interested in the type of remedy this special committee will follow. After it has found that someone should be removed from the pay roll is it proposed to bring in legislation that must not only pass this body but also pass the Senate and have Executive approval to get these people out of Federal employment? Or does the gentleman expect to resort to the method we are following today, that of denying funds for their employment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We will bring in legislation in accordance with the findings of the committee.

Mr. CURTIS. But that must be submitted to the Senate and also to the signature of the President.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly. It would be disposed of in the only way in which legislation can be disposed of.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I may say in reply to the gentleman from Nebraska that the procedure being followed in the present instance is no different, for this bill must not pass this body, but it must pass the Senate and must be signed by the President.

Mr. CURTIS. But this item is part of a larger bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is true. I believe, however, that there is some confusion here that ought to be cleared up about the Pickens case. I may say to the gentleman from Missouri; I do not think that is clear.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Let me make it a little clearer: If it can be arranged to defer action on the Pickens case tomorrow, or if the House votes down the amendment, if a vote is taken tomorrow, this committee will have authority to take up the case and hear it, and bring in legislation for its disposition.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. What is the purpose of asking for a special rule? I wish to clarify the situation; what is the purpose of asking for a special rule if it is not to send the name of William Pickens to the Appropriations Committee for their consideration? Is that one of the purposes in asking for this special rule?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The purpose in asking for the special rule is to authoritatively adjudicate all charges of disloyalty of employees who draw their salaries from funds provided by the supply bills.

Mr. FISH. All of them, including the Pickens case?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Including the Pickens case if it is not sooner disposed of by the House.

Mr. FISH. Does the gentleman intend to dispose of the Pickens case before this bill is completed?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We hardly have time. The pending appropriation bill is scheduled for final action tomorrow; but should the House fail to act on the Pickens case, or should it vote down the amendment then the proposed committee will deal with the Pickens case first.

Mr. FISH. The gentleman is asking for a special rule—and I am in sympathy with him—to send the Pickens case to the Appropriations Committee with the other 37 names so they can decide on the merits of each case.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, if the House should prior to that time make final disposition of the case, that is something else.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. As I understand the situation, it is this: The present bill has been amended, disposing of the Pickens case. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], suggests that his committee will submit to the Rules Committee a resolution creating a special committee consisting of members of the Appropriations Committee to investigate these Dies cases and all this type of cases. In these circumstances would it not be well to ask to vacate the proceedings by which the Pickens amendment was adopted, thereby dealing with the Pickens case exactly the same as we deal with all the other similar cases, including the 38 cases discussed in this debate? I am going to vote to continue the Dies committee. But in fairness to everybody, including our membership, I think the gentleman who offered the Pickens amendment—the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS]—should

assist in vacating the proceeding adopting the Pickens amendment in the committee.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Doubtless the gentleman would prefer to submit that question to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. HENDRICKS. Is a question of vacating the proceedings on that amendment pending?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from Michigan wishes to address a question to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Let me make this clear. I am perfectly in accord with the chairman's proposal to set up a committee. As I said a moment ago, I proposed that a year ago. We could have had it working now and we could have given everybody a fair hearing. I have just talked with William Pickens on the phone and I told him that this amendment may or may not go through, but in case it did, before it reached the Senate he would have an opportunity to be heard before this committee and if he cleared himself then the Senate could take it out or we would do it in conference. I do not agree to vacate these proceedings now because if we have passed this bill, even though he may be found guilty of communistic activities, we may not be able to reach him. I am in accord with the agreement on these other matters. I think we ought to give him an opportunity to clear himself and take it out in conference.

Mr. MICHENER. It might place many sincere, honest persons in this body in the wrong position when the roll call on the Pickens amendment comes tomorrow before the special committee has had an opportunity to give Pickens the same forum for a hearing the same as the 37 others accused. The Dies committee, something like a grand jury, has investigated and presents an indictment. Pickens should be accorded the same treatment as the other 37 indicted. I shall vote to give him consideration.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I know everybody wants to be fair, but under the evidence given this House up to now, I could not possibly agree to withdrawal of this amendment.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I would like to state to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that last year the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations eliminated a name from the pay roll. That man was called before the committee later on and before we made our final report, he was restored because he proved himself innocent. I feel every man should receive the same chance and opportunity.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the purpose of the resolution. Every man would have his day in court. There would be no star chamber proceedings. [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield to see if we can reach an agreement on time?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this proposal close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, if I understand the proposal correctly, it would authorize a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee to hold hearings. In turn if they found that someone should not be on the pay roll they would bring in special legislation barring that person from the Government pay roll. This means that we would rely on separate legislation that must pass that "other body" and be signed by the President.

It just will not work. I have seen legislation pass this House before, go over to another body and then disappear. Where is the Smith bill now? As well as other meritorious measures. The framers of this Government gave the House of Representatives the authority to start appropriation bills. I do not believe anyone here feels that we can take anybody off the pay roll unless we withhold the funds for that purpose. So far as I am concerned, this appropriation bill, in my opinion, ought to be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations until it holds a hearing and determines whether or not Mr. Pickens should be employed. I do not believe anyone here holds any hope that this proposed corrective legislation, if brought in by the Appropriations Committee, will be passed by the Senate and given Executive approval. Such a proposal would merely be a means for getting these appropriations through the House without amendments denying funds to subversive individuals.

Mr. JENNINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. If this committee reported Mr. Pickens or any one of those other 38 of his associates as communistic, and then brought in a bill providing that they be not eligible to appointment or to serve under this Government, does the gentleman believe such bill would ever become law?

Mr. CURTIS. I do not. But in the meantime the appropriations here discussed would have passed beyond our control. Furthermore, may I say that I am in favor not only of recommitting this bill to the Appropriations Committee, but I do not want the Appropriations Committee to bring in a bill for any amount unless they have ascertained that none of it will go to subversive sources or persons. I believe this body has the right to expect that of the Appropriations Committee. If the Hendricks amendment is rejected because Pickens has not had a hearing, then the bill should be recommitted to give him one.

Mr. MUNDT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I wonder if we cannot arrive at a happy solution to this whole problem and enable the House to reverse its tentative proposition in reference to the Pickens matter without losing its authority of depriving him of a place on the Government pay roll by having a public statement of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee now that if this resolution which he will submit tomorrow passes he will withhold bringing the bill back from conference until the committee has disposed of the Pickens case and made a recommendation one way or the other?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman wants to postpone bringing this bill back from conference?

Mr. MUNDT. I would like to know whether the gentleman would be willing to assure the House that he will postpone bringing the bill back for final action until the Pickens case has been disposed of.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is a rather serious action to hold up a bill of this character carrying all the appropriations it does, but I may say that if an agreement could be reached with the gentleman from Florida under which we would vacate the proceedings, we would get much quicker action on the Pickens case than otherwise, because this bill will not be back from conference for 2 months, whereas the resolution we would introduce to dismiss all the men who are found to be disloyal will be back within a few days.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield further.

I hope, however, that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will agree to have this bill recommitted so that they can determine the Pickens case before any money is appropriated for him by this House. The people back home do not want you to pay their money to subversive individuals. We should not pass this bill until the Appropriations Committee have held hearings concerning Mr. Pickens.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Did it require any legislation to put any of these people on the pay roll?

Mr. CURTIS. It did not.

Mr. DONDERO. If that is true, and it is true, then why should not the same power that put them on the pay roll remove them, without asking Congress to take action?

Mr. CURTIS. It should. At this time the Committee on Appropriations is sifting the activities to which they think money should be supplied. It should do the same thing in regard to these subversive individuals.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. I believe the gentleman has presented to the House a very sound program indicating the way out, and that is simply this: There is no hurry about

this legislation. It does not go into effect until the 1st of July. Why not hold up this legislation for a period of 1 week? It will affect the rights of nobody. Within a week the Committee on Appropriations can come back and decide on the Pickens case, if we present the rule tomorrow, and then we will have accomplished exactly what the gentleman wants.

Mr. CURTIS. They do not need a rule. The committee ought not ever to ask us to appropriate money for subversive individuals. Again I say if the Hendrick's amendment is defeated the bill ought to be recommitted.

[Here the gavel fell.]

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, just so the Members may understand the situation clearly, I wish to make three or four statements.

It has been the practice when these persons who have been accused of subversive activities by the Dies committee have been removed by a limitation on an appropriation bill for them to slide immediately on to another pay roll, and there has been nothing to stop them.

There are one or two ways of reaching this situation, and these ways ought not to be attempted until the hearings can be completed. The carrying of this provision upon the appropriation bill will accomplish no immediate purpose. One way would be this. After hearings have been had upon all the 38, bring in a rider on an appropriation bill of a deficiency character, which could apply to every appropriation, past and future, so that none of those who were found guilty of subversive activities could draw pay. That would be effective, and it is about the only way you could be absolutely sure of having an effective means of carrying out your purpose. It would be more certain to be effective than a separate resolution, although a separate resolution would accomplish it if it could be passed by the Senate and signed by the President.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I believe one of the gentleman's plans is very good, but suppose we do pass a resolution with all these names in it, and then the President vetoes it, where would we be?

Mr. TABER. You would not be anywhere. You would have to start afresh. But if you had it tied on as a rider to a major deficiency bill it would go through quickly, and I do not believe it would have a veto.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. I do not like the idea of either convicting or acquitting a man until we hear the evidence.

Mr. TABER. I do not, either.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Why not postpone action on this bill until this committee acts?

Mr. TABER. That could be done if the House elected to do that. Of course, that would have to be done with the approval of the leadership, and I would not have authority to make any such statement as that.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wish to submit two questions. One is this. If this subcommittee is created, can it function quickly enough from time to time so as to meet the demands of the House before the appropriation is voted upon?

Question No. 2 is this: Will this committee as it functions from time to time depend upon the Dies committee to furnish names and give the stimulation, or will it have the effect of displacing or making unnecessary the Dies committee?

Mr. TABER. This committee will not in any way take the place of the Dies committee. It will not undertake an initial investigation or anything of that character. It will take the accusations that have been made, call in these people, ask them if they have any defense to offer, and hear that defense; and if it is necessary to hear rebuttal evidence, they will have to hear it so that they can make a decent determination of whatever is to be done.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What does the gentleman think as to the rapidity with which the committee can function?

Mr. TABER. I do not know how many cases there are. There are 39 or 40 to start with, I suppose. If there are 1400, we could not possibly reach a determination upon that many in time to have it incorporated in a bill of this type.

Mr. CRAWFORD. But you might in a deficiency bill?

Mr. TABER. It could be done in a deficiency bill, but we would have to do it piecemeal if such a very large number were involved.

Mr. HENDRICKS. In regard to the bill that is before us now, there is only one man affected, and it would not take very long to clear that up, if the committee will recommit the bill until such time as the subcommittee has had to take care of the matter.

Mr. TABER. We do not need to recommit the bill. All we have to do is to leave it on the Speaker's table without calling it up for a final vote. In the present temper of the House, I do not think it is satisfied that the matter has been gone into far enough so that it is prepared to vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, \$460,000.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following preferential motion which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MUNDT moves that the Committee do now rise with instructions that it report the bill back with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, this is in no sense a pro forma amendment, but

I offer it in strict sincerity, believing this is one effective way for the House to extricate itself from a rather difficult situation. Perhaps during my remarks or afterward somebody will propose some more convenient solution. We have just heard the ranking member on the Republican side of the Committee on Appropriations say that it would not in any way embarrass the functions of the Department if these appropriations and the decision upon the matter before us were postponed for 2 or 3 weeks. We have heard the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations say they could take up the case of Pickens and determine it on short notice, and it seems to me that we are not in a position to vote today either for or against Mr. Pickens, and unless we do recommit this bill we can have no assurance but that somebody will move to bring the bill to a roll call and thus compel us to vote yes or no. I think we should exercise our parliamentary function and recommit this bill or by some other device give the Appropriations Committee time to establish a special committee, to bring in evidence for or against Mr. Pickens, and bring back a recommendation that he should either be excluded from the pay roll or not. Then we can vote as intelligent legislators. I see no reason why we should debate this thing by 5-minute stretches all afternoon and into the evening. This is at least one positive way of disposing of it. Mr. Pickens will be given a fair hearing, and this House can proceed in an orderly manner.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the motion to strike out the enacting clause. I hardly think the gentleman's motion will be taken seriously by the House, but it might be well to call attention to the routine that would result if the motion should be agreed to. To strike out the enacting clause would mean that the bill is dead. It would be reintroduced *de novo* and we would have to start all over again. While it would not be necessary to duplicate much of the detailed work we have already done on the bill, we would have to again start from the beginning and make up the bill, and the subcommittee would have to report it back to the main committee, and the main committee to the House, and in that way we would throw added work on already overburdened members of the committee and lose valuable time. We will have difficulty in getting all the supply bills through by the end of the fiscal year as it is, and to take such action as that contemplated by the motion of the gentleman would be to throw upon the committee and upon Members of the House a burden of unnecessary routine and would involve a delay which the House would not want to encourage or approve.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. POWERS. I agree with the gentleman that the bill should not be recommitting, but why can we not reach an agreement like this, that after the bill is read, that it should lie upon the

Speaker's table, and we should not vote upon it and in the meantime a subcommittee could call Mr. Pickens and give him a hearing, and report back to the House in 2 or 3 days, and then we could vote on the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am anxious to cooperate with my friend from New Jersey in the matter, but this is a large and important bill. Many items are urgent. For that reason I would not feel warranted in delaying it on account of one comparatively inconsequential amendment, the disposition of which is not yet assured. For it should be remembered when the amendment comes up for a vote tomorrow, that the vote will not be on the merits of the amendment, but on the question of deferring action on the Pickens case until a committee can hear it and dispose of it and similar cases on evidence from both sides. As a matter of fact, when the amendment comes up for a vote tomorrow the question actually before the House will be whether it shall be disposed of with expedition and celerity by a special committee or whether it will be left in the bill to finally be acted on when this bill comes back from conference some weeks, if not months, after the special committee has reported.

A vote tomorrow would not be a vote on conviction, on whether a man is a Communist or is disloyal to his Government; on whether he should be taken off or left on the pay roll. The question would be whether you favor turning all such charges over to a special committee, authorized to dispose of them speedily and authoritatively, in accordance with the views expressed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. POWERS. Why is it necessary to form another subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations to handle this matter? Why cannot the present subcommittee handle it, as the subcommittee on the Independent Offices bill has been doing?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The present subcommittees are authorized to hold hearings but are not authorized to take immediate action. They cannot take action until their particular bill comes up, which may be 4 months away, and if there are disloyal men on the pay roll, the quicker they are taken off the better.

Mr. TABER. The question raised by the gentleman from New Jersey is, if you carry a limitation in one appropriation bill, it relates only to that bill, and that same man can be on another appropriation. The whole thing ought to be cleaned up, and it ought to be cleaned up in such a way that it would relate to every appropriation out of the Treasury.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I just want to correct one impression which perhaps the gentleman did not intend to leave. If we adopt this amendment to this bill, that does not prevent your still taking action by your subcommittee, because even if we adopt this amendment, we can still go on and act.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Such a contemplated committee would not feel warranted in attempting to override formal action by the House. A member in heartiest sympathy with the amend-

ment would be justified in voting against the amendment tomorrow in order to get quicker and more carefully considered action by the special committee.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. I want to say to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and to the House that in consideration of this new resolution that the Rules Committee will bring up tomorrow, we should keep in mind that there are not just these 38 names. There will be hundreds of names, because as soon as this resolution is passed some members of the Dies committee will recommend to the investigators that they review all the files, and I daresay that we will be able to submit to your committee, if it is created, hundreds and hundreds of governmental employees who have the same kind of record that Mr. Pickens has.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Any employee against whom charges of disloyalty are brought should have a full and fair hearing. That is the purpose of the resolution; to expedite the proceedings and to secure prompt separation from the pay roll.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. I wish to interrogate the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, because I appreciate some of the difficulties he has set forth if my motion to recommit does prevail. I wonder if I were to withdraw my motion whether the gentleman from Missouri, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, would be willing to assure the House that he would carry out some such suggestion as that made by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS], that is, to keep the bill on the Speaker's table until the Pickens problem could be decided by the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] is directly in charge of this bill. I am only one member of the committee.

Mr. MUNDT. May I ask the gentleman from Indiana, the chairman of the subcommittee, if we may have his assurance that if no motion to recommit is passed, and we proceed now in an orderly fashion, that he will keep the bill on the Speaker's table and not ask for a final decision until the Appropriations Committee has had an opportunity to consider the Pickens case itself?

Mr. LUDLOW. I am afraid the gentleman is asking me something that I cannot promise.

Mr. POWERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. POWERS. As chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] should be able to tell you that. If he cannot, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee is present.

Mr. MUNDT. May I ask the gentleman from Indiana, as chairman of the subcommittee, whether he will use his influence in that direction? May I direct my question to the majority leader to see if we can get an answer? We are all confronted with the same problem.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is a rather amusing situation. Just giving my individual views—I have kept out of this—personally I think the adoption of the amendment was unwise. The leadership on both sides have now offered a proposition which is fair. It is consistent with the fundamentals of decency and of Anglo-Saxon law. I do not want to be convicted without an opportunity to be heard. God knows I do not want the other fellow convicted without an opportunity to be heard. If my friend is asking me to portray to the country that this great House must hold up an appropriation bill carrying an appropriation of over \$1,000,000,000 in order to determine the question of one man's status—well, as far as I am concerned, speaking personally—and I am only speaking personally now because my own individual views sometimes conflict with my views as majority leader—speaking personally I have too much love and respect for this House as an individual Member to see the House hold up final passage of a bill after it has been concluded because of this one question involved, when the leadership on both sides is presenting to the House a proposition that is based on fairness; that a man always be given a reasonable opportunity to present his side of the case. I do not know who Pickens is. I did not know what his color was. I do not care what a man's race, color, or religion is. We have to be tolerant and understanding among ourselves. One of the basic considerations of our democratic form of government is to give a man an opportunity to be heard when he is accused.

I do not know whether he is guilty or not. But we are giving him the opportunity. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMAS] said there would be several hundred. That is all the more reason for a committee of this kind. We certainly cannot come before the country with the spectacle that has been gone through with here in the last few days, on every appropriation bill. All the more reason why a committee of this kind should be appointed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. POWERS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended 5 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, who do you want it for? For yourself or somebody else?

Mr. MUNDT. I want time enough for the majority leader to finish his statement and then I have a comment to make.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. It seems to me the leadership has presented to the House a fair proposition and it ought to be accepted. Anyone voting to eliminate

this amendment is not voting on the merits involved, because certainly the debate this afternoon has clarified that situation. From my personal reaction, as far as the resolution is concerned, after participating in the conference, I think the resolution is for the best interests of the House. It is for the best interests of the integrity of the House. I think if we are going to give everyone else an opportunity to be heard by this committee, it is only fair that this particular gentleman whose name happens to be Pickens, should also be given the same opportunity.

Mr. MUNDT. Before yielding further I should like to say to the majority leader that I agree in everything that he says. Apparently he must have misunderstood my question relayed from the chairman of the Appropriations Committee to the chairman of the subcommittee to him.

I am trying to seek some way in which we can apply the principle of giving this man Pickens a chance to be heard before we act either one way or the other; trying to find a concrete way in which that can be done. We find ourselves, however, in this position: An amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole is to be resubmitted for a vote in the House; so I was wondering whether the majority leader could explain some parliamentary device whereby we should not be called upon to vote either for or against Pickens on a roll-call vote until the case has been further heard. I suggested, or rather the gentleman from New Jersey suggested, that by letting the bill lie on the Speaker's table for a day or two until the Appropriations Committee had heard Pickens we could accomplish that.

Mr. McCORMACK. And it was to that suggestion that I addressed myself particularly. Personally I think it would be unwise because we would present to the country the spectacle of holding up final action on an important appropriation bill because of one individual employee of a department. That is not going to inure to the benefit of the House. Certainly we ought to be able to assume our responsibility, but as leader I naturally would confer with others, and in such conference—I will be frank—I would express my views as I have stated them now.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman appreciated that. Technically speaking, we are not voting either for or against Pickens in the present bill. There is no urgent rush about the passage of this appropriation act. The money cannot be made available before July 1 in all events. By deferring final action on this bill for a few days the Appropriations Committee can bring this House a special report after hearing what Pickens himself has to say.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not so sure about that.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I am getting a little impatient with all this talk saying this is a spectacle. We have done it before. Furthermore, this ap-

propriation bill will not become effective until July, and even though 'his man's name is included this proposed special committee can still go ahead and make its findings. I see no reason why we should make a mountain out of a molehill.

Mr. McCORMACK. We would still be faced with the same proposition in the next appropriation bill, and in the next appropriation bill, and so on straight down the line. The leadership is offering a solution whereby the Committee on Appropriations can set up a subcommittee which shall have the power of subpoena, to summon witnesses before it and pass upon the facts.

Mr. MUNDT. Is it the opinion of the majority leader that if the House reverses its position and exempts Pickens from this employment embargo, passes the bill in its original form, and should the Appropriations Committee later find that this man should be stricken from the rolls because of his subversive activities, would the Appropriations Committee representatives in conference be empowered to remove Pickens from the pay roll?

Mr. McCORMACK. No; they would not have that power, because if the bill passes the House with Pickens' name out and passes the Senate with Pickens' name out, the conferees, in my opinion, would not have the power to insert his name back in the bill. That is my opinion.

Mr. MUNDT. In that event, unless final action on this bill is deferred until the Appropriations Committee can investigate Mr. Pickens or unless the Senate votes Mr. Pickens out, we might still find him holding office after we had lost all power of ouster and given approval to his salary. I shall not press for a vote on my motion to recommit, but I hope some method may be worked out so this body, after having access to all the facts, can exercise its right to bar Pickens from the pay roll if no flaw is found in the evidence which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] has presented and which makes a mighty damaging case against Mr. Pickens. I want him to have a right to be heard, and I want this House to have the right to remove appointees from office who may be either unfit or un-American, or both. I hope both of these rights may be protected in the case in point.

Mr. LUDLOW. I ask the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS], to simplify this situation and see that justice is done, why he does not ask that the vote by which his amendment would pass to be vacated? I do not think we ought to make fish of one and fowl of another; I think Pickens should have exactly the same kind of trial as all the others. Why not vacate this vote and treat him as we treat the others? Why not treat all alike?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, replying to the gentleman from Indiana, I would remind him that last year we did not give David Lasser a hearing; we just cut him off. We did not call others in, and I do not see any reason why we should call this man in.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Dakota insist on his preferential motion?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the motion is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Bureau of Accounts, \$300,000.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 33, line 13, after the word "account", strike out \$300,000 and insert "\$133,640."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendment thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think more debate should be allowed than that; I shall have to object.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is it the gentleman's intention to finish the bill today?

Mr. LUDLOW. That is our expectation.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And vote on it today?

Mr. LUDLOW. No. We will vote on it tomorrow, but we will finish it under the 5-minute rule today.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, my amendment reduces the amount which the committee allowed the Bureau of Accounts in this bill from \$300,000 to \$133,630, which is the same amount allowed this Bureau last year. This amount has been asked for to establish a new cost accounting system in the Accounts Bureau. I will read what it says here on page 14 of the report:

The amount carried in this bill, \$300,000, is \$28,200 below the Budget estimate of \$328,200 and \$166,360 above the total appropriation of \$133,640 for 1943. The large increase in this item is required to establish a new cost accounting system in the Postal Service.

Mr. Chairman, it was my privilege to serve on the Post Office and Post Roads Committee during the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Congresses. During that time I learned something about the personnel and the functions of that Department and have the highest regard for the Department, but, strictly speaking, this is legislation on an appropriation bill. I think this should have gone before the proper committee, the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, before it went to the Appropriations Committee.

The Post Office and Post Roads Committee is headed by the able gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], for whom I have the highest regard. He has done a fine work, and the other members of the committee have done fine work. I know

he would allow all the hearings necessary and the proper consideration to this new set-up.

It does not take a smart man to know that during these very abnormal times any cost ascertainment figures arrived at today will be completely upset and useless tomorrow, and this will hold true until the war is over and for quite some time afterward.

Mr. Chairman, this is no time to take 30, 40, or 50 people away from essential industries and put them in this new Bureau or in this new set-up. Every one of us has promised our people that we would not create any new or unnecessary governmental set-ups. Whether you call them bureaus or not, it is a new set-up. Our manpower problem is very desperate right now. We do not want to take these men from the farms or from the factories or from other essential industry and put them in this new set-up, which, in my estimation, will serve no good purpose, especially at this time.

I earnestly plead with the Members to think well before they vote, for certainly if we let the great reorganizers start reorganizing the Post Office Department, which has been almost simon pure for all these years, that Department will soon be in the very same fix as all other departments of the Government find themselves in today. I am sure none of us want to have that to happen.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I could not hear all the gentleman said, but I got the idea that this is some new agency that is being set up.

Mr. JENSEN. It is not a new agency. It is a new cost accounting system which I maintain will be of no use. I contend that any costs which are arrived at today during these abnormal times in this Department will be of no use. They will not hold good for any length of time, anyway, and we are just wasting a lot of money starting another set-up here which will take the employment of 30, 40, or 50 people away from essential industry where they are so desperately needed now.

I can see no reason at all why this \$166,740 of the taxpayers' money should be spent in this way.

If we want to do something for the Postal Service, if we want to spend some of the taxpayers' money we should give the star-route carriers the extra pay which they deserve, and also some other postal employees in the lower pay brackets.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. And we could give some service on the holidays we are going to have this year for the rural carriers?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; we could do a lot of things. Mr. Chairman, I hope my amendment will be agreed to.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], in my opinion, merits the support of every Member of this House. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has been a member of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads for the last 4 years. Personally I have served on that committee for one term, and I am glad to back him up in this amendment which will prevent the beginning at this time of another division of a bureau. The adoption of Mr. JENSEN's amendment will keep from developing in this vast mushroom of bureaucracy another cell, to be nurtured by hundreds of thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money, whose administrators will keep coming back to us year after year and not request a mere \$166,000 but, in a short time, \$500,000, perhaps in a few years, to keep 300 or 400 men instead of 40 now asked for in jobs. Such is bureaucracy. Give it free rein and it will throttle individual initiative and eventually bankrupt our Nation.

We have had a lot of discussion about bureaucrats and bureaucracy. Now is the time to act. If you Members of this House mean what you have been talking about, you will look over this amendment very carefully that has been offered by the gentleman from Iowa and try to cut the head off of this—beginning of another—division or another bureau before you let it proceed to swallow up \$166,000. Yes; I know that \$166,000 is mere chicken feed to some, but to me it still represents a sizable hunk of money. Unless we chisel away and knock off these corners, the savings that we have promised our people we would try to make will not be effectuated.

Up to now we have done without this division. Why do we need it just now? Is it not rather foolish to start in trying to establish a new section with which to ascertain cost in a division or in a department at a time when costs are abnormal? The Post Office Department has been able to give very good figures on cost of various operations to our committees heretofore. The time to have commenced such a division, if it ever has been needed, was a long time ago and not at a time when everything is out of kilter. Surely we can find a better place for these 40 or 50 men and women to work than to start another division or another bureau. The Lord only knows to what extent, in 20 years, this beginning of another octopus will expand.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Does not the gentleman agree that this bill should go before the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. In my opinion, it is clearly legislation and should have gone directly before the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads for authorization.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. This amendment involves about \$160,000.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. One hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars; mere chicken feed, I will admit, in the belief of many who are accustomed to converse in terms of billions of dollars. To me, this represents at least 10 well-equipped and stocked quarter-section farms.

Mr. TABER. As I understand, the man who was Comptroller of the Post Office Department for years, Mr. Slatery, was finally crowded out.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. He was crowded out last summer, so I have been informed by parties who should know.

Mr. TABER. They put a new organization in there that has not as yet shown any evidence of competency to do this kind of a job.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is correct. In my opinion, this expenditure will not add one bit to the already splendid operation of the Post Office Department.

In conclusion, may I say that while this \$166,000 may not seem to amount to very much, to me it represents a little rivulet, and when many of these come together you have a stream of waste—waste of money which is criminal at this time—a waste which every individual in this Congress has promised the people who voted for him he would try his utmost to eliminate. This \$166,000 as a fighting plane is much more worth while today. Let us give an extra plane to the boys in the Solomons and prevent 40 people from being used in a nonessential division of another bureau.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this amendment should be opposed by every businessman or every man who understands something of the problems of an executive. This is not a request coming from the subhead of some bureau, or from a small department, or from someone about whom we know very little. It is a request from the Postmaster General, the head of a \$1,200,000,000 corporation, the Post Office Department of the United States. The head of the Post Office Department, one of the great departments of the Federal Government, handling \$1,200,000,000 in appropriations for the citizens of this country every year, must necessarily know something about that business in order to conduct it properly. In the hearings before our committee he told us that in his opinion this is a most important item in the bill, in order for him to know what things cost and how to run his job.

The head of this \$1,200,000,000 corporation says to the gentlemen in Congress, "In order to do my job properly and to know how to do it, in the interest of economy and in finding where to save, I ask you to give me \$1,700 more than was allowed last year."

This is no new business. It is a new name. They had the cost accounting department last year and they set up a bureau of accounts, which the Bureau of the Budget cut \$8,000,000, and part of it

was taken from the cost accounting department. The item only represents an increase of \$1,700 over last year.

Does the gentleman from Iowa want to say to the Post Office Department, "You shall have no cost accountants, you shall have no one to analyze your costs, to tell you what you are spending here and spending there? You can go ahead without a cost accounting department of that type."

I do not know any big business in the country that does not have a department of this type and that is not dependent upon it for intelligent analyses in handling its business.

These people must decide on the amount of money they pay the railroads for the space they use in handling the mail. Some of it is first-class, some of it is parcel post. They know little about the final analyses of those costs and they cannot talk intelligently about them unless they have a cost-accounting system. On the question of the rent they pay in so many places they must analyze and compare their rents. On the question of handling the heating charges of the hundreds of buildings they operate, they must know something about the handling costs, about the cost of coal, and about many other expenses. In handling a \$1,200,000,000 operation, there is no chance for the Postmaster General to do any sort of an intelligent executive job unless you give him, as you would give to the manager of any plant or the head of any business, an adequate cost-accounting organization to tell him what things cost.

Again, let me say that this is not a new bureau. This is authorized by law. There is no new language in this bill, as the gentleman said. It is not a new business. This has been in the law. Incidentally, I may say that I have made inquiries as to the parliamentary system on that point, and it is not subject to a point of order.

What the gentleman is doing is saying to the Postmaster General of the United States, who is handling \$1,200,000,000, "You may not have anyone who can tell you what your air-mail costs are or what you can afford to spend to put a new route into South America, or what it will cost you to start another route across the country; you cannot have anybody down there who can give you that information."

I cannot imagine an amendment of that sort being adopted.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. It seems to me that we are getting a little bit mixed in our thinking in this program. I agree with the gentleman who has spoken, that the head of any big corporation is entitled to have a cost accounting system, but I do not agree that the head of any corporation that desires to change its set-up should not present that changed or new set-up to the board of directors of the corporation, which is the policy-making board for the corporation, and get their approval, before putting it into execution. The natural and logical thing for the Postmaster General to have

done when he wanted to establish a new set-up or change the present one, was to present that change to the board of directors, the policy-making group of that organization, which is the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives and not the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives. If he had done that, and made his case, before the proper board of directors, then in all probability it might have been approved, and there would have been no question on the floor of this House; but instead of doing that he short-circuited the legislative group of this body that is supposed to consider those things and went direct to the Committee on Appropriations for the appropriation. I ask you men whether this body here, this House, should approve of the method of short-circuiting its legislative committees and go direct to the Committee on Appropriations. That is the whole question involved in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will the gentleman tell me what piece of legislation would have required them to go to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads? They have had a Bureau of Accounts for years and it is still here. It is no new thing.

Mr. MASON. It is a new set-up in the post office, to audit accounts.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is just a little group to handle the matter.

Mr. MASON. They should have received the O. K. of the legislative group before presenting it on an appropriation bill.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is there to the set-up that they do not have already?

Mr. JENSEN. They have \$133,644 in last year's appropriation bill, and we are leaving it in this.

Mr. O'NEAL. Oh, the gentleman should not shift his argument. They had a Bureau of Accounts, and they still have it.

Mr. JENSEN. It says that a large increase in this item is required to establish a new cost-accounting system in the Postal Service.

Mr. MASON. That is the testimony before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUDLOW) there were—ayes 81, noes 64.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COURTNEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 1682, and had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, after the legislative business is concluded and other special orders I be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] for 45 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, no more funds should be appropriated to the National Resources Planning Board. This agency is a grave menace to the American people and should be abolished forthwith.

The Subcommittee on Appropriations is again recommending an appropriation of funds to the National Resources Planning Board, and unless some other Member offers an amendment to strike this item out of the independent offices appropriation bill I intend to do so. In the ensuing discussion I shall state the reasons for my position.

I have in this study quoted a goodly amount of material. Practically all of it is taken from the National Resources Development Report for 1942. When it was not taken from that report its source will be indicated. The material quoted was selected with the view of giving as accurate and full a description of the activities of the Planning Board as possible without reading through many volumes of reports, pamphlets, and so forth, put out by it. The method has for its

been a member of, and affiliated with, the Communist Party, and affiliated with the Maritime Workers' Industrial Union.

It is true that in the preliminary part of the Attorney General's document he does mention as Communist-front organizations the International Labor Defense, the All America Anti-Imperialist League, and the American League Against War and Fascism, and Bridges' association therewith. But he did not base his order deporting Harry Bridges upon any such membership or affiliation or association.

Nor could the Attorney General, under the law he was administering in the Bridges case, have rightfully ordered deportation upon such a ground.

Now, my colleagues, we wrote the law, and the only law, for the guidance of the departments of the Government in the procurement of personnel. It provides against paying the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. That is the rule we laid down, the standard we set up. Is it fair to the Treasury Department, that has been so careful in its personnel procurement that only one out of its thousands of employees is even under suspicion, to set up one standard for its guidance and then, when they have fully complied with this requirement, refuse to comply with it ourselves?

The Treasury Department has made three separate investigations of William Pickens—one before and two since his employment—to make sure that he does not advocate and has not advocated, and has never been a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States. Each time the report was that no evidence supporting any such conclusion could be found.

The F. B. I. in its investigation of William Pickens evidently found no such evidence.

It is admitted by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], that his committee has no such evidence.

Mr. NICHOLS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir; with pleasure.

Mr. NICHOLS. I do not know what the record is before the Dies committee, but there is certainly ample evidence before the House, given yesterday by Mr. DIES himself, that Pickens is a Communist.

Mr. HOBBS. The gentleman is mistaken about that. In fact, I will state categorically on my honor as a Member of this House that that is not the fact.

Mr. NICHOLS. Did the gentleman ever know of a delegate being sent to a convention of the Communist International who was not a member of the party?

Mr. HOBBS. My understanding is that the gentleman is in error in the implication of that question, if he means to charge that William Pickens ever was a delegate to a convention of the Communist International.

Mr. NICHOLS. Well, I do not know. That is what Mr. DIES said.

Mr. HOBBS. No. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I do not think he did. I listened to him very carefully and I have been studying the record ever since. What he said was that the evidence showed that this man appeared on the platform with Earl Browder and made a speech at the convention of the United States Congress Against War; that he went to Europe twice to Communist-front meetings. He ought not to have done any one of these things. He has acted the fool, of course, but the reason he did was probably his overzealous activity for what he conceived to be the advancement of his own race. I do not think he is fit for the position he occupies, but we wrote the rules as to who should be expelled from Government service and we ought to live up to them.

This resolution gives us a chance to do legally what Mr. DIES advocates. That is, to base separation from the pay roll upon evidence showing membership in, or association with, subversive organizations. Let me read you what the pending resolution says:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, acting through a special subcommittee thereof appointed by the chairman of such committee for the purposes of this resolution, is authorized and directed to examine into any and all allegations or charges that certain persons in the employ of the several executive departments and other executive agencies are unfit to continue in such employment by reason of their present association or membership or past association or membership in or with organizations whose aims or purposes are or have been subversive to the Government of the United States.

The adoption of this resolution will change the rule, as we have a perfect right to do. Its passage would relieve us of the high degree of proof now required. Adopt this resolution, and instead of being required to prove advocacy of, or membership in an organization that advocates the overthrow of our Government, it will then be required to prove that an employee is unfit to continue in such employment by reason of his present association or membership or past association or membership in or with organizations whose aims or purposes are or have been subversive to the Government of the United States.

If you wish to liberalize the rule so as to assure our Government far greater protection from the employment of the disloyal and the unfit, pass this resolution and be fair.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the House on the unanimity with which it approaches this resolution. As a matter of fact, however, what is really accomplished by the resolution is out of all proportion to the attention given it here. Except in one minor detail the Committee on Appropriations has every power conferred by this resolution; it has the authority to do everything the resolution proposes. It has the authority to in-

vestigate and the authority to remove these men from their positions by the simple expedient of withholding their salaries. The only change provided by this resolution from the established order is that under the present system we have to wait until we reach the bill which carries that particular salary before taking action.

The one thing this resolution does, and it is infinitesimal in importance in comparison with the time we have spent on the subject, is that it permits us to take action at once instead of waiting for the appropriate bill to come along. In other words, this resolution permits us to take action on all such cases at one and the same time instead of taking them up one by one in bill after bill as the annual supply bills are reported to the House during the session.

But the one authorization which the resolution confers has three advantages:

In the first place, at a time when we are passing through world-shaking events, the defense of the Nation, the preservation of civilization itself, depends on the action of this body—the greatest representative body on earth—we are wasting hours and days quibbling about the political, social, moral, and economic views of some one individual down here in the departments nobody ever heard of. This bill permits us to get away from such inconsequential minutiae and turn such details over to a committee, while we turn our attention to winning the war abroad and intelligently administering our own household affairs at home.

In the second place, instead of having each subcommittee handling these cases separately and in as many different ways, this plan will insure uniformity of action, standardize procedure, and permit disposition of all cases at one time and in the same way.

The third and the really important effect is that we will expedite adjudication and disposition of these cases and thereby serve both the accused and the Government. These men against whom charges are pending are faced with a serious situation. If they are not guilty they are entitled to prompt exoneration; on the other hand, if they are guilty, then the quicker the Government removes them the sooner and the more certainly will we protect the Nation against sabotage and fifth-column activity.

I trust the resolution will have the unanimous approval of the House.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of this resolution by the House this morning will, in my opinion, be a declaration on the part of the House that now it does not place full faith and credit in the allegations of the Dies committee, because if this House had faith in the allegations of the Dies committee it would stand on the record the committee made last Friday when by a large majority, almost a unanimous vote of the Republican Members of the House, the Committee of the Whole voted to deny Mr. Pickens a trial and voted him

guilty of subversive activities. Not a single bit of additional evidence has been presented to this House which could cause us to retract that action taken last Friday. No other factor having entered into the picture since then, it must be concluded that it is political motives which actuate this new attitude.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. For myself, I voted against the amendment to strike Mr. Pickens from the roll and I can be consistent and vote for the resolution this morning and therefore vote to give him a fair trial.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote for this resolution. After careful consideration of the effect of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] prohibiting the expenditure of any part of the appropriation in the pending bill to pay the salary of one William Pickens, I have come to the conclusion that we are acting contrary to the Constitution.

Pickens is a citizen of the United States. He is an educated and able servant of the Treasury Department. He stands charged with no crime against the laws of the United States. This House, however, has seen fit to deny him the protection with which every citizen is clothed under the Constitution.

Under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive a person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

It is charged that Mr. Pickens is a Communist, and that, apparently, is the only charge against him. It is also denied that he is a Communist, and there the matter stands without any judicial determination.

Even granting that Mr. Pickens is a believer in communism, so far as he is concerned, it is a belief only. Belief in communism in Russia—that is, that communism is a good form of government for Russia—is quite a widespread belief throughout the world today. If all men who believed now that communism in Russia is a good thing for the Russians were to be denied their salaries while working for the Government, we would have a long list of the hungry—including a considerable number of the Members of this Congress.

In order to determine whether communism is a good thing for Russia, we have no comparison to make except with the former Government of Russia under the Czar. In light of the development of Russia, educationally and industrially and as a great intelligent military power, we are all forced to the conclusion that the new way in Russia is much superior to the dark days of ignorance under the Czar. If that is what Pickens believes, it is what millions of free citizens of the United States believe.

There is absolutely no evidence before us that Mr. Pickens wants to force this system of government on the people of this country, nor that he has done any overt act to bring that about. He, granting that he believes in communism, has been guilty of nothing except having a belief. There is no evidence before us that Mr. Pickens is not loyal to our war effort; there is no evidence that he has done any act to obstruct our war effort or destroy the Government. The only thing we have proved in this debate is that Mr. Pickens is a colored man, an educated man, an able official, and that he has a belief.

Does this Congress believe we can deprive a citizen of property without due process of law? Does this House believe that it can say—merely because a citizen has a certain belief and nothing more—that he is not entitled to the equal protection of the laws of this country?

All admit that Mr. Pickens is a citizen; all agree that he has not been convicted in any court of a crime against the laws of the United States forfeiting that citizenship. If he is a citizen, therefore, he is entitled to all the privileges of such. He can vote—he does vote—I presume; he can run for office, and if he gets votes enough he can hold that office. I know of only one office he possibly could not hold and that is the office of a Member of Congress. The Constitution gives this House the power to determine its own membership. That is a constitutional prerogative. Being elected, Mr. Pickens could be refused a seat in this House for a good reason, a bad reason, or no reason at all. But no such power is granted this House as to any office except in its own body.

It is clear to me that the House cannot go outside of its own powers to say that a free citizen—holding some other office in the Government—shall be denied his salary and thereby be denied the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Constitution itself.

This Congress was just elected to do some big things for the people of the United States, and after 5 weeks' work, this House has emerged with an act to deny a citizen of this country the equal protection of the laws, and has thereby violated the Constitution of the United States. If this House cannot pass any legislation except that which is in direct violation of the clearly understood provisions of the Constitution, the people have not much to expect.

What would be the situation if the Treasury Department continued Mr. Pickens in office and caused this act to be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States? There is enough for this Congress to do under the Constitution. If we let our prejudices, racial, religious, or political, direct our action, we are unworthy of the position we occupy in this great deliberative body. This is more strikingly true when we are engaged in a great war and have announced to the world the "four freedoms": The freedom of speech and expression; the freedom to worship God as we see fit; freedom from want and the freedom from fear of aggressor nations. As

leaders in this great Nation we should practice what we preach.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. MASON. I just wanted to say that if the interpretation placed on the action of the House by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is correct, I am forced to vote on a roll call against keeping Mr. Pickens on the roll.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the House is presented with a very practical situation. With all due respect to my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania, who has just taken his seat, I cannot agree with the observations he made. The membership of the House are not passing upon the merits or demerits of Mr. Pickens' particular case on this occasion; they are passing upon the question of whether or not they will adopt the pending resolution in order that a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations may consider all these cases called to the attention of this special subcommittee by the Dies committee or by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], or by any member thereof, I assume.

The question that confronts us is whether or not we are going to apply to Mr. Pickens the same procedure we apply to the others; whether or not we are going to do the right thing, the fair thing, and the decent thing after we adopt this resolution, of eliminating the Pickens amendment from the pending bill.

In my opinion, however, voting for this resolution or voting to eliminate the Pickens amendment is not passing upon the merit or the demerit of Mr. Pickens' loyalty or disloyalty.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

The SPEAKER. All time has expired. Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the adoption of this resolution prevent a Member from voting separately upon the Pickens amendment at a subsequent time?

The SPEAKER. It will not. It is the right of any Member to ask for a separate vote on the so-called Pickens amendment.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the

Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 1648, with Mr. COURTNEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, this bill has now been pending before the House for many days. In order to finish this evening the subcommittee serves notice that debate from now on will have to be confined to the bill. Any effort to speak out of order will be objected to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair trusts the Committee so understands.

The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and ferrage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, \$92,200,000, of which not less than \$200,000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARE: Page 39, line 20, strike out "\$92,200,000" and insert "\$94,000,000", and at the end of line 21, strike out the period, insert a comma, and add "including delivery service by substitute carriers on all holidays except Sundays."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make a point of order against the amendment. The second provision of the amendment is not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] care to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, under the regulations of the Post Office Department, substitute carriers are required to carry mail at any time a regular carrier is not available. The Post Office Department, in a special communication, says that it has the right to install delivery on every holiday except Sunday, and the only thing necessary is the money.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will direct this question to the gentleman from South Carolina: Is there any provision in the law for the payment of these substitute carriers on holidays?

Mr. HARE. That is what we are asking this increase for.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any law at the present time authorizing the payment to substitute carriers on Sunday? Is there any law presently that authorizes that payment?

Mr. HARE. No, except city carriers and clerks, a general authorization under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman care to be heard further?

Mr. HARE. I believe not.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. O'NEAL. No; except I insist there is no authorization. I must insist on the point of order, unless the gentleman would like to have me withhold the point of order until he has made his statement.

Mr. HARE. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. I gladly withhold my point of order until the gentleman has completed his statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is reserved for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, to my mind the Post Office Department contributes as much service directly to the benefit of the people of this country as any other department of Government. If we were to discontinue the operations of all of our departments for 1 week I doubt whether the cessation of the work would be felt more severely by the people of the Nation than that of the Postal Service.

For nearly 50 years the Congress has been providing postal services to people who live in rural districts. Services have been provided on every day except holidays. The services are now provided to patrons in villages and cities, at least one delivery on all holidays except Sunday. This year we are going to have 9 holidays; 5 of them will occur either on Saturday or Monday, and there will be five times this year when these people will be 3 days each time without postal facilities, whereas their neighbors and friends who happen to live in cities and villages will be furnished with postal service each day.

My amendment provides an appropriation or an increase in the appropriation of \$1,800,000 to defray the expenses of delivering the mail on holidays, and it is estimated that the additional revenue arising to the Post Office Department by reason of this added service will be more than sufficient to pay this amount.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am very much in sympathy with what the gentleman is endeavoring to do. May I say that in a number of cases in the district I represent here in Congress there are regular bonded rural carriers who have enlisted in the armed forces of the United States. Their substitutes are performing the duties for them.

Mr. HARE. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. As acting carriers. I am wondering if the gentleman's amendment will take care of that kind of a situation?

Mr. HARE. It provides that the substitute carrier on every rural route will be required to serve on each holiday, which will not deprive the regular carrier of his legal holiday. Substitute carriers are already provided by law, although they are not required by regulation of the Department to deliver mail on holidays. This amendment would authorize the Department to provide this service.

My thought is that the people on R. F. D. routes will need rural-delivery service more this year than at any previous time, because they have sons, brothers, and sweethearts in the Army and Navy at different places throughout the world. They watch patiently every day of the week for letters from these boys, and as I have already said there will be five times this year when there will be 3 days when these people will have no postal service whatsoever. They are entitled to this service and they want and we should be willing to provide it, particularly when we are providing similar services to people in towns, villages, and cities. I trust the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] will not insist upon his point of order and allow this amendment to be considered.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I insist upon the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina reads as follows:

Strike out "\$92,200,000" and insert "\$94,000,000", and at the end of line 21 strike out the period, insert a comma, and add "including delivery service by substitute carriers on all holidays except Sundays."

The Chair knows of no authorization for the payment of such services. The gentleman from South Carolina very frankly concedes that he knows of no such authorization. The burden of proof being upon the gentleman from South Carolina, who offered the amendment, the Chair is of the opinion that the point of order is well taken and sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed \$55,200 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, travel expenses, and not to exceed \$76,720 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$22,000,000.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take occasion during the reading of this bill for amendment to call to the attention of my colleagues of the Committee a very significant development in the operation of the air-mail service in the United States.

Many Members will recall the action of Congress approximately 4 years ago in establishing certain experimental routes for the carrying of air mail by what we have commonly come to know as the pick-up service. This system is based on an invention which allows a plane to come in and drop its cargo and pick up outgoing mail without using a landing facility or airport.

The operation of the experimental routes was so successful that the Post Office Department reported to the Committee on Appropriations the need for establishment of permanent routes. That was done. We are in a period of development in this forward looking enterprise. In 6 States we are carrying daily air mail by this method, and ap-

proximately 110 to 120 communities are being served.

Congress expressed its vision many years ago. We are today reminded of the judgment that was rendered at that time in establishing this service. Many communities with no rail service are served. The system is self-sustaining.

We are in the midst of a terrible war. Of course there can be no widespread development of this operation in the transportation of air mail by the pick-up system. I call your attention, however, to the fact that at the present time the Civil Aeronautics Board has before it for consideration the issuance of several new certificates of convenience and necessity. Applications have been made to the Board by many companies which desire to extend the air-mail pick-up system in the future, not for the few States and the approximately 120 communities now served, but for 35 States, with more than 2,000 communities to be brought into the scope of this development. These requests form the backlog for merited growth when victory over our enemies has been won.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. May I compliment the gentleman and congratulate him on the splendid work he did several years ago in bringing about the development of this air mail pick-up system. I understand the gentleman encouraged the inventive genius who worked out this method and he also fostered the legislation which gave the method a practical trial leading to adoption. Is there anything in this bill which encourages or discourages it?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I appreciate sincerely the very kind reference to myself. We have had encouragement of the service from the Post Office Department many times, including the testimony before the Appropriations Subcommittee of this bill. The Post Office officials reported to the appropriations group, according to page 216 of the hearings on this measure, that the service in 6 States has been unusually successful, including Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Delaware, Kentucky, and New York. I am hopeful that when the war is over there can be a speedy extension of the air mail pick-up system very quickly into 30 or more States of the Union. In a few days I will put in the RECORD a list of the points to be served if the new routes are allowed. There are communities that will never have the money to build or maintain airports, or that have uneven or mountainous terrain, making construction costly and difficult, and by pick-up service they will have the advantage of daily air mail, thus bringing them into 24-hour touch with all parts of the country.

In other words, what we have today brought to the front doors of America, from the standpoint of the expeditious dispatch of air mail, will then come to the back doors of America. That is as it should be.

When the struggle is over, which we trust will be soon, there will come back

to our shores thousands of young men who have touched the great sphere of aviation for the first time. These pilots will funnel their services and their abilities back into a peacetime aviation trade. From dropping loads of bombs over Germany and Japan they shall come back to the purposes of peace. Air transportation will become a great industry. These seasoned young men will not stop flying. They will then pilot the hundreds of planes which will bring a great expansion of the air mail pick-up system to the heart of America.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the subject I wish to discuss for a moment is not as dramatic as the interesting subject of air mail, but it is important. There is carried in this bill an item of \$14,700,000 for Star Route Service. What I shall have to say is directed particularly to the members of the legislative Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, the able chairman of that committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH] being on the floor.

For years we have sought to get legislation enacted which would take care of the problem of the star route carrier. Throughout the depression—before and since—star route bids have been let in a haphazard fashion of competitive bidding, and the grossest injustices have frequently resulted. Competitive bidding in matters of construction of Government installations is highly desirable, but this system of competitive bidding on star routes, which approximately correspond to rural routes, is all wrong. On the big commercial contracts where equipment is the main item and personnel is secondary a different situation might prevail.

There are about 12,000 star routes. Many of these routes, a majority of them, are more or less rural routes. They are let on the basis of competitive bidding, which has been wholly unsatisfactory, so unsatisfactory that 1,000 of these contracts last year were just given up, because the men who had bid on them were not able to carry out their contracts. Under the star-route system the country is divided into four different sections, and one of the four sections of the United States has a contract letting each year. This year there will be a lot of letting of contracts for the carrying of these star-route mails in one of the zones. It seems to me that before this present fiscal year comes to an end, it would be most desirable if the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads would bring here a bill which would provide that where men are now carrying star-route mail in a satisfactory way, they may be permitted to renegotiate and readjust their contracts with the Government, and go on with their work, and not bring about the confusion in the Service which will be brought about by all this rebidding. Manpower demands are very pressing. The present carriers know their routes. This is no time for unnecessary changes. This long-delayed legislation should now be passed. This is legislation which all Members who know the problem have sought to have enacted for

years, in order that we may put the star-route carrier on a proper basis, and thereby improve the service and carry out a proper service to which the patrons of the star route are entitled. The star-route carriers have been the forgotten men and women of the Postal Service. In many cases they have been shamefully underpaid. The whole system has been wrong.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I appreciate and am in sympathy with what the gentleman is trying to do, but if the star-route carriers in his section of the Nation are in the same position as a majority of the star-route carriers of Oklahoma, then very few of them would desire to negotiate for an extension of their contracts on the same basis of pay which they are now receiving. That ought to be made plain. Considering the present world situation, the shortage of manpower, the increased cost of living is going to require some readjustments if these men are to continue to carry Uncle Sam's mail.

Mr. MAHON. That is true. I would give the Department the right to renegotiate and readjust the contracts either upward or downward.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Then I agree with the gentleman and join with him in expressing the hope that such legislation will be presented to this body at an early date.

Mr. MAHON. That is one of the purposes of the proposed legislation.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

Mr. PRIEST. I have been much interested in this, and last year introduced a bill which would go a little further than the gentleman suggested with reference to renegotiation. I ask the gentleman what he thinks of that proposition at this time, which, in substance, would classify the star routes into two groups—class A, which are common carriers, and class B, which are competitive-bid routes—and place all class B routes on a basis of payment arrived at by so much per hour, so much per mile actually traveled in carrying the routes.

Mr. MAHON. I would not undertake to say how the legislation should be written. What I am saying is that in my judgment the committee should take cognizance of the two classes to which the gentleman refers and bring out a bill which would enable the star-route carriers in the districts to be advertised this year, to go on with their work without all of this rebidding and the wasted manpower which will be incident to the readvertising of bids.

Mr. GRANGER. What would the gentleman have to say of such star-route carriers that have 2 years to go? Labor and everything else has increased, and they are working on low bids and most of them are going to bondsmen to carry them on.

Mr. MAHON. The Star Route Service is demoralized, and it is because Congress has not passed the type of legisla-

tion which would insure proper compensation to the star-route carriers.

Of course, I recognize that we cannot rectify the situation in this appropriation bill. Legislation is required, and I hope we can pass a bill at this session which will correct the present very bad situation. I point out that my remarks are directed principally to those star-route carriers who deliver mail on routes in a way somewhat similar to rural carriers. They constitute a majority of the star-route carriers.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 204. While the United States is at war, the Postmaster General may, in case of emergency, temporarily assign any post-office clerk to the duties of city delivery carrier or any such carrier to the duties of such clerk and in an emergency may assign any post-office employee to the duties of a railway postal clerk or any railway postal clerk to the duties of a post-office employee without change of pay-roll status, the compensation of any temporarily assigned employee to be paid from the appropriation made for the work to which he is regularly assigned.

Mr. HARTLEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against section 204 on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, not authorized by law.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARTLEY. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. I say to the gentleman that the committee concedes the point of order is well taken. We do not resist it, but with the gentleman's permission I would like to say that this was put in the bill solely at the urgent insistence of the Postmaster General, who said that only through such temporary legislation would he be able to cope with the serious manpower problem that confronts him. Twenty-five thousand of his men have gone into the service, and he asked us to provide this interchangeability so that he could use for brief periods employees of one group in another service temporarily, if necessary. The gentleman will note in the first sentence of the section that it is specifically stated that it stands only while the United States is at war, but if the gentleman insists upon the point of order we concede the point.

Mr. HARTLEY. Mr. Chairman, let me say in reply to the gentleman that I insist on the point of order because I do not want to put the members of the Postal Service under the whim and caprice of every postmaster throughout the United States, and I will say further if such legislation is needed, it ought to come from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

I will say further that if our committee will attend to the question of salaries and give those in the Postal Service the deserved raise they have waited for for the past 17 years, the situation in the Postal Service will be greatly improved. [Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COURTNEY). The point of order against the section of the bill is conceded. The committee admits that it goes into the realm of permanent legislation.

The point of order therefore is sustained.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by **Mr. KEEFE:** Page 51, line 14, after the period insert a new section as follows:

"**SEC. 204.** (a) No part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of the Government."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, in order that there may be no mistake as to the purport or intent of this amendment may I as clearly and as definitely as I can state exactly what this amendment proposes to do?

First, Is it the intent of the sponsor of this amendment to deny to the executive and administrative departments of the Government the use of the United States mail? The answer is absolutely "No." I want the executive and administrative agencies of government to use the mail in every reasonable way that is necessary to carry on the public business. There is nothing in this amendment that will prevent either the executive or administrative agencies of the Government from using the mail. The only thing that this amendment does is to place a limitation upon the pending appropriation bill, which does not become effective until the 1st day of July 1943. Therefore every agency of government, between now and July 1, 1943, has an opportunity to come to the appropriate subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and tell the Appropriations Committee their needs for postal service. I am certain that the Appropriations Committee will see to it that every executive agency and every administrative agency of government is supplied with sufficient funds to enable them to meter their mail and pay for it the same as every other citizen pays for his mail.

Let me show you some facts with reference to this situation. What kind of mail goes through the Post Office free? There are three kinds of mail that are carried free. One is the mail to which I am referring in this amendment, called penalty mail. Penalty mail is carried free. It is the mail of the departments and agencies of government. It is carried free when it is on official business. Up at the right-hand corner of the envelope it contains the very appropriate provision of a \$300 penalty for use for any other than official business.

The second type of mail that is carried free is franked mail. Franked mail is the mail that is used by the legislative establishment of government to carry on its official business.

The third type of free mail is mail that is carried for the soldiers, and is just what it says. It is free mail. The soldier simply puts his name and station and rank on the envelope and writes the

word "free" up where the stamp should ordinarily be, and that mail is carried free.

So we have the three types of free mail. Now, What do the first two types cost the Government of the United States? Had the departments of government this last year been compelled to pay the Post Office Department at regular rates for carrying their mail it would have given to the Postal Service approximately \$71,000,000, according to the testimony of the Postmaster General himself.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I cannot yield at this time. I will yield later.

It cost \$71,000,000. The Post Office Department in 1942 handled 1,516,015,444 pieces of penalty mail. In 1941 they handled 1,123,000,000 pieces of penalty mail. The gain in 1942 over 1941 in the number of pieces of penalty mail was 34.9 percent, a tremendous increase in the number of pieces of penalty mail being sent out free by the various bureaucratic agencies of government scattered all over the United States. They not only sent more pieces of mail in 1942 than they did in 1941, but look at the other figure as disclosed on page 6 of the hearings. The number of pounds of mail carried in 1941 was 151,000,000 pounds, but in 1942 it had jumped to 236,000,000 pounds, an increase of 55.9 percent.

I do not need to talk to the Members of this Congress about the tremendous abuse by the departments in the use of penalty mail. Every post office in the United States knows the fact. Every mail carrier in the cities or in the villages, every rural carrier is simply burdened down trying to distribute these millions and hundreds of millions of pieces of penalty mail, much of which is worthless and useless, that are flooding the entire United States, until it has become a national scandal and a national disgrace. Let me see if I cannot paint this picture to you in terms that will be understood. Do you know how much an average freight car carries? Let me tell you—40,000 pounds. Last year, on the figures of the Post Office Department itself, it took 100 trains, 100 trainloads, not carloads, 100 trains of 60 cars each, each car carrying 40,000 pounds of penalty mail in order to carry throughout this country and distribute this tremendous amount of mail material that is being issued by these various departments of the Government. I realize that in the case of the Army, the Navy, and other departments having to do directly with the war effort there ought to be and necessarily will be, an increase in the use of penalty mail; but let me call your attention to this, that when the O. P. A. and the W. P. B. are threatening to curtail the amount of newsprint paper to a point where the newspapers of this country perhaps will not be able to exist, it seems to me that the Congress of the United States ought immediately to take some action to curb the use by these departments of the privilege accorded them of penalty mail.

What does this amendment propose to do? All we say by this amendment to these departments is: You know how much mail you are sending out; you know the character of it; and you know what your requirements will be in the next fiscal year. Now, we want you to come before the Congress of the United States and justify the necessity for sending out this material that you are sending out. We will let you have the postage to send out every bit of material that is necessary to carry on the public business.

The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CREAL] just calls my attention to the fact that you cannot send your local paper out to your boy or your friend's boy at the front; they will not carry it, but they are sending out tons and tons of this victory publication and magazines of that kind published by these bureaucrats and sending it out there for these boys to read. I should like to call your attention to some testimony on this subject.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I cannot yield at this point. I will yield later if I have time.

I direct your attention, if you please, to the testimony of the Postmaster General himself, which is found on page 49 of the hearings. I asked the Postmaster General certain questions on this subject. I read some of my questions and the Postmaster General's replies thereto:

Mr. KEEFE. There is absolutely no restriction or limitation whatsoever, then, upon these departmental agencies in the use of the mail? They can go just as far as they want to, except for the limitations as to weight and size of packages, and so on?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir; I know of no other restriction.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, if they were compelled to pay postage on that stuff, what would the situation be?

Mr. WALKER. Then they would have to justify that in their budget.

Mr. KEEFE. They would have to justify the necessity for all this stuff, would they not, when they come before the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEEFE. You would have some check on it there, would you not?

Mr. WALKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEEFE. You have not any check on it now, that I can see, at all?

Mr. WALKER. Except the reports under the O'Mahoney Act that are now eliminated, and the test checks that we make.

Mr. KEEFE. But those test checks are merely to show the amount of penalty mail being handled; they are no check at all on the use of it, whether it is necessary or whether it is not, and all that sort of thing?

Mr. WALKER. The answer is directly to the amount, and not to the control. We have no control.

These agencies down here can deliver a carload of pamphlets to the Post Office Department in penalty envelopes and it is the duty of the Post Office Department to see that they are delivered to the addressees. Now, I say to you Members who have been standing down in the well of this House protesting against extravagance that if you want to save some money to the taxpayers of the country here is an item that is costing somewhere between seventy and a hundred millions of dollars a year. There is not a person on this floor who is not familiar with the

flagrant abuses that are being practiced by these departments of the Government in the use of penalty mail privilege.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I hope the gentleman will permit me to continue.

Now, let me compare, if you will, and I think I will answer the gentleman; let me compare, if you will, the complaints that have been made against the Congress of the United States in the use of franked mail. Congress is the one that is always attacked because of the franking privilege. There is this distinction between these bureaucrats and Members of Congress, however: We are elected by the people, and we are responsible to the people. If any Member of this House abuses the franking privilege that is accorded to him he can be called to account by the constituency he represents; but who is to call to account these bureaucrats down here who have never been elected by any constituency? And yet, when this subject is discussed as it is being discussed throughout the length and breadth of this land, to what do they refer? They never say a word about the abuses of the agencies of Government in the use of the penalty mail; they always refer to the abuses of Congress in the use of the franking privilege.

What did it cost last year for the franking privilege for the entire legislative department of the Government? I have the figures here, \$767,000—\$767,000 as against \$71,000,000 used by these agencies of the Government.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. KEEFE. I shall be pleased to yield; yes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. There is a great deal of merit in the statement the gentleman is making. I should like to ask the gentleman, however, about the subsidy we are giving to second-, third-, and fourth-class mail of \$128,000,000 a year. In 4 years we gave them half a billion dollars. How does the gentleman feel about that subsidy to the newspapers and magazines of this country? Does the gentleman believe the taxpayers ought to be assessed \$128,000,000 a year for carrying that mail?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield further.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Answer that question.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. What do you think about that?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield.

Mr. Chairman, I am quite familiar, as we all are, with the yearly discussions and statements by the distinguished gentleman from New York on the subject which he raised, a subject, however, which is entirely foreign to the subject matter we are discussing here this afternoon. I do not intend to be dissuaded, distracted, or diverted from the subject I am trying to discuss by having anybody inject into this discussion a matter which is entirely foreign to the problem now before us.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Does the gentleman not think it important that half a billion dollars have been taken from the taxpayers in 4 years for these special mailing privileges?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I did not yield to the gentleman; I ask to be protected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield. The gentleman from Wisconsin will proceed.

Mr. KEEFE. May I suggest to the gentleman from New York that if he is in earnest about what he says, that he attempt to place in this bill or some other bill an amendment to eliminate the evil of which he complains; then he will be doing something besides just talking about it. I am trying to meet an issue which is discussed all over this country, and I am trying to meet it in the only way I believe it possible to meet it and have this Congress retain its control over the expenditure of over \$71,000,000. Now, the Post Office Committee will come out here, no doubt, through its chairman and say that we are interfering with the legislative prerogatives of that committee in this matter.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, may I say that I am fully aware of the fact that the Post Office and Post Roads Committee has certain functions to perform, and other legislative committees have certain functions to perform. But I have served here now through two sessions of the Congress, now starting the third, and I am becoming irritated at the failure of certain legislative committees of this Congress to bring legislation before the Congress to deal with problems of this character. I for one am no longer willing to sit down and wait while this great abuse is taking place until a legislative committee sees fit to bring in some legislation perhaps to deal with this subject.

Mr. Chairman, I am submitting this amendment to the greatest committee in the whole Congress, the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and I believe that we are capable and competent to deal with this problem and deal with it now, and not have it put off and delayed under the specious argument that we are attempting to bypass some legislative committee. You know what the facts are, you know what the situation is, you know what the purpose is behind this amendment, and I ask that you give it your support.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. If this money is saved in the transportation of penalty mail, would there not be a direct saving in printing and so forth if it curtailed the circulation of a lot of these pamphlets?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes. So far as the actual saving is concerned, it would reflect

itself down through the entire personnel, not only of the Post Office Department but the thousands of people who are spending their time sealing these envelopes and addressing them, the thousands of people who are spending their time writing these silly pamphlets that are being put out by the millions and scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. The saving cannot be estimated at this time. We do not know what it may amount to, but any person who is familiar with governmental activities and government routine must know that if you curtail the use of this penalty mail and make these people come to the Congress and justify the necessity for it, you will have a tremendous saving not only in printing and the consumption and use of paper but in the personnel in these various agencies.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. The adoption of the gentleman's amendment will prevent an increase in the cost of postage stamps, which are to be raised to 4 cents, according to the Postmaster General.

Mr. KEEFE. I think the gentleman is on sound ground.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How many Federal employees, crackpot employees, writing the documents to which the gentleman referred, did we refuse to take off the pay roll this morning or yesterday?

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman's question answers itself. The RECORD discloses the action of Congress.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How many of them were crackpots?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The gentleman pointed out the tremendous increase in the quantity and weight of the penalty mail. Will he not point out that in the same period and under the same circumstances the franked mail has been very substantially reduced?

Mr. KEEFE. I attempted to indicate that in the same period when the penalty mail was jumping by leaps and bounds the frank mail went down. In other words, in 1941 the frank mail cost \$926,000, in 1942, \$767,000, but as to the penalty mail it went up from \$49,000,000 in 1941, according to the estimate that I have before me, to \$67,000,000 for 1942, and the Postmaster General in his testimony said it would no doubt reach \$71,000,000 in 1943.

Here is the first opportunity this Congress has had to effectively deal with a situation that involves millions of dollars. Here is an opportunity for the Members to demonstrate by their action today whether they mean what they say when they stated that they intended to take back some of these powers that have been delegated to the bureaucratic agencies of our Government. Here is a question that is submitted squarely to the Members of

Congress who will have an opportunity to vote and say whether they intend to endeavor to save at least \$40,000,000 of the taxpayers' money.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin told us yesterday in discussing the Pickens matter involved in the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill, that he was a prosecuting attorney, and that his experience had been that of a prosecuting attorney. The gentleman undoubtedly was an excellent prosecuting attorney. He is a very capable Congressman and when he comes to presenting a matter on the floor he not only deals with the subject matter with vigor and enthusiasm but also attempts to carry his point by a certain amount of prejudice. The gentleman speaks as a prosecuting attorney usually does. He hits the high places, he emphasizes the points that will require a certain amount of blood to rush to your face until it will make you want to do something about it. But, Mr. Chairman, this is a deliberative body, not a criminal court jury.

Let us look at the facts in this case. They are very, very clear, and may I say that there is nothing more dangerous that I know of to do at this time when the war is on than that which the gentleman asks us to do. This amendment was not proposed in the committee. We did not consider it. Had we considered it, I do not believe there would have been a chance of its being reported favorably. I have not the time to correct every mistake suggested or stated by the gentleman.

First, I propose to show the cost. They testified—and you will find this on page 239—that, instead of costing \$100,000,000, as the gentleman from Wisconsin said they testified, it costs \$24,000,000 to handle it. That is the written testimony.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. O'NEAL. Just a moment.

Mr. KEEFE. I am sure the gentleman does not want to make such an outlandish statement as that.

Mr. O'NEAL. I referred the gentleman to my authority.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman knows that we have before us the figures right here.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I object to more unpermitted interruptions.

This is not a new proposal. This was done long ago by the Federal Government. We used to require postage to be put on, but we changed that. Why? Because it was found not satisfactory.

As to the cost of this thing, in my opinion it will not represent any economy whatever to do it in this way. If we require postage, the revenue will be \$67,000,000 more, and we will have to put

\$67,000,000 more into the appropriation bill to buy the stamps.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield, just for a correction?

Mr. O'NEAL. I regret very much that I cannot let prosecuting attorney methods interrupt my presentation.

Mr. KEEFE. I just want to let Mr. Walker say something about it.

Mr. O'NEAL. I decline to yield. I understand what the gentleman wants, but I should like to finish my statement, just as the gentleman wanted to finish his.

As I say, this has all been tried before. The question is whether we should require all of these agencies to buy stamps rather than do it the way we are now doing it. I say there would be no economy. It would probably cost more to handle 1,500,000,000 pieces of mail. You cannot get stamp machines now, you cannot get the meters to handle this amount of mail. You would have to do it by clerks, and to handle that amount of mail and get it out in time would cost more money. To have the War Department material go out that must go out, and to have the Navy Department material go out, as well as the other mail important to the war, you would need such a large force of clerks under the civil service that the number you are now talking about would be increased by thousands and thousands. You could not handle this mail by machinery, you would have to handle it by clerks, and that would increase the vast number of people we now have on our civil-service rolls. Further, you would need additional office space for them.

The chief point of all, Mr. Chairman, is that while a war is going on you would increase the problems of the Army, the Navy, and the others who are preparing us for war. Do you think it would be practicable, when the Army says they cannot possibly stop to put stamps on every letter they write? Do you think it is right and fair to call upon the Army and the Navy now to stop and hire a lot of clerks, if a general wants to send out a letter or if somebody else in the Army or in the Navy wants to send out a letter? Of course, that is not practicable.

Let us see what the practical effect of this amendment would be. The Collector of Internal Revenue sends out 50,000 blanks, say. Every one of those would have to be stamped. The Selective Service sends out many letters. Eight million ration cards were sent out in 1 bunch. Of course, the volume of mail has increased. Think of the number of transactions that are carried on today with the business houses of the country. The Government is touching every phase of American life today.

This amendment does not relate only to some advertising or propaganda item, which we could stop in the Committee on Appropriations by asking the bureau officials what material of that kind the agencies are sending out. This applies to first-class mail, also to mail that is sent out in connection with business transactions or in connection with the numerous activities of the War Department, the Navy Department, and the other phases of war work.

Not only that, the work of the Collector of Internal Revenue, the Selective Service, and all the other work that is being done for the Government in the way of war production would be slowed down and the Post Office Department would have to handle that mail by hand. It simply is not practicable, it is not economical, and it is slow. This is no time to do it.

If the gentleman wants this matter considered thoroughly and fully, we have an intelligent Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, a group equally capable as the Committee on Appropriations. Some of what is proposed by the gentleman may be all right. The gentleman may have a good idea as to some of this penalty mail. But to slow down the work of the Army and the Navy and all the other agencies of the Government at this time certainly is not common sense. It is dangerous, and it should not be done.

Let the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads take care of this problem. If any department is sending out too much of one kind of mail, require them to stop it. But let us not say to General Marshall that every time he wants to send a letter or other communication to anyone he must dip into a drawer and pull out a stamp and stick it onto the envelope, thinking that in that way we will win the war. Let us forget this great amount of hullabaloo about the Government bureaus and agencies. Let us be practical and use some common sense. Refer this matter to a committee that can go into each individual item, and let that committee bring back a bill that is in line with the dignity of the House. We can then tell where to require this to be done and where not to require it. If we do that, we shall be acting in accordance with the best standards of the House of Representatives and we shall not impair the war effort and damage our cause by an attempt to bring about a little economy, when the attempt will really cost more than the economy we are trying to effect.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. O'NEAL. Now I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman referred to me as a prosecutor.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman referred to himself in that way.

Mr. KEEFE. No. The gentleman has referred to me as a prosecutor.

Mr. O'NEAL. In order to have the record straight, the gentleman yesterday made a very excellent speech—and I enjoy his speeches, as he always makes an excellent speech—and he started out by saying that his experience had been as a prosecuting attorney.

Mr. KEEFE. I did not say any such thing. I said I had been a prosecuting attorney, and I am mighty glad of it. It gave me the opportunity to catch fellows making misstatements on the floor such as the gentleman is now making.

Listen to this. On page 7, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], referring to the number of pieces of penalty mail:

How would that be reflected in terms of dollars?

Mr. WALKER. We estimate it is over \$71,000,000 for penalty mail in 1942.

Does the gentleman mean to say that I am still mistaken?

Mr. O'NEAL. Oh, the gentleman is worse mistaken than ever.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. I am talking about what it costs the Department. If the gentleman will look at the page referred to, the net cost of \$23,000,000 is what I am talking about. I am not talking about the overhead alone. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. O'NEAL. Oh, just wait until I answer the question. I will have to answer the gentleman first before I yield. Where the gentleman is mistaken, and I am afraid his impetuosity lures him into making quick decisions, is this. On page 239, in a statement put in by the Post Office Department, the total penalty cost is \$23,000,000. If the gentleman further considers his examination of the hearing he will find that the net cost is \$23,000,000, not these hundreds of millions of dollars to which he refers.

Mr. KEEFE. One more question. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. Oh, I would be glad to carry on a conversation all the rest of the afternoon with the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has again expired.

Mr. BURCH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I am in sympathy with the object of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. However, I do say that to adopt this amendment here today in my opinion would make a bad matter very much worse. With all of the different angles of the mail service, it would be impossible to set up a plan between now and the 1st of July by which it could be operated successfully. I feel that the penalty mail privilege has been very much abused, and I feel that something should be done by which it can be corrected, but I say to the gentleman from Wisconsin, and other gentlemen here, that the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee, through me and its legislative counsel and its secretary, for the last 2 or 3 weeks have been investigating this matter and getting up data from the time the different departments got their appropriations from the different legislative and appropriation committees. I think that was probably in the 1900's. We have been looking up legislation which has been enacted since that time, and the changes that have been made at different times as to how penalty mail should be administered. I hope this matter will be left to the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee. Without any undue delay, we hope, we are satisfied that we can bring a bill before you for consideration that will remedy the trouble that the gentleman is trying to remedy by his amendment. We

will not delay action; we will take action; we feel that something should be done; but I repeat I urge that to legislate in this way will make the condition infinitely worse than it is at this time. The gentleman has given you the different kinds of mail. It is true that we have three, the franked mail, the penalty, and the free mail to soldiers, but we also have certain foreign arrangements, and this has been done by law, not by rules or regulations of the Post Office Department, and I refer to a law that was passed and approved February 14, 1929, which reads as follows:

An act to grant freedom of postage in the United States domestic service to the correspondence of the members of the diplomatic corps and consuls of the countries of the Pan American Postal Union stationed in the United States

Be it enacted, etc., That under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe correspondence of the members of the diplomatic corps of the countries of the Pan American Postal Union stationed in the United States may be reciprocally transmitted in the domestic mails free of postage, and be entitled to free registration, but without any right to indemnity in case of loss. The same privilege shall be accorded consuls of such countries stationed in the United States, and vice consuls when they are discharging the functions of such consuls, for the exchange of official correspondence among themselves, and for that which they direct to the Government of the United States.

Approved, February 14, 1929.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURCH. Yes.

Mr. GREEN. Is it not a fact that the large increase indicated in penalty mail has been caused primarily by the increased demand owing to the war?

Mr. BURCH. To some extent that is the case. I think to the extent of the different activities of the different departments, but I do say that I think we should pass some legislation by which the departments should be compelled to justify their expenditures in postage. We should not leave the gate open for them to use the mail freely and without restriction. I think the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads will bring in some legislation by which we may authorize the Committee on Appropriations to compel the various departments to justify their expenditures for postage.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be defeated, and I say in conclusion that it would be very dangerous to adopt it at this time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is an attempt to save what would be represented by postal revenues, \$82,595,000. The propaganda of the bureaucrats has grown and grown for the last 10 years until it has become the habit for the increase to reach at least \$10,000,000 in a single year. This does not mean that postage stamps would have to be licked on to the envelopes. These departments can get permits just as any business house does, and the whole thing can be printed right on the envelope just exactly the same as penalty mail envelopes are printed. There is not a bit more work to it. Even

now a great many of these departments outside of Washington have to pay postage, and the postage which they pay runs to \$1,820,000 in a single year. It simply means that these people would have to come here and justify their needs for postage. That would give the Congress of the United States an opportunity to check the terrific increase and waste that has come.

I have here in my hand 1 month's distribution to a country newspaper. If the country newspaper had printed it, it would have filled the paper for four times as many issues as they had issues in a month.

There were also sent under separate cover enormous quantities of mats already laid out to print, from one single unit in the Government. It is perfectly ridiculous for the Congress to sit here and let this thing go on any longer. Let us stop it. Put this amendment in here and it will stop it. Then the departments will have to come here and justify their needs just like everybody else. There is not any sense laying down on our job and failing to put this amendment in. Let us see to it that the departments quit this ridiculous propaganda stuff.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Has the gentleman any views to express on the congressional mailing privilege? Does the gentleman feel that that should be gone into also?

Mr. TABER. I do, I feel that there should be an allowance to the membership for postage just the same as there should be to the departments.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. It seems there is always somebody in the House who is calling our attention to the fact that third- and fourth-class mail is also subsidized. I wish to remind the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK] that if the newspapers were paid for all the advertising and the space which they give free to the Government, to the State, and to the towns and to the schools and to the churches, they would be willing to pay postage.

Mr. TABER. Of course, that is not in this bill. That is another sore that should be corrected, but I am not going into that question now.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. No. I have one thing that I want to tell you and I do not want to forget it.

Did you know that the Postmaster General had announced that he would like to see the rate of postage on first-class mail to the ordinary folks back home raised to 4 cents? Now, he is getting ready to take care of the expense of this penalty mail. Are we going to raise that postage to the folks back home to 4 cents so that we can avoid putting these bureaucrats in the departments under control? Personally, I do not be-

lieve that this House wants to do that. I believe they want to stop that waste. [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, when I find myself in disagreement with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], as I do on this occasion, I almost feel like examining myself to see if there is anything the matter with me. In my close association with him on our subcommittee and from my observation of his stand on public questions in general I have found him so uniformly right that I hesitate to criticize his position on any matter. I think his speech in this Chamber last week on the proposed issue of Federal Reserve bank notes and the credit of the Government was one of the soundest and most patriotic addresses I ever have heard. It was a magnificent contribution to straight thinking in this troubled period.

Time after time the gentleman from Wisconsin has shown that he can and does place patriotism high above partisanship, which is a measure of true statesmanship.

But this proposal to wipe out the free mailing privilege that is enjoyed by the Chief Executive and the various departments, bureaus, and administrative units is too far reaching in its ramifications and implications to be dealt with through the back-door expedient of summarily taking away from these establishments all of the money required to enable them to send out official mail matter. It is too serious a proposal to be dealt with in this off-hand way. There should be a more constructive approach to the problem. It should be taken up and dealt with thoroughly by the proper legislative committee, the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and I say to you that the able chairman of that committee, the gentleman from Virginia, THOMAS G. BURCH, tells me that this very matter has a place on the agenda of his committee for early consideration and that he himself has prepared and will introduce a bill as the basis for proper legislative action. We can safely leave it to this legislative committee, composed of outstanding Members of the House, to bring in a bill that will create adequate controls over the penalty mail without inviting the disastrous and calamitous repercussions that most certainly would follow the adoption of Mr. KEEFE's amendment today.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. LUDLOW. I have some letters to read and my time is limited; I cannot yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I think the gentleman will want this contribution in his remarks.

Mr. LUDLOW. I cannot refuse the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. May I direct the gentleman's attention to the fact that on page

51 of the hearings he asked this question of the Postmaster General:

Mr. LUDLOW. General, do you think it would be a salutary or advisable thing to repeal penalty mail altogether, and have Congress make appropriations for postage directly to the various activities of the Government?

Mr. WALKER. I would like to give that a little thought. I am frank to say that I think something should be done about it. Whether that would be the best system or not, I would not want to say offhand.

Now—

Mr. LUDLOW. I cannot yield to my friend for a speech.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman recalls asking him that question?

Mr. LUDLOW. I do; yes.

No one appreciates more than I do the fact that curbs should be established on the exercise of the penalty-mail privilege, but whether this should be handled administratively through controls placed by the Bureau of the Budget, or otherwise, I do not know, but in any event it is a problem of such far-reaching consequences that it should be taken up and studied and handled by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and a decision reached after proper hearings and due consideration of all the factors involved.

The proponents of the amendment presently before us to strike out of this bill the money that would pay the cost of the free-mailing privilege for executive establishments have in mind the substitution of a plan later on to make limited appropriations for postage to the various units. Let us consider for a moment how that might affect our military and naval operations, for instance. Suppose that in the midst of carrying on a vital military operation the Army should run out of postage. Surely it would not be expected that they would stop the war until they got another appropriation. The Bureau of Internal Revenue operates under penalty mail, and it is obliged to send out a mountain of forms to cover the tax liability of 8,500,000 taxpayers who are being brought into the taxpaying bracket for the first time. Suppose the Bureau finds itself without postage to contact some millions of taxpayers. Would it not be bad business and would it not work incalculable detriment to our revenue-producing operations?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. LUDLOW. I regret that I cannot.

Free mail is a vital necessity in carrying on the operations of the Selective Service System and the thousands of draft boards throughout the country. Are we going to handicap them by curtailing their necessary and vital mailings? We will if we are not careful.

No sooner had public mention been made of this proposed amendment than the Army and Navy landed on me like a ton of brick.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I cannot yield.

"For Heaven's sake," they said, "do not let this happen." They pointed out that when the war came on they secured the repeal of the O'Mahoney amendment for

the reason that the preparation of the quarterly reports under it required the diversion of too much manpower which should be directed toward winning the war. They contended that the O'Mahoney amendment would have been a mere piker, compared with the diversion of manpower that will result, if it becomes necessary during the prosecution of the greatest war of all time, when the life and liberty of all Americans is at stake, to pause and weigh and put stamps on official letters and packages that should be rushed with the utmost speed to points of destination.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LUDLOW. It is hard for me to resist my beloved friend.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if during the 4 months between now and the 1st of July when this bill would take effect there would not be plenty of time to appropriate whatever amount of money might be needed by these agencies for postage?

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, the War and Navy Departments feel so deeply that the adoption of this amendment would slow down military operations and impede the war effort that they have asked me to express their opposition to it and to state their reasons why they think it should not be adopted. I ask your special attention to two letters I have received, one from Judge Robert P. Patterson, the Under Secretary of War, and the other from James Forrestal, the Under Secretary of the Navy. Judge Patterson's letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C.

Hon. LOUIS LUDLOW,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. LUDLOW: It is noted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 3, 1943, page 576, column 2, that Mr. KEEFE (Republican, Wisconsin) states that he proposes to offer an amendment to the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill, 1944, H. R. 1648, limiting and restricting the penalty-mail privilege of the executive departments of the Government.

I wish to take this opportunity to express and explain the objections of the War Department thereto. Due to the limited time available it has been impracticable to complete a thorough investigation of similar previous proposals, and review them here. However, the major and obvious objections are listed below:

1. The material increase in personnel which would be required for the stamping, weighing, and accounting all over the world.
2. The procurement of the great number of stamping and accounting machines, if available at all, would require the use of critical materials, which would seriously interfere with the war effort.
3. The additional space for handling which would be required.
4. The fact that there would be no net financial gain to the Government.

Apparently, the intention is to reduce the volume of mail and printed matter transmitted, on the principle that the necessity for placing postage on each piece and the cost of same would cause more care in avoiding unnecessary or excessive correspondence and literature. This same object can be attained by properly drawn and executed administrative directions.

There are attached hereto, for ready reference, the following enclosures:

1. Extract from the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1940, approved May 6, 1939.

2. Extract from the Deficiency Appropriation Act approved June 30, 1939.

3. Extract from the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, approved September 9, 1940.

4. A copy of first endorsement dated May 29, 1939, from the office of the Judge Advocate General to the Adjutant General.

5. Copy of the Annual Report of the Postmaster General, 1941. (Pertinent passages and tables are marked.)

This subject has been highly controversial for many years. Doubtless there is much to be said on both sides of the question. However, in my opinion the time is most inopportune to change a comparatively simple and established method of handling the tremendous volume of military mail for a new method which will require additional personnel and machinery, both of which are already becoming increasingly difficult of procurement.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Under Secretary of War.

I now read Mr. Forrestal's letter, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington.

Hon. LOUIS LUDLOW,
Chairman of the Subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. LUDLOW: A report has been received that action is being proposed in Congress to change the existing law concerning the penalty-mail privilege of executive departments of the Government.

A review of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD dated February 3, 1943, column 2, page 576, refers to remarks of Congressman KEEFE, of Wisconsin, who proposes to offer an amendment to appropriation bill, 1944, H. R. 1648, of the Treasury and Post Office Departments, limiting and restricting the penalty-mail privilege of the executive departments of the Government.

Due to the short notice which the Navy Department has had regarding this proposed amendment, it has been impossible to efficiently review the past records and letters on this subject. It is desired, however, to offer immediate objections of the Navy Department to the proposed amendment.

To place in effect such a far-reaching change as that proposed would seriously handicap the present organization of the Navy Department and definitely impede the war effort. It is believed that the solution to the abuse of the penalty-mail privilege lies in correct internal administration of various executive departments rather than a change in the law.

Among the many objections against changing the existing law are the following:

- (a) Considerable additional space would be required by the Navy Department, and space at present is at a premium.
- (b) No financial gain to the Government would result, and the same effect as far as the Post Office Department funds are concerned could be obtained by transferring funds from the various executive departments to the Post Office Department account.
- (c) A considerable increase in civil service and Navy personnel would be required to care for the additional handling of stamping, weighing, and stamps themselves.
- (d) There is a serious shortage of post-office equipment. At present we are unable to properly equip our outlying stations. To increase the demands on an already overburdened system of supplies would cause a break-down in our outlying postal supply system. As these supplies are made out of critical war materials, it is doubtful if they could be obtained.

(e) The physical handling of mail would be considerably slowed down by the necessity for weighing and stamping every letter. Mail delays at present are the source of many complaints from Members of Congress, Government agencies, and private citizens. This would be further aggravated by the lack of availability of automatic stamping machines and accounting instruments.

(f) The expense of additional personnel and equipment required to comply with the proposed change would be in excess of the benefit to be derived therefrom.

In view of the above objectionable features, as well as past records in this matter, it is considered that a change in the existing penalty-mail privilege would be highly undesirable, particularly at the present time.

The Navy Department has not, for lack of time, been advised as to the relationship of this report to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES FORRESTAL.

There is one other phase of this matter which I think I ought to discuss candidly in order that we may see the whole picture. If we adopt this amendment we will be inviting the biggest barrage against Congress since the memorable flare-up over congressional pensions. From my long association with the fourth estate I happen to know that editorial writers and newspaper columnists—whom many people regard as worse than fifth columnists—have got their fingers on the trigger and are prepared to put this question to Congress:

"You have seen fit to cut off the free-mailing privilege of the Commander in Chief, the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the mothers' allotment checks and the Selective Service System, including the draft boards, and now why should you not go a step further and give up your own free-mailing privilege?"

That is going to be a question that will be hard to answer. It is true that Congress has not abused its franking privilege and many of the bureaus have, but distinctions like that are overlooked when the guns begin to fire on Congress. We should face this with practical realism. It is my sincere belief that any Member of the House who votes for this proposal is voting to take away his own franking privilege and to place his office on a postage-metered basis. All of the considerations above referred to point to the inevitable conclusion that the best thing we can do here today is to vote down this amendment and allow this matter to be taken up by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads in a cooler and more deliberate atmosphere.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we cannot reach an agreement as to a limitation of time on this amendment?

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 35 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 35 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, this question is sufficiently important that we should give it very serious attention. Frankly, I am somewhat surprised that the gentleman from Wisconsin has offered this amendment, because to me it seems to be so out of keeping with the present needs of the various departments of the Government.

I do not believe there is a man on either side of the aisle who would not like to vote to cut down and reduce the sending out by the various departments of a lot of unnecessary propaganda, and if the vote were on whether or not we should reduce the sending out of this propaganda I would vote for the amendment, and I think everybody else would vote for the amendment. But that is not the issue pending before the House at this time. The issue is whether or not the Government departments shall pay postage on the mail which is now being sent out by the Government departments, and that is an entirely different proposition.

This amendment, strictly speaking, would not stop one piece of propaganda. It would just mean that we would pay postage on it. The amendment does not require the reduction of the amount of mail that would be sent out, the thing which may first appear to those of you who have not considered this matter fully.

I know of no better-informed man in the Post Office than Mr. Jess Donaldson, Deputy First Assistant Postmaster General, who has been there for many years. He and many others who have been there longer than Mr. Walker, the present Postmaster General, have discussed this matter before our committee on a number of occasions and I have not heard one well-informed man say that from his experience we should require the departments to pay postage on the mail which they send out. Reduce, of course, the amount of Government mail. Let the House reduce the printing and binding appropriations. Let the House reduce the amount of money that may be spent for the publication and printing of all this stuff. Sure, do that, and it can be done. But when manpower is so precious, when the farmer is crying for help, when the Army and Navy are crying for help, why take the additional manpower, additional machines, additional precious metal to make permit prints or something of that kind on all of this mail that is sent out? There is no reason for it. There is no reason why any man on either side of the aisle should come up here on the basis of partisanship and vote for this amendment at a time when he must know in his heart that it will slow up the war effort.

How can we vote for it on a standing vote or on a roll-call vote when the Under Secretary of War and the Under Secretary of the Navy say, in effect, "For heaven's sake, do not burden us with this when we are trying to win the war in 1943."

Mr. Chairman, it is time to rise above petty politics and differences as between one side of the aisle and the other and come down here and carry on our functions as Representatives of the people in

such a way that we may merit the confidence of the people. Let us cut down these publications; yes. It is always in order to offer an amendment reducing items of expenditure for this printing and binding. That should be done, and I will support you. Others will support you in an effort to reduce these expenditures. But let us not go to stamping the mail or using any other kind of contrivance that will take the time and manpower, when that time and manpower should be working every moment in the prosecution of the war, not in the counting of parcels of mail.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, somebody spoke about the heat of a prosecutor. I think we had something like it in the gentleman from Texas. There are two things which I want to say. I want to answer the question of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN] a while ago. It was not answered. He asked whether or not most of this penalty mail had not been since the war started. That is not the case at all. We would not be discussing it at all today, and the gentleman from Wisconsin would not have brought it up if the most of this had been since the war started. This thing has not been touched in the debate so far as I can recall. In all the set-ups in the Government in the last 10 years it is significant to note in every one of them there was created an information bureau. That was rather singular. Every one of the new set-ups from 1933 on was created with subdivisions involving an information bureau, the whole purpose of which was to think up things to send out to the people in the form of propaganda. There was an effort to make each set-up better than anybody else's. Nobody has referred to that fact. We created propaganda agencies in every bureau and division of a bureau for the last 10 years. Of course it is that which was aimed at when the gentleman asked the question. It was tremendously big before we got into the war.

The gentleman who just left the floor said it would not save a thing. If they have to come to the Appropriations Committee for their postage stamps, does not the gentleman think it is going to save a little, and I ask the gentleman from Texas that question, Do you not think we are going to save a little? I think we are going to save a whole lot, and you know it.

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. They now come to this Congress for the money for every bit of propaganda which they print.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. No.

Mr. MAHON. We have been giving them the money for that. Let us quit it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. No. They cannot do it now. They could have gotten it 6 or 8 years ago, but they cannot get it now. We have a new kind of a Congress and we have shown that every day we have been in session.

Mr. KNUTSON. The rubber has been taken out.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Exactly.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. I think anyone who desires to be fair will admit this is going to save at least several million dollars a year in postage. How much more it will save in not sending out needless propaganda that goes into the wastebasket no one can say.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It will cut these information bureaus in two.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment pending at the desk and I would like to have it read before I proceed.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read the proposed amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Proposed amendment of Mr. CASE as an amendment to Mr. KEEFE's amendment: After the words "executive department" in Mr. KEEFE's amendment, insert the words "legislative."

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, my amendments concerns every Member of this body. The Keefe amendment reads as follows:

No part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of selecting, sorting, handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of the Government.

My amendment proposes to insert the word "legislative" after the words "executive department" so that the restriction on free mail will apply to the Congress as well as to the other branches of the Government. It will then read:

Any officer of any executive department, legislative, or administrative agency of the Government.

The amendment is designed to meet the one point in the argument by the gentleman from Indiana that the Congress would lay itself open to a barrage of criticism comparable to that which attended the passage of the so-called pension bill.

My amendment proposes to make it necessary for the legislative branch of the Government to appropriate the funds to carry the mail of the Members of Congress and the legislative agencies of the Government the same as is proposed for the executive branch of the Government.

The matter of the amount will be left to what the surveys and the estimates will show to be necessary, the same as for any agency or department. Adjustments to varying needs can be made on a basis of population and distance to allow for volume and zone requirements. The amendment to the amendment, then, meets one of the two objections to the Keefe amendment.

The other objection the gentleman from Indiana raised related to the war.

Time and tonnage in war operations. It was an argument that was dwelt upon at some length in the letters he read and the same argument was stressed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]. The time argument, however, does not really count for much if you analyze what has been done and can be done. We have used stamped envelopes for years. Stamped envelopes can be printed or modifications of stamped envelopes can be developed.

Mr. TABER. The Post Office Department issues permits the numbers of which can be printed right on the envelopes, just as the penalty statement is printed.

Mr. CASE. The gentleman is correct. Therefore, there will not be the additional requirement either of time or of weight of mail to be carried. That matter can be handled as a mere printing proposition.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. In regard to the proposed amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota, I call attention to the fact that when I addressed the Congress upon this subject a few days ago for the first time I gave all the facts and figures with respect to the franked mail, and I indicated at that time that the franking privilege enjoyed by the Members of the legislative branch of the Government cost an average of approximately \$1,400 a year each. As far as I personally am concerned, I have no objection to the Appropriations Committee of this House placing upon me as a Member of Congress a reasonable limitation as to the amount of postage I may expend in the course of a year. I feel sure the Members of Congress intend to be realistic on that matter, and I also feel sure that the committee would give us an allowance sufficient for the reasonable use of the mails.

May I also direct the gentleman's attention to the fact that the War and Navy Departments are using the air mail today as never before. Every air-mail letter that is dispatched by the Army or the Navy must bear a stamp that must be bought and paid for. They have no penalty mail privilege for the use of the air mail. That seems to shoot a little bit of a hole in the great argument that has been adduced here. They have until July 1 to come up here and get a liberal allowance for postage. Who will say that the appropriations committees of the Congress will not give the Army or the Navy every dollar they need for postage?

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair directs this question to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. The Chair was out of the Chamber temporarily. Did the gentleman from South Dakota offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. CASE. I did, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER].

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, aside from the great saving in postage costs, this amendment will further save a tremendous amount of paper now being used by Government departments for purely propaganda purposes.

While we are considering this amendment the Pulp and Paper Division of the W. P. B. is determining a new reduction in the amount of paper that may be consumed by the newspapers and other periodicals of the Nation. This additional reduction is said to be necessary in our war effort. Pulp formerly used in the manufacture of paper is now needed for munitions, containers, and other essential supplies for our fighting forces. Certainly, if our Nation's publishers and other users of all kinds of paper are called upon to reduce their requirements, we in Congress are not amiss in compelling bureaucratic agencies to reduce the amount of paper they are using for purely propaganda purposes, most of which finds its way into waste baskets without so much as being seen.

Although I have been assured by responsible authorities that the anticipated reduction will not work undue hardships upon, or handicap essential services of, the newspapers of the Nation, I have been informed that one division of government—the Office of Civilian Supplies—has been holding out for a straight horizontal cut of 40 percent in the consumption of newsprint from that used in the same period in 1941.

By adopting this amendment this Congress can make sure that Government departments will be forced to eliminate unnecessary and wasteful printing. The time for this Congress to begin to meet the mandate given us by the people last November is now. The argument that it will hamper the Army and Navy in the conduct of this war does not hold. There is nothing to prevent the Army and the Navy, and any other department from coming before the Appropriations Committee between now and July and obtaining the amounts necessary to meet their mailing requirements. When the amounts are appropriated, permits may be granted by the Post Office Department, thus wiping out the argument that extra manpower will be needed for licking stamps.

The time to take action is now. This amendment should be adopted.

[Here the gavel fell.]

(Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, the parliamentary situation seems to be that the first vote will come on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin. The amendment to the amendment proposes to include the legislative establishment within the terms of the amendment. When that is disposed of the vote will come on the amendment offered by the

gentleman from Wisconsin relative to the Executive Establishment.

First of all, I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota will be voted down. Let us not forget that, after all, the franked mail, as distinguished from the penalty mail, is in the ratio of about 1 to 100. The abuse is not up here, it is at the other end of the Avenue. Do not delude yourselves about it. The abuse is at the other end. Do not kid yourselves about that.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me continue—and do not delude yourself as to whether this abuse springs from the war. It does not. Once we had a genial and distinguished gentleman, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Honorable Ed Taylor, one of the finest men I ever knew. He asked the Budget Bureau to investigate this matter in 1941, applicable to the fiscal year 1941, which began on July 1, 1940. The whole fiscal year had expired, before Pearl Harbor and at that time they had 2,900 full-time Scriveners on the pay roll, getting out all this miscellaneous information, such as speeches, lectures, radio scripts, and other matters. In addition they had 32,000 part-time people on the pay roll preparing lectures, radio scripts, manuscripts, and one thing and another.

That report from the Budget Bureau, not my report, shows they got out 300,000,000 publications in that year before the war, and 283,000,000 of those were not required by law. This abuse has been going on for a long time and do not be fooled as to whether it is dangerous to the war effort. It is a continuing abuse. There are 140 days to go by before this bill becomes law, and in 140 days they can cure some of these abuses. This amendment is designed to stimulate, and expedite a remedy, and it will not be conclusive until the bill has gone through the Senate, has completed conference, and has gone to the White House. In those 140 days to elapse from now, the bureaus ought to do something about this abuse. They have new mountains of stuff. How much did they spend in any single year for all kinds of written material, radio scripts, and lectures? They had \$27,700,000 in the fiscal year 1941, and it gets worse now.

Here is the latest issue from the Landis organization, the O. C. D. Eighteen million of those will go into the mail. It is but a beginning of another paper deluge. Let us by our action serve notice now that this ought to be remedied before the end of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, during the last campaign the Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress campaigned on an economy platform, and advocated economy in nondefense expenditures. A certain gentleman from Virginia, Mr. HARRY FLOOD BYRD, is well known throughout Ohio. I believe he is a prominent Democrat. He is a leading exponent of economy in government.

This is not a partisan issue. It is an issue that Republicans and Democrats can all agree upon. In fact in the last campaign I spoke from a rostrum that was shared by eight other candidates, Democrats and Republicans, and every one of us tried to outdo the other in a plea for economy. Many of us quoted Mr. HARRY FLOOD BYRD in our campaign speeches. Today there is a campaign going on in this country to get 850,713 typewriters allegedly for the armed forces. The plea is made that these typewriters are to be used on warships and overseas.

I checked the figures to find what they are going to do with these typewriters, and I find that they represent in propaganda publicity that these machines are for war purposes. They say that they need 1 for every 750 men in service. If this be true we would have an Army of 334,500,000 soldiers. Of course on the face of it the representation is absurd. On further inquiry we are told they need 446,500 typewriters for the War Department, 199,096 for the Navy Department, 12,600 for the Maritime Commission, and for the Board of Economic Warfare 47,390, for Lend-Lease 40,125, and for regular Government departments 105,000 more typewriters. I am told that we are now spending more money for civil functions than we are for the military functions of the War Department. Since 1937 we have produced two and a half million typewriters in this country. Here is an appeal for a third of them. Let us take some of the typewriters from the Post Office Department and the Treasury Department and every other nondefense department and give them to the War Department and not ask for 105,000 additional typewriters for non-defense departments. One way to do it is to vote for this amendment. Take the typewriters away from the bureaucrats and give them to the boys in the service.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE].

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, this is specific legislation, and I think it can be figured dispassionately and definitely upon the ground that it is an attempt to restrict one legislative appropriation. In the first place, I believe all Members of the House are anxious to obtain the same results, namely, to remove from the penalty mail privilege those departments that are exercising an abuse. Something has been said about the time they have to rectify their mistakes. In the first place, I am confident that no Member on either side of the aisle wants to put a blank amendment on appropriations that will hinder or obstruct an executive department or certain bureaus within the Army or the Navy or other departments that may be embarrassed by placing restrictions thereon.

If we are to find those departments that are exercising abuse of this penalty privilege, then it seems to me the whole matter ought to be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads in order that proper hearings may be held and the representative heads of the different departments be brought in to

show that committee just what their use of the mails is, and that we may then bring in proper recommendation to this body for the enactment of a proper law to eliminate what you have indicated today is abuses and a costly privilege. The package of goods that was shown by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is the objective that we want to reach. We can only do that by ferreting out which are the departments and who are the officials that are issuing such mail.

I do not want to be a party to an amendment that will say to the President of the United States and his department that he shall state in cost what is necessary to carry on the business of the executive. I do not want to say to the Army and the Navy that they may ask the privilege after stating the amount of appropriation necessary for the mailing privilege, or even to hamper or hinder either of those Departments in the war effort. We have 4 months, and in that 4 months I hope that the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads can bring this Congress a proper report.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROWE. I yield.

Mr. CASE. One of the Members asked me how Members' mail would be taken care of. That would be taken care of by providing stamps, under my amendment, the same as you get your air-mail stamps now.

Mr. ROWE. To which amendment is the gentleman referring?

Mr. CASE. I am referring to my amendment to the Keefe amendment. If there are any Members who have been abusing the franking privilege by sending out speeches promiscuously for political purposes, those would have to be paid for, of course, in addition to the appropriation that was made for Members themselves.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAGNUSON as a substitute: On page 51, line 14, after the period, add a new section as follows:

"Sec. 204 (a). No part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of the Government, except that restrictions under this amendment shall not apply to the Department of Navy, the War Department, or the Bureau of Internal Revenue."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed, of course, to the original Keefe amendment. I do not think it is practical. I do not think it will accomplish a great deal, but I am heartily opposed to that portion of the amendment that applies today to the Army, to the Navy, or to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It may be all well and good for the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from New York to say that this can all be done very simply, but I am telling you that the Army and the Navy and the Bureau of Internal Revenue have enough trouble on their hands

now, enough trouble fighting this war, without having to come to Congress every time they want a postage stamp or something on a letterhead. I do not think the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] intended it to apply to the military. Maybe he did. But it is just one of those things that adds to the paper work down in the War and Navy Departments. You cannot lick the Japanese or the Germans by paper work or in front of congressional committees. Let us leave the Army and the Navy alone for a while and let them fight this war.

Secondly, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] has an amendment. The purpose is good, but just think how impractical it is. Here are the Members of this House, and you will have to dole out a certain portion to every Member—an equal portion. There are Members of this House who represent districts with 200,000 people and others representing districts involving well over 1,000,000 people. How, practically, are you going to dole out stamps equally to the Members? The Members of this House do not abuse their franking privilege. This is an impractical way of proceeding.

The reason I offered my amendment was not because I favor the Keefe amendment, but I do think that if this amendment should pass, there should be a brake so that the Army and the Navy will not have to take thousands of letterheads, throw them in the ashcan, and come up here or go to the Post Office Department to get a stamp, or go before the Appropriations Committee every time an admiral wanted to send a dispatch to Guadalcanal or some place else.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. LUDLOW. I would like to remind the gentleman that some of the other establishments that he has left out of the exceptions in his amendment are just as essential to winning the war as the Army and the Navy. For instance, the Treasury Department has an enormous load of disbursements due to the war; the Maritime Commission has a vast expansion due to the war, and many other activities are similarly affected. The gentleman's amendment would not affect those at all. They would still be badly crippled by the Keefe amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I entirely agree with the gentleman, but I am so fearful that if this does creep into this bill it will be something else that will hamper the War Department and the Navy Department.

Mr. LUDLOW. If you do not want to hamper the War Department or the Navy Department, we had better vote down the Keefe amendment.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Does not the gentleman think it might be better if he withdrew his amendment and let us have a test vote on the issue without any restriction that would apply under his own amendment? Let us vote on the situation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I want to explain that my purpose, and my only purpose, in offering the amendment is that I am so fearful that if this does creep into the bill, here will be the Navy Department and the War Department with all these troubles on their shoulders—but in view of the promises of the committee that the whole matter will be discussed I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Let the country realize what the full effect of it would be.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my substitute amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] to close the debate.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to yield my time to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be most unfortunate from a legislative standpoint if any of these amendments were adopted. In the first place, no one has demonstrated where there will be anything like the saving that has been suggested. As I read the hearings, on page 239, the total cost of the penalty mail is about \$23,000,000. The only way we could effect any appreciable saving would be if this amendment had the effect of stopping entirely all penalty mail; and this, of course, would not happen. There might possibly be some saving through making it necessary for the different agencies to come to Congress for appropriations, but the savings would not be great.

Let me point out just one or two instances where we would be getting in over our heads by trying to settle this complicated, technical legislative procedure by an amendment on an appropriation bill. In the first place, Congress, which is always subject to attack—it is always open season on Members of Congress—would find the Case amendment very difficult of application. How would one ever apportion postage to Members of Congress? Some Members, as has just been pointed out, have small districts and little mail; other Members have large districts and quantities of mail, legitimate mail that they ought to answer. Others are in the habit of sending out quantities of yearbooks, pamphlets, documents, and mail bag after mail bag full of stuff to their constituents, and speech after speech to their constituents. What a conglomerated, lopsided, cockeyed-looking list would be the list of postage you would get up for Members of Congress; and that is what you are putting into this bill if you adopt this amendment.

Just a few moments ago the gentleman from Indiana read into this RECORD a letter from Bob Patterson, the Assistant Secretary of War. No man will take the floor of this House and call Bob Patterson a crackpot bureaucrat. No

man in the administrative service has rendered greater service to his country and greater service to America than the Assistant Secretary of War. He has been fair, square, open, and aboveboard always with the committees of this House; and he is not a New Dealer; you cannot accuse him of supporting any particular philosophy. He states that in his judgment an amendment of this kind will slow up the war effort and will not result in any saving. Why? Because he would have to employ additional personnel and would have to get some kind of stamping machinery.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I would prefer to go ahead and make my full statement. I have not taken any time so far. If the gentleman will permit I should like to finish my remarks without yielding.

Mr. TABER. A permit would cover the whole thing for all these departments.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; I know a permit would cover the whole thing. Now, what is happening? The Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Veterans' Administration, and the Treasury Department are mailing tons upon tons of vital important mail all over the world, not just in Washington alone; they are not just coming out of the departments here for distribution in this city only, but their mail goes all over the world.

Mr. RAMSPECK. If the gentleman will yield I would remind the gentleman from New York that there is no such thing as a permit for first-class mail.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further, I have only a minute or two.

Mr. Chairman, should we adopt this amendment we would slow up the war effort; the Secretary of the Navy says so. The Treasury Department is mailing out every day hundreds and thousands of allotments to veterans and their dependents. The Veterans' Administration has important mail that is going out in large quantities. This amendment will not accomplish any saving. I would remind the Members that we are just about to set up a new appropriations subcommittee whose investigators will go into these matters. In addition to that the legislative committee of this House on the Post Office and Post Roads, under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Virginia, my colleague [Mr. BURCH], is going into this matter. He has told us—and we know that when he says a thing he means it and that it will happen—this committee is energetically going into this matter and will bring us substantive legislation whereby we can pass upon it.

So I plead with the committee today not to adopt this amendment in the belief that it will effect a saving of a few dollars, for I do not believe it will save anything. The incorporation of a drastic amendment of this kind on this appropriation bill will tie up the works and as the War Department and the Navy Department says, will slow up the war ef-

fort and cause them great difficulty in sending important mail.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired; all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered to the amendment by the gentleman from South Dakota to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUDLOW) there were—ayes 157, noes 135.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. LUDLOW and Mr. KEEFE to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 176, noes 139.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 205. This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 52, after line 16, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"Section 303. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any persons against whom charges have been brought under the terms of House Resolution 105 where such charges have not been disposed of by action of the House exonerating such person or by enactment into law of a bill or resolution making some other disposition thereof."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against the amendment. I take it the gentleman from Illinois will concede the point of order?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not concede it. I think it is a perfectly proper limitation.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to call the attention of the Chair on the point of order to the fact that this attempted limitation requires affirmative action, additional duties, on the part of some agency of the House or someone else. For the reasons stated by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and this additional reason, it seems to me that a point of order lies. It is not strictly a limitation. It is purely legislation. It imposes additional duties and obligations upon someone else to perform, either a committee of the House or the House itself, by separate and distinct legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] care to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment constitutes a pure and simple limitation only. It requires no kind of legislative action. It simply relies

upon a contingency before any money can be used out of an appropriation bill and for that reason I believe it is a very simple limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

While not identical, of course, with amendments along the same line and of the same general nature offered earlier in the debate, the Chair is of the opinion that this amendment partakes of the nature of those amendments offered earlier.

The Chair is of the opinion that this does not require affirmative action, that it does not get into the realm of affirmative legislation, that it is a limitation, and, as the Chair stated when the other amendments were under consideration, the Congress, having the power to appropriate, would by the same token have the right and the authority to limit the appropriation.

The Chair is constrained to hold that the point is not well taken. It is therefore overruled, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I shall not trespass upon the good grace of the House at this late hour except to say that this is the amendment I alluded to earlier in the afternoon.

When someone has been charged with subversive activities or subversive affiliations and such charges filed with the committee that we created under House Resolution 105 this afternoon, my amendment provides that he cannot be paid out of this appropriation until those charges are disposed of. It does not recite the name of any individual, it is very general in its terms, and I think it meets the difficulty with which the House was confronted in connection with the Pickens case.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Under the provisions of the gentleman's amendment, the American principle that a man is innocent until proven guilty is scrapped for the proposition that he is guilty until he establishes his innocence because a person who has been charged with being guilty of subversive activities will not be paid until the committee has passed upon his case in his favor. If his case is not heard for weeks and weeks or months and months, under the provisions of the gentleman's amendment he will not be paid at all. Is that correct?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is exactly what the amendment is designed to do, to see that there is no frustration about these cases. The House by its action indicates that it demands action. I shall, in my humble way, endeavor to bring about such action.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment is wholly inexpedient. In effect, it proposes a course which will inevitably delay these proceedings indefinitely.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The thing that appeals to me about this is that these charges as they are set up in the resolution can be so indefinite and come from so many sources that it is absolutely impossible from the viewpoint of administration to handle a thing of this kind. I would anticipate good faith on the part of the subcommittee the chairman will appoint; in fact, I may say that I am pleased with the majority selections that I understand have been made, and I have tried my best on the minority selections. I do not believe there will be any delay. I do not see how it could work. For that reason I do not see how I could support it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman from New York has very well stated the situation. I ask for a vote.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the Dirksen amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DIRKSEN) there were—ayes 101, noes 175.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BREHM: On page 52, lines 2, 7, and 10, after the word "violence", in lines 2 and 7 strike out the colon and insert "or by any other manner or means whatsoever"; and in line 10, after the word "violence", insert "or by any other manner or means whatsoever."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, at least to my mind, is different in that it is noncontroversial and self-explanatory, which from my observations is the exception rather than the rule.

It simply adds "or by any other manner or means whatsoever."

I maintain that more permanent and lasting damage can be done to our Nation's character, good name, and result in its ultimate overthrow by other means than so-called acts of violence.

It is these subversive activities which I fear more than acts of violence, and it is this type of un-American activities which I hope to take care of by this amendment.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BREHM. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. MOTT. May I ask the gentleman if his amendment would include a prohibition against the overthrow of the Government by the ballot?

Mr. BREHM. If it were by subterfuge, I would say "Yes."

Mr. MOTT. I may say, then, that the gentleman would be running right in the face of the Constitution, because you can do anything by the ballot.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, I wish to assure the Members of this House that my amendment was offered in good faith in order to take care of what I consider a serious situation, namely, a preplanned and, I may say, a prearranged plan to take over this Government, not by force and violence but by undermining the confidence of the American people in their Congress, and also by alining class against class and by using every known method, short of violence, to destroy our American way of life as we have learned to know and love it.

I do not fear the forces from without, but I am dreadfully concerned over this subtle force from within that has been ceaselessly at work to rise to power at the expense of the class hatred that has been promulgated in recent years and are even now taking advantage of the situation which has been created due to our involvement in this present war.

This war has afforded the one great opportunity for those who would overthrow our present form of government by subversive activities, the very situation for which they have been waiting. I cannot prove this fact, but from my observations I almost feel safe in saying that they planned it this way. We have been told, regardless of some of the positions in which we have found ourselves, that it had all been planned that way for us, so why am I not safe in saying that perhaps this present war was also planned to give them the opportunity which they so much desired?

I would not for 1 minute want to establish a Gestapo wherein a man would be hauled into court just because in a moment of anger he uttered some statement which might be construed as subversive. No; I am more tolerant than that. But I do maintain that those in our midst who are conniving and plot-

ting and planning to overthrow our Government by means other than force and violence are not doing it in the spirit of a sudden burst of temper and have for the moment lost control. No, Mr. Chairman; they have perfect control and are operating "on the beam" at all times, and are pursuing a course long since mapped out and charted, and I insist that unless we put some penalty clause into the law to properly deal with these navigators of destruction they will ultimately arrive at the port for which their ship is charted. And I assure you that they are not sailing the ship of state on which Americans want to secure passage.

No, Mr. Chairman; they are sailing a pirate craft, and the flag flying at the mast has only one of the colors which we have in the Stars and Stripes, and that color is red, and very dark red.

Perhaps my amendment was too long and too all inclusive. If so, I was perfectly willing to withdraw it; but now having done that, I appeal to some of you, any of you, in this House who are possessed with a legal mind and more years of experience in drafting legislation, to get busy and draft the proper legislation to take care of these rats who are gnawing at the very vitals of our constitutional government.

An error in parliamentary legislation is excusable, but an error which might result in the eventual overthrow of our American form of government is never excusable. Some of you now have the opportunity to show whether it was the wording of the amendment or the principle of the amendment to which objection was raised. If it was the wording, you can easily correct that. If it were the principle involved, then I would like to hear that explained.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first time I have entered into the debate on this bill except for the colloquy I had yesterday in reply to some questions asked of me. I would not have entered into it on this occasion if it were not for the serious import of this amendment. The gentleman who offers the amendment is a new Member, and I know he has offered it in good faith.

Several years ago I was chairman of the special committee that investigated communism nazi-ism, fascism, and bigotry.

I am the author of the bill that compels foreign propagandists to register in the United States. That came out of my committee. At that time the only legislation against subversive activities was the Conspiracy Act, covering cases where two or more persons conspire to overthrow the Government by force and violence. That meant first that it was necessary to establish a conspiracy, and then to establish an overt act, and so, for all practical purposes, the so-called conspiracy act was a dead letter. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] introduced a bill, and on that bill, while it was on the floor, I offered an amendment making it a crime for anyone to knowingly and willfully advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence. I put in the words "knowingly

and willfully" deliberately. I did not want the bill to cover some man who was destitute because he could not get work, who was disgruntled and disturbed because every night when he came home and he was asked the question whether he had gotten employment, he had to say "No" and who would wake up in the morning and say, "I don't like this Government" or say something else of an inflammatory nature, so as to cause himself to be arrested and convicted because of what he said. I did not want to cover such a case, because I knew that that man would be emotionally moved. Therefore, I deliberately put the words in the statute, "who knowingly and willfully advocates" the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

Mr. Chairman, we are living in America, thank God. Of course, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BREHM] does not mean it, but the words "or by any other manner or means whatsoever," might make it possible for some man to interpret them as meaning possibly a communicant of this or that church. When we start using loose language in a statute of this kind it may become a very serious matter. We are living in a democracy, and this is not a political question, and that middle aisle means nothing to me or any other man, or should not, when we are dealing with a question of this kind. If we used loose language, we would never know where the end would be.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If this had been a law, how would we ever have gotten rid of the prohibition amendment?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, in making the remarks that I have I do not mean any reflection upon the gentleman from Ohio, a new Member, and I hope that anything I have said will be construed as temperate language. I know that the amendment is offered in good faith by the gentleman from Ohio, but if the gentleman will not withdraw the amendment, I am reluctantly constrained, not as leader, not as a Democratic Member of the House, but as a simple American, to ask that it be defeated. I hope the gentleman will consent to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to withdraw the amendment, although I may say that in offering it I did so after consulting some of the older Members.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COURTNEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Com-

mittee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 1648 and had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, representing the Committee, we ask a separate vote upon the amendment which nullifies the Silver Purchase Act, and also a separate vote on the amendment providing funds for the penalty mail.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask a separate vote upon the so-called Pickens amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Pickens amendment.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Dirksen amendment.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. The previous question has been ordered, and the Chair cannot entertain such a motion.

Mr. KNUTSON. Then this is going to keep us here all night. Let us vote tomorrow.

Mr. RANKIN. No; let us get rid of it. There is plenty of time.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put the other amendments en grosse. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CELLER as amended by the amendment offered by Mr. WOLCOTT: Page 3, after line 21, insert a new paragraph:

"No part of any money appropriated in this act shall be used directly or indirectly during the fiscal year 1944 for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions of the silver purchase acts, namely, the act of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out of any of the provisions of such silver purchase acts."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITE) there were—ayes 200, noes 104.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah and Mr. WHITE demanded tellers.

The SPEAKER. Those in favor of ordering tellers will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Twenty-six Members have risen, not a sufficient number and tellers are refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 51, line 14, after the period, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 204 (a). No part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of government."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITE) there were yeas 157 and noes 162.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 204, nays 201, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 7]

YEAS—204

Allen, Ill.	Goodwin	Mruk
Andersen,	Graham	Mundt
H. Carl	Grant, Ind.	Murray, Wis.
Anderson, Calif.	Griffiths	Norman
Andresen,	Gross	O'Brien, N. Y.
August H.	Guyer	O'Hara
Andrews	Gwynne	O'Konski
Angell	Hale	Phillips
Arends	Hall,	Pittenger
Arnold	Edwin Arthur	Ploeser
Auchincloss	Hall,	Plumley
Baldwin, Md.	Leonard W.	Poulson
Baldwin, N. Y.	Halleck	Powers
Barrett	Hancock	Pracht
Bates, Ky.	Harness, Ind.	Ramey
Bates, Mass.	Hart	Reece, Tenn.
Beall	Hartley	Reed, Ill.
Bender	Heldinger	Reed, N. Y.
Bennett, Mich.	Herter	Rees, Kans.
Bennett, Mo.	Hess	Rizley
Bishop	Hill	Robison, Ky.
Blackney	Hinshaw	Rockwell
Bolton	Hoever	Rodgers, Pa.
Bradley, Mich.	Hoffman	Rogers, Mass.
Brehm	Holmes, Mass.	Rohrbough
Brown, Ohio	Holmes, Wash.	Rolph
Buffett	Hope	Sauthoff
Busbey	Horan	Schiffner
Butler	Howell	Schwabe
Canfield	Jeffrey	Scott
Carlson, Kans.	Jenkins	Shafer
Carlson, Ohio	Jennings	Short
Carter	Jensen	Simpson, Ill.
Case	Johnson,	Simpson, Pa.
Chenoweth	Anton J.	Smith, Maine
Chilperfield	Johnson,	Smith, Ohio
Church	Calvin D.	Smith, Wis.
Clevenger	Johnson, Ind.	Springer
Cole, Mo.	Johnson,	Stanley
Cole, N. Y.	J. Leroy	Stearns, N. H.
Compton	Johnson, Ward	Stefan
Crawford	Jones	Stevenson
Culkin	Jonkman	Stewart
Cunningham	Judd	Stockman
Day	Kean	Sumner, Ill.
Dewey	Keefe	Sundstrom
Dirksen	Kilburn	Taber
Disney	Kinzer	Talbot
Ditter	Knutson	Talle
Douglas	Kunkel	Taylor
Dworshak	LaFollette	Tibbott
Eaton	Lambertson	Towe
Ellis	Landis	Treadway
Ellison, Md.	LeCompte	Troutman
Ellsworth	LeFevre	Van Zandt
Elston, Ohio	Lemke	Vorys, Ohio
Englebright	Lewis, Ohio	Vursell
Fellows	Luce	Wadsworth
Fenton	McCowen	Welchel, Ohio
Fish	McWilliams	Welch
Gale	Maas	Wheat
Gallagher	Martin, Iowa	Wigglesworth
Gamble	Martin, Mass.	Willey
Gathings	Mason	Wilson
Gavin	Morrow	Winter
Gearhart	Michener	Wolcott
Gerlach	Miller, Mo.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gifford	Miller, Nebr.	Wolverton, N. J.
Gilchrist	Miller, Pa.	Woodruff, Mich.
Gillette	Monkiewicz	
Gillie	Mott	

NAYS—201

Allen, La.	Bloom	Bulwinkle
Anderson,	Bonner	Burch, Va.
N. Mex.	Boren	Burchill, N. Y.
Barden	Bradley, Pa.	Burdick
Barry	Brooks	Burgin
Beckworth	Brown, Ga.	Byrne
Bell	Buckley	Camp

Cannon, Fla.	Hollfield	Patton
Cannon, Mo.	Hull	Peterson, Fla.
Capozzoli	Izac	Peterson, Ga.
Celler	Jackson	Pfeifer
Chapman	Jarman	Philbin
Coffee	Johnson,	Poage
Colmer	Luther A.	Price
Cooley	Johnson,	Priest
Cooper	Lyndon B.	Rabaut
Costello	Johnson, Okla.	Ramspeck
Courtney	Kee	Randolph
Cox	Kefauver	Rankin
Cravens	Kelley	Richards
Creal	Keogh	Rivers
Crosser	Kerr	Robertson
Curley	Kilday	Robinson, Utah
D'Alesandro	Kling	Rogers, Calif.
Davis	Kirwan	Rowan
Dawson	Kleberg	Russell
Delaney	Klein	Sabath
Dickstein	Lane	Sadowski
Dies	Lanham	Sasser
Dillweg	Larcade	Satterfield
Dingell	Lea	Scanlon
Doughton	Lesinski	Schuetz
Drewry	Ludlow	Sheppard
Durham	Lynch	Sikes
Eberhart	McCord	Slaughter
Elliott	McCormack	Smith, Va.
Fay	McGehee	Smith, W. Va.
Feighan	McKenzie	Snyder
Fernandez	McMillan	Somers, N. Y.
Fisher	McMurray	Sparkman
Fitzpatrick	Madden	Spence
Flannagan	Magnuson	Starnes, Ala.
Fogarty	Mahon	Sullivan
Folger	Manasco	Tarver
Forand	Mansfield,	Thomas, Tex.
Ford	Mont.	Thomason
Fulbright	Marcantonio	Tolan
Fulmer	May	Vincent, Ky.
Furlong	Merritt	Vinson, Ga.
Gavagan	Miller, Conn.	Voorhis, Calif.
Gibson	Mills	Walter
Gordon	Monroney	Ward
Gore	Morrison, N. C.	Wasielewski
Gorski	Murdoch	Weaver
Gossett	Murphy	Weiss
Granger	Murray, Tenn.	Wene
Grant, Ala.	Myers	West
Green	Newsome	Welchel, Ga.
Gregory	Nichols	White
Hagen	Norrell	Whitten
Hare	O'Brien, Ill.	Whittington
Harless, Ariz.	O'Brien, Mich.	Wickersham
Harris, Ark.	O'Connor	Winstead
Harris, Va.	O'Leary	Woodrum, Va.
Hays	O'Neal	Worley
Hébert	O'Toole	Wright
Hendricks	Outland	Zimmerman
Hobbs	Pace	
Hoch	Patman	

NOT VOTING—29

Abernethy	Dondero	Maloney
Bland	Elmer	Mansfield, Tex.
Boykin	Engel	Morrison, La.
Bryson	Heffernan	Norton
Clark	Kearney	Rowe
Clason	Kennedy	Sheridan
Cochran	Lewis, Colo.	Steagall
Cullen	McGranery	Summers, Tex.
Curtis	McGregor	Thomas, N. J.
Domengeaux	McLean	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. McGregor for, with Mr. Kennedy against.

Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Dondero for, with Mrs. Norton against.

Mr. Elmer for, with Mr. Cullen against.

Mr. Clason for, with Mr. McGranery against.

General pairs:

Mr. Bland with Mr. Engel.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Rowe.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Hendricks: On page 12, line 22, after the word "Treasury",

strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of William Pickens."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, on this vote I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 136, nays 267, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 8]

YEAS—136

Allen, Ill.	Gibson	Norrell
Allen, La.	Gillie	O'Brien, N. Y.
Andersen,	Gossett	O'Hara
H. Carl	Graham	Pace
Anderson, Calif.	Grant, Ala.	Patman
Arends	Grant, Ind.	Patton
Arnold	Green	Peterson, Fla.
Baldwin, Md.	Gregory	Peterson, Ga.
Barden	Hare	Pracht
Barrett	Harris, Ark.	Price
Bates, Ky.	Harris, Va.	Randolph
Beckworth	Hartley	Rankin
Bell	Hays	Reed, Ill.
Bennett, Mich.	Hébert	Reed, N. Y.
Bishop	Heldinger	Richards
Bonner	Hendricks	Rivers
Bradley, Mich.	Hoffman	Rizley
Brooks	Howell	Robertson
Brown, Ga.	Jarman	Russell
Buffett	Jennings	Shafer
Burch, Va.	Johnson,	Sheppard
Busbey	Anton J.	Sikes
Butler	Johnson,	Simpson, Ill.
Camp	Calvin D.	Slaughter
Cannon, Fla.	Johnson, Ward	Smith, Va.
Case	Jones	Sparkman
Chenoweth	Kilburn	Starnes, Ala.
Chilperfield	Kilday	Stewart
Church	Kinzer	Stockman
Clevenger	Kleberg	Sumner, Ill.
Cole, N. Y.	Lambertson	Tarver
Colmer	Landis	Thomas, N. J.
Cooper	Lanham	Vincent, Ky.
Costello	Larcade	Vinson, Ga.
Cox	McGehee	Vursell
Cravens	McKenzie	West
Crawford	McMillan	Wheat
Davis	Mahon	Welchel, Ga.
Dies	Manasco	Whitten
Dirksen	Mason	Whittington
Disney	May	Wickersham
Dewey	Miller, Nebr.	Winstead
Elliott	Miller, Pa.	Winter
Ellsworth	Mills	Woodruff, Mich.
Fisher	Murray, Tenn.	Worley
Fulmer	Newsome	
Gathings	Nichols	

NAYS—267

Anderson,	Compton	Folger
N. Mex.	Cooley	Forand
Andresen,	Courtney	Ford
August H.	Creal	Fulbright
Andrews	Culkin	Furlong
Angell	Cunningham	Gale
Auchincloss	Curley	Gamble
Baldwin, N. Y.	D'Alesandro	Gavagan
Barry	Dawson	Gavin
Bates, Mass.	Day	Gearhart
Beall	Delaney	Gerlach
Bender	Dewey	Gifford
Bennett, Mo.	Dickstein	Gilchrist
Blackney	Dillweg	Gillette
Bloom	Dingell	Goodwin
Bolton	Ditter	Gordon
Bradley, Pa.	Doughton	Gore
Brehm	Douglas	Gorski
Brown, Ohio	Durham	Granger
Buckley	Dworshak	Griffiths
Bulwinkle	Eaton	Gross
Burchill, N. Y.	Eberhart	Guyer
Burdick	Ellis	Gwynne
Burgin	Ellison, Md.	Hagen
Byrne	Elston, Ohio	Hale
Canfield	Englebright	Hall,
Cannon, Mo.	Fay	Edwin Arthur
Capozzoli	Feighan	Hall,
Carlson, Kans.	Fellows	Leonard W.
Carlson, Ohio	Fenton	Halleck
Carter	Fernandez	Hancock
Celler	Fish	Harless, Ariz.
Chapman	Fitzpatrick	Harness, Ind.
Coffee	Flannagan	Hart
Cole, Mo.	Fogarty	Herter

Hess	Mansfield,	Satterfield
Hill	Mont.	Sauthoff
Hinshaw	Mansfield, Tex.	Scanlon
Hobbs	Marcantonio	Schiffier
Hoch	Martin, Iowa	Schuetz
Hoeven	Martin, Mass.	Schwabe
Holfield	Merritt	Scott
Holmes, Mass.	Morrow	Short
Holmes, Wash.	Michener	Simpson, Pa.
Hope	Miller, Conn.	Smith, Maine
Horan	Miller, Mo.	Smith, Ohio
Hull	Monkiewicz	Smith, Wis.
Izac	Monroney	Smith, W. Va.
Jackson	Morrison, N. C.	Snyder
Jeffrey	Mott	Somers, N. Y.
Jenkins	Mruk	Spence
Jensen	Mundt	Springer
Johnson, Ind.	Murdock	Stanley
Johnson,	Murphy	Stearns, N. H.
J. Leroy	Murray, Wis.	Stefan
Johnson,	Myers	Stevenson
Luther A.	Norman	Sullivan
Johnson,	O'Brien, Ill.	Summers, Tex.
Lyndon B.	O'Brien, Mich.	Sundstrom
Jonkman	O'Connor	Taber
Judd	O'Konski	Talbot
Kean	O'Leary	Talle
Kee	O'Neal	Taylor
Keefe	O'Toole	Thomas, Tex.
Kefauver	Outland	Thomason
Kelley	Pfeifer	Tibbott
Keogh	Phillbin	Tolan
Kerr	Phillips	Towe
King	Pittenger	Treadway
Kirwan	Ploeser	Troutman
Klein	Plumley	Van Zandt
Knutson	Poage	Voorhis, Calif.
Kunkel	Poulson	Vorrys, Ohio
LaFollette	Powers	Wadsworth
Lane	Priest	Walter
Lea	Rabaut	Ward
LeCompte	Ramey	Wasielewski
LeFevre	Ramspeck	Welchel, Ohio
Lenke	Reece, Tenn.	Weiss
Lesinski	Rees, Kans.	Welch
Lewis, Ohio	Robinson, Utah	Wene
Luce	Robison, Ky.	White
Ludlow	Rockwell	Wigglesworth
Lynch	Rodgers, Pa.	Willey
McCord	Rogers, Calif.	Wilson
McCormack	Rogers, Mass.	Wolcott
McCown	Rohrbough	Wolfenden, Pa.
McMurray	Rolph	Wolverton, N. J.
McWilliams	Rowan	Woodrum, Va.
Maa	Sabath	Wright
Madden	Sadowski	Zimmerman
Magnuson	Sasser	

NOT VOTING—31

Abernethy	Domengeaux	McGregor
Bland	Dondero	McLean
Boren	Elmer	Maloney
Boykin	Engel	Morrison, La.
Bryson	Gallagher	Norton
Clark	Heffernan	Rowe
Clason	Johnson, Okla.	Sheridan
Cochran	Kearney	Steagall
Crosser	Kennedy	Weaver
Cullen	Lewis, Colo.	
Curtis	McGranery	

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Dondero.
Mr. Bland with Mr. Engel.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. McGregor.
Mr. McGranery with Mr. Clason.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Gallagher.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Rowe.
Mr. Boren with Mr. Kearney.
Mr. Crosser with Mr. McLean.
Mr. Cullen with Mr. Elmer.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 13, after line 22, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"No part of any appropriation or authorization in this act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from

being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other act."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUDLOW) there were—ayes 254, noes 71.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their own remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

Mr. RANKIN. I object.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today on this bill and to include some excerpts from the Attorney General's report, from the law of the House and from the Supreme Court.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] may have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include a radio speech, and that the time allotted him today be revoked.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on two subjects, in one to include a short statement and in another a radio broadcast by John B. Hughes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]?

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, the future of the dairy farmers in America appears to be doomed. As a Representative from one of the principal milk producing areas of the United States, I was amazed to read in the morning's papers that the Office of Price Administration had issued an order which restricts milk plants and distributors from paying farmers a higher price in any instance than that received during the month of January. In view of a number of considerations which I will outline, this order seems preposterous. The Dairy Section of the Department of Agriculture has warned us time and again that even under the most favorable conditions, in view of military, lend-lease, and civilian requirements, we face an imminent shortage of some 30,000,000,000 pounds of milk during the calendar year 1943. Now, at this time of unprecedented demand for dairy products, what are some of the obstacles that our dairy farmers must hurdle in face of this price freeze on their product?

First is the question of a labor and machine shortage. During the past 2 years farm workers have left the farm at the rate of over one million per year. To replace these helpers substitute help is out of the question, and the employment of labor-saving machinery is next to impossible, due to the fact that allotments for farm machinery are only about one-third of normal farm purchases.

The second problem is that of increased farm wages and increasing industrial wages against which the farmers must compete. From 1940 to January 1943 the index of farm wage rates has increased from 126 to 232 and the index of hourly earnings of factory workers has increased from 317 in 1940 to 402 in 1942. But this in itself is not enough. There have been instances within the month where the United States Employment Service has actually circularized dairy workers and appealed to their spirit of patriotism to leave their present employment and go into industry at rates ranging from 85 cents to \$1 an hour.

A third obstacle to dairy production is the relative price of dairy products and other agricultural commodities which compete for the farmers' feed and available labor. In this I refer specifically to the great agricultural region of the Midwest where dairy and hog production are constantly in competition with one another. During the entire 20-year period of 1922 to 1941, 4½ pounds of live pork were required to equal 1 pound of butterfat in value, while during the past year only slightly more than 3 pounds of pork were required to equal 1 pound of butterfat in value. When we consider that under normal conditions labor costs represent only 10 percent of pork production, while they represent 35 to 50 percent of milk production, in view of the present labor shortage and high cost and the relatively much more favorable hog price, in what direction do you think



78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1648

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 11, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944,
7 namely:

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of
10 the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,

1 two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal
2 services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary
3 employment of experts, \$380,000.

4 Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit pay-
5 ments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To
6 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District
7 of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made
8 from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of
9 the White House Police force and such members of the
10 United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto
11 under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the
12 extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary
13 deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the
14 District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944, pursuant
15 to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat.
16 718), as amended, \$35,000.

17 Payments to Federal land banks on account of reductions
18 in interest rate on mortgages: To enable the Secretary of
19 the Treasury to pay each Federal land bank such amount
20 as the Land Bank Commissioner certifies to the Secretary of
21 the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest pay-
22 ments on mortgages and real estate sales contracts held by
23 such land bank have been reduced during the fiscal year
24 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions

1 of paragraph "Twelfth" of section 12 of the Federal Farm
2 Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 771), as further
3 amended by Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law 629),
4 \$21,800,000.

5 Payments to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation
6 on account of reductions in interest rate on mortgages: To
7 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Federal
8 Farm Mortgage Corporation such amount as the Governor
9 of the Farm Credit Administration certifies to the Secretary
10 of the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest pay-
11 ments on mortgages and real estate sales contracts held by
12 such Corporation have been reduced during the fiscal year
13 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions
14 of section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933,
15 approved May 12, 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016),
16 as further amended by Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law
17 629) ; such payments to be made quarterly, beginning as
18 soon as practicable after October 1, 1943, \$7,400,000.

19 No part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be
20 used, directly or indirectly, during the fiscal year 1944,
21 for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions
22 of the Silver Purchase Acts, namely, the Act of June 19,
23 1934, and the Act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out
24 of any of the provisions of said Silver Purchase Acts.

1 FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

2 Foreign-owned property control: For all expenses
3 necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of
4 the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of Octo-
5 ber 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50
6 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations,
7 orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder, includ-
8 ing personal services (without regard to classification laws),
9 printing, and reimbursement of any other appropriation or
10 other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumen-
11 tality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philip-
12 pine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve
13 bank for printing and other expenditures, \$3,100,000.

14 DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

15 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
16 bia, including the employment of experts, \$116,000.

17 OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

18 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
19 bia, including the employment of experts, \$74,700.

20 DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

21 Salaries: For personal services in the District of
22 Columbia, \$170,000.

23 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

24 Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal
25 services in the District of Columbia, \$145,925.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$160,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$290,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY
DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding \$8,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of

1 the Department), all to be used for official purposes only;
2 file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating sup-
3 plies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heat-
4 ing, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and
5 equipment therefor; purchase, exchange, and repair of type-
6 writers and labor-saving machines and equipment and sup-
7 plies for same; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture
8 and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs
9 thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning
10 supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand
11 trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not
12 exceeding \$650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and sup-
13 plies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; labora-
14 tory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage;
15 including \$34,590 for stationery for the Treasury Depart-
16 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and field services
17 thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be other-
18 wise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and
19 index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing
20 boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery
21 supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies
22 purchased free on board point of shipment and of such sup-
23 plies shipped from Washington to field offices; and other
24 absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not
25 otherwise provided for; \$274,300: *Provided, That the ap-*

1 appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public
2 Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division,
3 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and Division of
4 Disbursement for the fiscal year 1944 are hereby made avail-
5 able for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable
6 to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of Au-
7 gust 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwith-
8 standing.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
10 Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices,
11 and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as
12 may be otherwise specifically provided for, including mate-
13 rials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury
14 Department, but not including work done at the New York
15 Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on
16 Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
17 U. S. C. 111), \$26,600.

18 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

19 Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of
20 Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the
21 District of Columbia, including the operating force of the
22 Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan
23 Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Build-
24 ing, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$483,400.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and binding) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed \$11,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts, \$700,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, \$35,000.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and binding, of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, \$2,900,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission,

1 the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity
2 Credit Corporation, the Agricultural Marketing Adminis-
3 tration, the Farm Security Administration, and the National
4 Youth Administration, such sums as may be necessary to
5 cover the expense incurred in performing the function of
6 disbursement therefor.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Di-
8 vision of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation
9 to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of
10 necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$104,796.

11 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent ex-
12 penses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised
13 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping,
14 transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transporta-
15 tion of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States,
16 transportation of gold coin and gold certificates trans-
17 ferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United
18 States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March
19 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the
20 books, accounts, and money on hand at the several deposi-
21 tories, including national banks acting as depositories under
22 the requirements of section 3649 of the Revised Statutes (31
23 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts
24 at mints, \$350,000.

1 Recoinage of minor coins: To enable the Secretary of
2 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncur-
3 rent minor coins of the United States now in the Treasury
4 or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the
5 United States for the difference between the nominal or
6 face value of such coins and the amount the same will pro-
7 duce in new coins, \$15,000.

8 Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of
9 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
10 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treas-
11 ury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of
12 the United States for the difference between the nominal or
13 face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce
14 in new coins, \$200,000.

15 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
16 United States district judges in Alaska but not to exceed 10
17 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of
18 incorporated towns in Alaska, to be expended for the relief of
19 persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through
20 nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$25,000.

21 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
22 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expendi-
23 tures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropria-
24 tion accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent
25 Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934,

1 and any other collections erroneously received and covered
2 which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation,
3 \$75,000.

4 Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary
5 of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character
6 formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished
7 under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal
8 Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the
9 funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt
10 account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose where-
11 abouts are unknown", \$15,000.

12 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
14 penses connected with the administration of any public-debt
15 issues and United States paper-currency issues with which
16 the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the pur-
17 chase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, periodicals,
18 newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed \$13,000) and the
19 maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled bus
20 or station wagon for use of the Destruction Committee, and
21 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
22 \$3,800,000.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
24 Bureau of the Public Debt, \$15,000.

25 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-

1 distinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
2 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary ex-
3 penses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of
4 expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
5 Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actu-
6 ally on duty; in all, \$1,241,431: *Provided*, That in order to
7 foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for
8 United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is
9 authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such
10 paper for the fiscal year 1944 between the two bidders whose
11 prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

12 Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Ex-
13 penses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended
14 and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used
15 during the fiscal year 1944 to supplement the appropriations
16 otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the
17 Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite
18 appropriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed \$57,-
19 000,000 to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury
20 may direct: *Provided*, That the proviso in the Act of June
21 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the availability of this
22 appropriation for expenses of operations on account of any
23 public debt issue to the close of the fiscal year next following
24 the fiscal year in which such issue was made, shall not apply

1 to savings bond transactions handled by the Federal Reserve
2 banks for account of the Secretary of the Treasury.

3 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

4 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
5 bia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$2,940,000:
6 *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the
7 Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred (not exceed-
8 ing a total of \$410,000) to this appropriation and to the
9 appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer
10 of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of
11 the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively
12 available for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation
13 and Adjustment Administration, Home Owners' Loan Cor-
14 poration, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mort-
15 gage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Fed-
16 eral land banks and other banks and corporations under the
17 supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad
18 Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation,
19 United States Maritime Commission, Agricultural Marketing
20 Administration, Farm Security Administration, National
21 Youth Administration, Federal Housing Administration,
22 Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Cor-
23 poration, and corporations and banks under the Federal
24 Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be

1 necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such
2 respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds,
3 handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

4 No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act
5 shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any
6 person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being
7 paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other
8 Act.

9 Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the
10 United States: For all necessary expenses, other than per-
11 sonal services and printing and binding, including travel
12 expenses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference,
13 \$160,000.

14 Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the
15 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
16 \$64,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
18 the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$35,000.

19 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

20 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
21 customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order
22 Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection
23 and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to
24 exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of
25 the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transporta-

1 tion and transfer of customs receipts from points where there
2 are no Government depositories; not to exceed \$84,500 for
3 allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light,
4 as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S.
5 C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any one person; not
6 to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed
7 \$85,000 for stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving,
8 repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection
9 stations, office quarters, including living quarters for officers,
10 sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders
11 acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19
12 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one
13 hundred and fifty), maintenance, repair, and operation of
14 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary
15 for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compen-
16 sation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime
17 services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accord-
18 ance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved
19 February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved
20 February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930,
21 as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts
22 from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund
23 to the appropriation from which such overtime compensa-
24 tion is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524
25 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure,

1 storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and
2 team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other con-
3 veyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws,
4 for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to
5 exceed \$665,108 for personal services in the District of Colum-
6 bia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to
7 be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930,
8 \$20,481,585: *Provided*, That the offices of seven comptrollers
9 of customs, with annual salaries aggregating \$43,950, are
10 hereby abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations
11 upon the comptrollers of customs, their assistants and deputies,
12 are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in
13 positions now established in the Customs Service by or pur-
14 suant to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate
15 regulations shall specify; and he is further authorized to
16 designate the title by which such positions shall be officially
17 known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in per-
18 forming the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph,
19 shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer
20 of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment
21 of any new positions in the Customs Service.

22 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau
23 of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices
24 of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary
25 packing boxes and packing materials, \$85,000.

1 Refunds and drawbacks: For the refund or payment of
 2 customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of de-
 3 bentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as author-
 4 ized by law, \$19,000,000.

5 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

6 Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal
 7 services in the District of Columbia, \$230,000.

8 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 9 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$18,000.

10 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

11 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in con-
 12 nection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue
 13 taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws,
 14 including the administration of such provisions of other laws
 15 as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered
 16 by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal
 17 Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by
 18 the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts;
 19 the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of
 20 chemical analyses made by others than employees of the
 21 United States and expenses incident to such chemists testify-
 22 ing when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, post-
 23 age, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making
 24 investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbar-

1 ment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in
2 internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and
3 other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including steno-
4 graphic reporting services; for the acquisition of prop-
5 erty under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law
6 Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935
7 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and
8 repair of property acquired under such title III; for the
9 purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance,
10 repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn
11 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use
12 of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work;
13 printing and binding (not to exceed \$1,606,850); and the
14 procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed
15 \$675,800), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, lab-
16 oratory supplies, periodicals, and newspapers for the Alco-
17 hol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference,
18 and such other articles as may be necessary, \$94,821,735,
19 of which amount not to exceed \$11,111,885 may be
20 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
21 *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 of the total amount
22 appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner
23 of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial per-
24 sons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving

1 at the same, including payments for information and detection
2 of such violation.

3 Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes:
4 For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes
5 as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as
6 amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties
7 and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as
8 amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934,
9 as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August
10 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second
11 Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat.
12 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and
13 for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid
14 Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued avail-
15 able, during the fiscal year 1944, the unexpended balance
16 of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for
17 these purposes for the fiscal year 1943 by the Treasury De-
18 partment Appropriation Act, 1943.

19 Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the
20 payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to
21 the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income
22 of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on
23 business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the
24 normal income tax collected from such corporations on net

1 income, and the amount of such additional tax to be appli-
2 cable to general Territorial purposes, \$3,000.

3 Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appro-
4 priation) : For refunding internal-revenue collections, as pro-
5 vided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior
6 fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allow-
7 ance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of
8 stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of
9 March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits
10 destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such
11 amounts as may be necessary: *Provided*, That a report shall
12 be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alpha-
13 betically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess
14 of \$500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928
15 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and
16 corporations to whom such payments are made, together with
17 the amount paid to each.

18 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections
20 2550-2565; 2567-2571; 2590-2603; 3220-3228; 3230-
21 3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs
22 Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171-184) ;
23 pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (5 U. S. C. 281c),
24 and the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c),
25 including the employment of executive officers, attorneys.

1 agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers,
2 and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau
3 of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed
4 as authorized by law; the securing of information and evi-
5 dence of violations of the Acts; the costs of chemical analyses
6 made by others than employees of the United States; the
7 purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices,
8 books, stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other ex-
9 penditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost
10 incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics
11 in the seizure, storage, and disposition of property under the
12 internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair and opera-
13 tion of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
14 vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; pur-
15 chase of arms and ammunition; in all, \$1,100,000, of which
16 amount not to exceed \$178,920 may be expended for per-
17 sonal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That
18 the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the use by
19 narcotic agents of motor vehicles confiscated under the pro-
20 visions of the Act of August 27, 1935 (27 U. S. C. 157),
21 and the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C., Supp.
22 V, 781-788), and to pay the cost of acquisition, mainte-
23 nance, repair, and operation thereof: *Provided further*,
24 That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for
25 the collection and dissemination of information and appeal

1 for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of
 2 printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary ex-
 3 penses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500 for
 4 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
 5 Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
 6 \$10,000 may be expended for services or information looking
 7 toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are
 8 fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys ex-
 9 pended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics
 10 including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be
 11 reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the nar-
 12 cotic Acts current at the time of the deposit.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 14 Bureau of Narcotics, \$4,000.

15 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

16 For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of
 17 repay work, during the fiscal year 1944, United States cur-
 18 rency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders
 19 and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December
 20 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and
 21 miscellaneous work, as follows:

22 Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant
 23 Directors, and other personal services in the District of
 24 Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at
 25 per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be

1 fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates
2 usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses.
3 except printing and binding, including engravers' and print-
4 ers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and
5 nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United
6 States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; pur-
7 chase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, re-
8 pairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor
9 alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving
10 and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and
11 books of reference, not exceeding \$500; traveling expenses
12 not to exceed \$2,000; not to exceed \$2,200 for articles ap-
13 proved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary
14 for the protection of the person of employees: stationery (not
15 to exceed \$5,000) ; for transfer to the Bureau of Standards
16 for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the
17 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed \$15,000;
18 and for the maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled
19 passenger-carrying vehicles; \$9,600,000, to be expended un-
20 der the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
22 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500..

23 During the fiscal year 1944 all proceeds derived from
24 work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
25 by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered

1 and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such
2 fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as mis-
3 cellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4,
4 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to
5 the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1944.

6 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

7 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other per-
8 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$71,873.

9 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries
10 and other expenses under the authority or with the approval
11 of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and
12 delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or
13 other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers
14 in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forg-
15 ing, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank
16 notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes,
17 and other obligations and securities of the United States and
18 of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and
19 assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States
20 and of foreign governments, and persons committing other
21 crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the
22 Treasury Department and the several branches of the public
23 service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty),
24 hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
25 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of

1 arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed \$7,500);
2 traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, ex-
3 cept in the performance of other duties specifically authorized
4 by law, and in the protection of the person of the President
5 and the members of his immediate family and of the person
6 chosen to be President of the United States, \$1,414,850:
7 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to
8 exceed \$15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the
9 Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing in-
10 formation concerning violations of the laws relating to the
11 Treasury Department, and for services or information look-
12 ing toward the apprehension of criminals.

13 White House Police: For one captain, one inspector,
14 four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and twenty-
15 eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law; in all,
16 \$344,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of
17 April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

18 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
19 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
20 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous sup-
21 plies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his
22 discretion may determine, \$10,400.

23 Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings:
24 For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury

1 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
 2 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase,
 3 repair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and
 4 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and
 5 for the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous
 6 equipment, \$500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,-
 7 000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau
 8 of Engraving and Printing", may be transferred to this
 9 appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in con-
 10 nection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and
 11 other papers of value the cost of producing which is not
 12 covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such
 13 Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury
 14 may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such
 15 force.

16 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 17 Secret Service Division, \$4,000.

18 BUREAU OF THE MINT

19 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-
 20 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay labora-
 21 tory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery
 22 (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins,
 23 ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examina-
 24 tion of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending
 25 the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics rela-

1 tive to the annual production and consumption of the precious
2 metals in the United States, \$150,000.

3 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of
4 bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between
5 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$5,000,
6 including compensation of temporary employees and other
7 necessary expenses incident thereto.

8 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For com-
9 pensation of officers and employees of the mints at Phila-
10 delphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Den-
11 ver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and
12 Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort
13 Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including
14 necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions
15 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase
16 Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and
17 regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and con-
18 tingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery
19 (not to exceed \$2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms
20 and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and
21 accessories for guards, protective devices, and their main-
22 tenance, training of employees in use of firearms and pro-
23 tective devices, maintenance, repair, and operation of two
24 motorbusses for use at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository,
25 cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage

1 in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on
 2 sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the
 3 manufacture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses
 4 of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000
 5 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of
 6 specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign
 7 gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and
 8 ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins,
 9 pieces, and ores; \$3,771,370.

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 11 Bureau of the Mint, \$8,000.

12 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

13 Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement
 14 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
 15 in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including
 16 office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed
 17 \$27,500), purchase and exchange of motortrucks and mainte-
 18 nance thereof, telegrams, telephone service, traveling ex-
 19 penses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other
 20 expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the
 21 procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procure-
 22 ment Division of the Treasury Department of property, equip-
 23 ment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and
 24 in the field (including not to exceed \$500 to settle claims
 25 for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles

1 used by the Procurement Division), \$815,000: *Provided*,
2 That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed
3 during the fiscal year 1944 to transfer to this appropria-
4 tion from any appropriations or funds available to the
5 several departments and establishments of the Government
6 for the fiscal year 1944 such amounts as may be approved
7 by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to
8 exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compen-
9 sation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to
10 the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such de-
11 partment or establishment, where the transfer or detail of
12 such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or func-
13 tions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Director
14 of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary
15 for expenses other than personal services incident to the
16 proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided fur-*
17 *ther*, That payments during the fiscal year 1944 to the
18 general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including
19 fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall
20 be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer
21 and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division
22 of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comp-
23 troller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized
24 invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices
25 to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided fur-*

1 *ther*, That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C.
2 686) from departments and establishments of the United
3 States Government and the government of the District of
4 Columbia during the fiscal year 1944 shall be credited
5 to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That not
6 to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available from the general
7 supply fund during the fiscal year 1944 for personal serv-
8 ices: *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged
9 in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards
10 may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the
11 Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in
12 the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the term
13 "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further*,
14 That the requirements of sections 3711 and 3713 of the Re-
15 vised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 109) relative to the weighing
16 of coal and wood and the separate certificate as to the weight,
17 measurement, or quantity of coal and wood purchased shall
18 not apply to purchases by the Procurement Division at free-
19 on-board destination outside of the District of Columbia:
20 *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of sur-
21 plus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to
22 Government service, may be made at cost by the Procure-
23 ment Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging
24 the proper appropriation and crediting the appropriation

1 "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division": *Provided*
2 *further*, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treas-
3 ury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau
4 of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and
5 binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices
6 under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall
7 be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with
8 the provisions of existing law.

9 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
10 and billing machines) in the Government service in the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at
12 cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
13 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
14 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement
15 Division".

16 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
17 Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1944 for the
18 purchase, within the continental limits of the United States,
19 of any standard typewriting machines (except book-
20 keeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess
21 of the following for models with carriages which will accom-
22 modate paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches
23 (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen
24 inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches,

1 \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95; twenty-
 2 four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50; twenty-
 3 eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two inches,
 4 \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively
 5 quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for
 6 models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the
 7 following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80; twelve inches,
 8 \$85; fourteen inches, \$90; eighteen inches, \$95.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 10 Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscel-
 11 laneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
 12 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound
 13 material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and pack-
 14 ing materials, \$150,000, together with not to exceed \$4,000
 15 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury
 16 Department.

17 This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department
 18 Appropriation Act, 1944".

19 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 The following sums are appropriated in conformity with
 21 the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),
 22 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
 23 June 30, 1944, namely:

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
2 COLUMBIA

3 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-
5 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
6 the District of Columbia, \$237,000.

7 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

8 For personal services in the District of Columbia in
9 bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
10 exceed the following amounts, respectively:

11 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
12 \$27,500.

13 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
14 \$570,000.

15 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
16 \$460,000.

17 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General.
18 \$780,000.

19 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
20 \$483,000.

21 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
22 \$130,000.

23 Office of the chief inspector, \$274,320.

1 Office of the purchasing agent, \$49,950.

2 Bureau of Accounts, \$133,640.

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

4 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including
5 stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and
6 binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; tele-
7 graph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and
8 repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies;
9 maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehi-
10 cles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence
11 addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49
12 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal
13 Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of
14 reference; newspapers, not exceeding \$200; expenses, except
15 membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions
16 concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written
17 authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding \$2,000;
18 and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor
19 and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on
20 business of the Department, not exceeding \$800; and other
21 expenses not otherwise provided for; \$110,000.

22 For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-
23 ment, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
24 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
elsewhere, \$1,250,000.

1 Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service
 2 of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise pro-
 3 vided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes here-
 4 inbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Depart-
 5 ment in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual
 6 and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the
 7 Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling
 8 on official business, may continue to be paid from the
 9 appropriations for the service in connection with which
 10 the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal
 11 year 1944 of the character heretofore used for such purposes
 12 shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appro-
 13 priations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for
 14 payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for
 15 expenses in connection with the examination of estimates
 16 for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances
 17 in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

18 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

19 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

20 Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant.
 21 Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses
 22 in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and
 23 Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

24 Personal or property damage claims: To enable the
 25 Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring

1 during the fiscal year 1944, or in prior fiscal years,
2 to persons or property in accordance with the provisions
3 of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16,
4 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved
5 June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$70,000.

6 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
7 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks,
8 and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the
9 amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during
10 the fiscal year 1944, or prior fiscal years, through
11 burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from
12 no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the
13 Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, \$55,000.

14 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

15 Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors
16 in charge of divisions and seven hundred and sixty in-
17 spectors including twenty-five only for the fiscal year 1944,
18 \$2,840,500.

19 Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling ex-
20 penses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office
21 inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and
22 for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing steno-
23 graphic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the
24 investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits,
25 documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses

1 incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their
2 official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous ex-
3 penses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500 for
4 technical and scientific books and other books of reference
5 needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service,
6 \$1,001,450: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$12,000 of this
7 sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General
8 to other departments and independent establishments for
9 chemical and other investigations.

10 Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three
11 hundred and thirty-six clerks at division headquarters and
12 other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, \$815,000.

13 Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for
14 the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars,
15 robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or caus-
16 ing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechan-
17 ical, chemical, or other device or composition which may
18 ignite, or explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may
19 be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when
20 an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act
21 of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay
23 any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post
24 Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941:
25 *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not

1 to exceed \$20,000 may be expended in the discretion of
2 the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing infor-
3 mation concerning violations of the postal laws and for
4 services and information looking toward the apprehension
5 of criminals.

6 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

7 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to post-
8 masters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
9 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
10 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
11 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth
12 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
13 to postmasters of the fourth class, \$53,500,000.

14 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-
15 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
16 offices, \$9,675,000.

17 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
18 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
19 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
20 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
21 messengers, laborers, and substitutes, \$239,000,000.

22 Contract station service: For contract station service,
23 \$2,475,000.

24 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
25 fourth-class post offices, \$420,000.

1 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
2 offices, \$425,000.

3 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-
4 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services,
5 \$8,600,000.

6 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
7 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the op-
8 eration and protection of post offices of the first and second
9 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
10 not provided for in other appropriations, \$2,300,000.

11 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
12 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third
13 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
14 delivery, \$1,500,000.

15 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
16 \$11,960.

17 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
18 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of trans-
19 porting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and
20 from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar
21 or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of
22 bicycles, \$1,600,000.

23 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
24 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
25 senger Service, \$165,000,000.

1 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
2 messengers, \$12,200,000.

3 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers,
4 auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and
5 sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and
6 ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental
7 expenses thereof, \$92,200,000, of which not less than \$200,-
8 000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Star-route service: For inland transportation by star
11 routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary
12 service to newly established offices, \$14,750,000.

13 Star-route service, Alaska: For inland transportation by
14 star routes in Alaska, \$500,000.

15 Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steam-
16 boat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat,
17 and way letters, \$550,000.

18 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For
19 inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail mes-
20 senger service, \$118,000,000: *Provided*, That separate ac-
21 counts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger
22 service.

23 Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintend-
24 ents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant
25 superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief

1 clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks
2 in charge of sections in the offices of division superintend-
3 ents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,
4 joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service,
5 \$60,530,175.

6 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel
7 allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway
8 postal clerks, \$3,500,000.

9 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual
10 and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant
11 general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant di-
12 vision superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks,
13 and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway
14 postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post
15 Office Department and away from their several designated
16 headquarters, \$67,000.

17 Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent,
18 light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses,
19 telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of
20 space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of
21 mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution can-
22 not, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be
23 required of railroad companies without additional compensa-
24 tion, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary
25 to terminal railway post offices, \$380,000.

1 Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$220,000.

2 Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of for-
3 eign mails, except by aircraft, \$675,000.

4 Balances due foreign countries: For balances due foreign
5 countries, fiscal year 1944 and prior years, \$2,250,000.

6 Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited
7 indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in
8 accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipula-
9 tions, fiscal year 1944 and prior years, \$8,000.

10 Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of
11 foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the
12 transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washing-
13 ton, and Juneau, Alaska, via Ketchikan, Alaska,
14 \$4,500,000.

15 Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transpor-
16 tation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for
17 the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed
18 \$55,200 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail trans-
19 fer points, travel expenses, and not to exceed \$76,720 for
20 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$22,000,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
23 paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-
24 delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, news-
25 paper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and

1 including not to exceed \$22,950 for pay of agent and
 2 assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes
 3 and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency,
 4 \$5,000,000.

5 Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited
 6 indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic regis-
 7 tered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for
 8 failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, \$750,000.

9 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For
 10 payment of domestic money orders after one year from the
 11 last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$190,000.

12 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

13 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For sta-
 14 tionery for the Postal Service, including the money-order
 15 and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies
 16 for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, can-
 17 celing devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in
 18 evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the
 19 reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses
 20 incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the
 21 bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C.
 22 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including
 23 the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts,
 24 trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling ma-
 25 chines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage

1 meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, direc-
2 tories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and
3 exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-
4 box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and
5 dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmark-
6 ing, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotpe plates and
7 repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates
8 and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping
9 purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter bal-
10 ances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales
11 in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles
12 purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, in-
13 cluding complete equipment and furniture for post offices in
14 leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including ex-
15 change), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous
16 items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscel-
17 laneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-
18 route maps and rural delivery maps or blueprints, including
19 tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expendi-
20 tures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, sec-
21 ond, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having
22 or to have rural delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the
23 purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not
24 to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices;
25 for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, includ-

1 ing hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$63,-
2 800 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in
3 the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and
4 repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-
5 handling apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-sav-
6 ing devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and
7 miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same,
8 including not to exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thirteen travel-
9 ing mechanics, and for traveling expenses, \$3,500,000:
10 *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may authorize the
11 sale to the public of post-route maps and rural delivery maps
12 or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof
13 added.

14 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
15 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags
16 and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
17 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,
18 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material,
19 machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and
20 repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as
21 may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the ex-
22 penses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equip-
23 ment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light,
24 power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; mainte-
25 nance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in

1 the equipment shops and in the operation, care, mainte-
2 nance, and protection of the equipment shops building,
3 grounds, and equipment, \$1,650,000, of which not to exceed
4 \$626,000 may be expended for personal services in the
5 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropria-
6 tion the Postmaster General is authorized to use as much
7 of the sum, not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed
8 necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture
9 in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinc-
10 tive equipments as may be required by other executive
11 departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico,
12 Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

13 Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and
14 water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the
15 cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices,
16 \$10,350,000.

17 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of
18 not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire
19 of labor, communication service, electric power, and other
20 expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York
21 including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$535,000: *Provided*,
22 That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27,
23 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to
24 contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes
25 or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

1 Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not
2 exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor
3 and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail
4 in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*,
5 That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of
6 April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39
7 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneu-
8 matic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable
9 hereto.

10 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of
11 vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, main-
12 tenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair
13 of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of
14 the National Guard and departments and agencies of the
15 Federal Government where repairs are made necessary be-
16 cause of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service;
17 accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assist-
18 ance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other em-
19 ployees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and
20 vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation,
21 delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States
22 official mail and messenger service, \$17,200,000: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disburse-
24 ment of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the
25 leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned

1 motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not
2 exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster
3 General, during the fiscal year 1944 may pur-
4 chase and maintain from the appropriation "Vehicle
5 Service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required
6 in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further*,
7 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for
8 maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
9 vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work
10 of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

11 Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the trans-
12 portation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies
13 for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight,
14 express, or motor transportation, and other incidental ex-
15 penses, \$385,000.

16 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

17 Operating force: For personal services in connection
18 with the operation of public buildings, including the Wash-
19 ington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the
20 District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Depart-
21 ment, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment
22 and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for
23 the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent tele-
24 phone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serv-
25 ing in each case two or more governmental activities,

1 \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of
2 compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess
3 of the rates current at the time and in the place where such
4 services are employed.

5 Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam,
6 gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power
7 purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes
8 and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing
9 towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for mis-
10 cellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum
11 cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the
12 operation of completed and occupied public buildings and
13 grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but
14 not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Depart-
15 ment, including the Washington Post Office and the Custom-
16 house Building in the District of Columbia, and for the
17 transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein,
18 \$5,800,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation
19 shall not be available for personal services except for work
20 done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency
21 not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one build-
22 ing: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is au-
23 thorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings
24 under his administration by means of telephone switchboards
25 or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving

1 in each case two or more governmental activities, where he
2 determines that joint service is economical and in the interest
3 of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the
4 cost of such joint service from available appropriations for
5 telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the
6 same.

7 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the
8 procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets,
9 safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same,
10 for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter
11 be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$550,000:
12 *Provided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or in-
13 cidental to the moving of equipment from or into public
14 buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for
15 personal services except for work done under contract or
16 for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding
17 at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided*
18 *further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States
19 in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the
20 United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether
21 or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of
22 furniture.

23 SEC. 202. Scientific investigations: In the disbursement

1 of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of
2 the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may
3 transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for
4 scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of
5 materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the main-
6 tenance and operation of the Postal Service.

7 SEC. 203. Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues
8 of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the
9 appropriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to
10 such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby
11 appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury
12 not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the
13 revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year
14 ending June 30, 1944, and the sum needed may be
15 advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of
16 the Postmaster General.

17 SEC. 204. No part of the money appropriated in this title
18 shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting,
19 handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any
20 officer in any executive department or administrative agency
21 of government.

22 SEC. 205. This title may be cited as the "Post Office
23 Department Appropriation Act, 1944".

1 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 301. No part of the money appropriated under
3 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any
4 position for which he or she has been nominated after the
5 Senate upon vote has failed to confirm the nomination of
6 such person.

7 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in
8 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
9 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
10 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
11 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
12 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
13 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
14 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
15 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
16 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
17 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
18 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
19 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
20 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
21 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
22 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
23 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
24 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
25 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

- 1 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and
- 2 Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives February 9, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 11, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

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F

9. Whereas in reciprocal trade agreements there have been departures from the program originally outlined: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge if any such trade agreements be made or if existing agreements be extended in the future, it be only with the consent and advice of the Congress of the United States.

10. Whereas recent reports have indicated the plan for meat rationing contemplates a ration of only 1¾ pounds per capita per week (including cheese); and

Whereas this amounts to only slightly more than 10,000,000,000 pounds annually, less than half the estimated production for this year; and

Whereas with more than 78,000,000 cattle in the country a sudden increase in marketing, due to drought or other unforeseen emergency, might bring about a serious market condition: Therefore be it

Resolved, That because of the perishable nature of the product rationing be started on a basis more in line with the available supply, as rationing below that level may bring many serious complications.

11. Whereas there is today a maladjustment of freight rates on our products to the Pacific coast which makes it impractical to move them west except alive; and

Whereas there is a big demand on the Pacific coast for pork and beef, since the increasing population must be fed: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge that freight rates on packing-house products and fresh meat from the Midwest to the Pacific coast be reduced so that Kansas and other midwestern producers of livestock may sell their products, either alive or dead, free from freight discriminations.

12. Whereas the livestock producers of this State are making every effort to increase production and marketing of livestock; and

Whereas trucks provide an essential and necessary method of transportation: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge: (A) That the speed of trucks transporting livestock and other perishable products be increased to a speed at which they will operate at the maximum of efficiency in the conservation of rubber, gasoline, parts, and manpower. (B) That we are opposed to the issuance of any orders or regulations restricting any form of transportation to a given distance such as 250 or 300 miles as is now being considered by the Federal authorities; also be it

Resolved, That drivers of trucks engaged in transportation of livestock and agricultural products be considered as essential to the war effort.

13. Whereas existing credit facilities, both Federal and private, are more than ample; and

Whereas cattle numbers have expanded greatly in recent years: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our grave concern over the revival of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation because of the danger of further and unwise expansion in cattle production.

14. In view of the increased demands being made upon the railroads, we recommend their service to the livestock industry.

15. We commend the livestock commission men and marketing agencies for making collections for the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

16. We commend the National Live Stock and Meat Board for its splendid work with the armed forces of the United States of America in cutting and preparing meats.

17. We recommend a continued effort toward the adoption of more uniform sanitary regulations between States.

18. We commend the Kansas Bureau of Investigation for its work toward eliminating the hazard of livestock thefts.

19. We recommend the State livestock sanitary commissioner continue his activities and regulations in supervising community sales of Kansas.

20. We express our appreciation to the ladies who served on the several committees, also to the men of the reception and arrangements committees.

21. We wish to thank each and every one who contributed to our program.

22. We do approve and urge the legislature now in session to enact into law Senate bills 240 and 241 and their companion House bills. These measures strengthen the present community sales law, make more effective the State branding law, provide machinery and means for cattle inspection, and set up a much needed livestock board in Kansas. We believe their adoption will materially advance the interests of the livestock industry in Kansas.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 1780. A bill to increase the debt limit of the United States, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 123).

By Mr. WHERRY, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 218. A bill for the relief of H. F. Mathis; without amendment (Rept. No. 124); and

H. R. 402. A bill for the relief of Frank T. Been; without amendment (Rept. No. 125).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 135. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of the General State Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; without amendment (Rept. No. 126).

By Mr. TYDINGS (for Mr. Glass), from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 1648. A bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 127).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 1785. A bill for the relief of the William Wrigley, Jr., Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 128).

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills reported that that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

On March 17, 1943:

S. 786. An act to amend title I of Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933, and the Veterans Regulations to provide for rehabilitation of disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

On March 19, 1943:

S. 303. An act to extend the jurisdiction of naval courts martial in time of war or national emergency to certain persons outside the continental limits of the United States.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:
Sundry postmasters.

By Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Samuel M. Derrick, from the State of South Carolina, to be field supervisor, at \$5,600

per annum, in the Atlanta regional office of the War Manpower Commission;

A. Frederick Smith, from the State of Florida, to be senior economist, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Atlanta regional office of the War Manpower Commission; and

James J. Carney, Jr., from the State of Florida, to be program control technician, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Atlanta regional office of the War Manpower Commission.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred, as follows:

By Mrs. CARAWAY:

S. 889. A bill granting a pension to Maurice E. Welton, alias Charles E. Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 890. A bill to provide for the extension of patents for a period equal to the period during which owners are unable to derive benefits from them on account of the war emergency; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. BYRD:

S. 891. A bill for the relief of Rebecca Collins and W. W. Collins; to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLARK of Idaho:

S. 892. A bill for the relief of William H. Linhart; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

S. 893 (by request). A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the purposes of the act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 137) to purchase logs, lumber, and other forest products; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. VAN NUYS:

S. 894 (by request). A bill to provide improvement in the administration of parole; and

S. 895. A bill to provide a correctional system for adult and youth offenders convicted in courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH:

S. 896. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. 897. A bill to amend the act known as the Insecticide Act of 1910 (36 Stat. 331), approved April 26, 1910; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 898. A bill to confer the same rights, privileges, and benefits upon members of the United States merchant marine who served during the World War as are conferred upon members of the armed forces of the United States who served during such war; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 899. A bill to amend the act approved January 2, 1942, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

S. 900. A bill to restore Capt. Lara P. Good, retired, to the active list of the United States Army; and

S. 901. A bill to authorize the issuance of service medals to members of the American Expeditionary Force who participated in the occupation of Siberia in 1918-20; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 902. A bill for the relief of Christine W. Ransberger; to the Committee on Claims.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED OR PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred, or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 401. An act for the relief of James W. Kelly;

H. R. 553. An act for the relief of Mrs. C. A. Lee, administratrix of the estate of Ross Lee, deceased;

H. R. 944. An act for the relief of Douglas R. Muther;

H. R. 1081. An act for the relief of Frank Borah;

H. R. 1219. An act for the relief of Fred Taylor;

H. R. 1238. An act for the relief of Mrs. Charles J. Bair;

H. R. 1278. An act for the relief of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stever;

H. R. 1315. An act for the relief of George Henry Bartole and Vernon Wayne Tennyson;

H. R. 1522. An act for the relief of Morton Fiedler;

H. R. 1792. An act for the relief of Arthur G. Klein;

H. R. 1838. An act for the relief of Lucia Humble;

H. R. 1845. An act for the relief of Ted Vaughan, deceased;

H. R. 1874. An act for the relief of Robert P. Sick;

H. R. 1875. An act for the relief of Carl Swanson, Geraldine Cecelia Swanson, a minor, and Almer Swanson;

H. R. 1893. An act for the relief of George H. Crow;

H. R. 1942. An act for the relief of Henry B. Tucker; and

H. R. 2003. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claims against the United States of Edwin Fairfax Naulty and Leslie Fairfax Naulty; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 441. An act for the relief of Charles Molnar;

H. R. 480. An act for the relief of Francesco P. Mastrilli;

H. R. 771. An act for the relief of Fisil Rosenberg and his wife, Sofie;

H. R. 772. An act for the relief of M. L. Leopold Rosenberg and his wife, Lisa;

H. R. 850. An act for the relief of George M. Louie;

H. R. 1467. An act to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Rev. Julius Paal; and

H. R. 2016. An act for the relief of William H. Linhart; to the Committee on Immigration.

H. R. 1463. An act for the relief of Florence B. Hutchinson; and

H. R. 1724. An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain civilian personnel for personal property lost incident to the emergency evacuation of the United States Antarctic Service Expedition's East Base, Antarctica, on March 21, 1941, and for other purposes; to the calendar.

H. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943; to the Committee on Appropriations.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS—TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT'S APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. TYDINGS (for Mr. GLASS) submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 1648)

making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, the following amendments, namely:

On page 13, line 5, after the word "Treasury", to insert the following: "Provided further, That field employees of the War Savings Staff may be reimbursed, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in the promotion of the sale of United States Government securities (estimated War Savings bonds) within the limits of their official stations."

On page 33, line 25, after "Bureau of Accounts", to insert the following: "including the employment of temporary personnel by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil service and classification laws, for the purpose of making studies of the cost, rating and accounting procedures of the Postal Service."

Mr. TYDINGS also (for Mr. GLASS) submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. GLASS to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

TEMPORARY CLERK, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. THOMAS of Utah submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 116), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Resolution No. 251, agreed to June 4, 1942, authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to employ an additional clerk during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect from July 1, 1943, until the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES—CHANGE OF REFERENCE OF LETTER AND PROPOSED BILL

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on March 12 there came from the Secretary of the Interior a letter, with a proposed bill attached. A notation to that effect appears on page 2068 of the RECORD. The letter, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The subject matter of the proposed bill and letter pertain entirely to grazing. It was undoubtedly erroneously referred, and I respectfully ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be discharged from further consideration of the letter, and that it, together with the proposed bill, be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the able Senator from Nevada spoke to me about that matter a moment ago. Most of the grazing takes place on the public domain, and the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys has jurisdiction over that Government property. There is some grazing in the national forests and some on Indian reservations. I think properly this letter should have been referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, and not to the Committee

on Agriculture and Forestry. That is my judgment under the construction of the rules of the Senate and the practices incidental thereto.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, what was the proposed bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. The matter came from the Department of the Interior and deals entirely with grazing.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the change of reference will be made as requested.

CONTROL OF PORK PRICES AND PRICE CEILING ON LIVE ANIMALS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I desire to bring to the attention of the Senate a petition signed by various farmers in Minnesota and North Dakota. The petition is dated Casselton, N. Dak., under date of March 15, 1943, and is addressed to Mr. Marvin Jones, White House, Washington, D. C. It reads in part:

We, the undersigned, farmers of the Red River Valley of North Dakota, are opposed to the proposed plan of the Government to control pork prices to eliminate the black market by the establishment of ceiling prices for live hogs. Ceiling prices for live hogs would not control live-hog values because weight, grade, dockage, and fill are all factors which directly influence hog values. If ceiling prices are to be established, then sale weights established by disinterested weighmasters over scales officially tested would be necessary to prevent the creation of ideal conditions for black-market operations through the establishment of weights. It would also be as necessary to establish uniform grades for all hog-producing territories and have disinterested trained hog men do the grading, as it would be to fix a ceiling price. Grading provides just as effective opportunities for black-market operations as does price.

The same is true with regard to rest, feed, and water after the trip from the farm to the sale point. Some hogs arrive empty, some hogs arrive partially empty, and others arrive in filled condition. The degree of fill has a direct bearing on sale appearance, grade, and quality.

I ask unanimous consent to have the remainder of the petition, together with the names and addresses of the signer, printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The remainder of the petition, together with the names of the signers and their addresses, is as follows:

If the ceiling price was to be fixed it would be necessary to standardize fill condition of live hogs when offered for sale throughout all swine producing areas of the country unless all factors affecting sale value of live hogs are fixed, supervised and controlled by trained hog men, the purpose for which live-hog ceilings are established would be defeated. There are not enough hog men in the country trained in standardizing and grading to perform the marketing services necessary to make the live-hog ceiling plan successful and unless the plan is carried out successfully, hog producers of the country are left in a position of being unprotected in matters of hog marketing.

Dockage for staginess, for excessive weight due to pregnancy, excessive weight due to milk bellies, etc., are also factors which producers are not willing to have determined by the buyer who purchases the hog.

The establishment of ceiling prices on live hogs will tend to eliminate competition for hogs which represents the producer's protection against the influence of variable sale factors.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MAR. 9), 1943.—Ordered to be printed

MR. TYDINGS for (Mr. GLASS), from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1648]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$1, 098, 840, 960
Increase by Senate (net).....	3, 540, 465

Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	1, 102, 381, 425
Amount of regular estimates for 1944..... ¹	1, 112, 855, 830
Amount of appropriations for 1943.....	1, 315, 896, 712
The bill as reported to Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1943.....	213, 515, 287
Under the estimates for 1944.....	10, 474, 405

¹ Includes \$19,000,000 for refunds and drawbacks, Customs Service, estimated as an indefinite appropriation and excludes \$100,000,000 for refunding internal-revenue collections carried as an indefinite appropriation.

Treasury Department bill, title I:

Amount as passed House-----	\$199, 724, 465
Amount of increase by Senate (net)-----	2, 903, 875
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	202, 628, 340
Amount of regular estimates for 1944-----	¹ 206, 328, 315
Amount of appropriations for 1943-----	412, 918, 149
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1944-----	3, 699, 975
Under the appropriations for 1943-----	210, 289, 809

Post Office bill, title II:

Amount as passed House-----	899, 116, 495
Amount of increase by Senate-----	636, 590
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	899, 753, 085
Amount of regular estimates for 1944-----	906, 527, 515
Amount of appropriations for 1943-----	902, 978, 563
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1944-----	6, 774, 430
Under the appropriations for 1943-----	3, 225, 478

¹ See footnote on p. 1.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—TITLE I

Silver Purchase Acts:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

No part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be used, directly or indirectly, during the fiscal year 1944, for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions of the Silver Purchase Acts, namely, the Act of June 19, 1934, and the Act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out of any of the provisions of said Silver Purchase Acts.

Foreign Funds Control:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$700, 000
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(The amount recommended by the committee is \$550,000 less than the Budget estimate and \$1,200,000 less than the appropriations for 1943.)

Division of Tax Research:

Personal services-----	47, 760
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Office of Tax Legislative Counsel:

Personal services-----	15, 465
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(It was testified before the committee that both the Division of Tax Research and the Office of Tax Legislative Counsel were particularly serviceable agencies to the Congress in the preparation and study of all tax questions and in the preparation of tax bills, and that the Committee on Finance and the Ways and Means Committee could not well get along without the fullest cooperation and constant services of these two divisions.)

Bureau of the Public Debt:

Expenses of loans:

(It is recommended by the committee that the amount made available for expenses of loans be increased from \$57,000,000 as proposed by the House to \$58,600,000.)

The Budget estimate for administrative expenses was \$49,300,000, and for the War Savings Staff, \$9,300,000. The reduction made by the House was in the latter item, for which only \$7,700,000 was allowed. This is by comparison with \$12,000,000 allowed for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1943.

The reduction was made on the ground that excessive quantities of advertising and promotion material were being sent to newspapers (House committee report, p. 11) and that savings amounting to the \$1,600,000 might well be made in expenditures for printing and binding.

It was pointed out that the Budget Bureau reduced the estimate for the War Savings Staff for the fiscal year 1944 from \$12,000,000 to \$9,300,000; and that this reduction was chiefly applied to the printing and binding item, which the Budget Bureau reduced from \$5,300,000 for 1943, to \$2,888,144 for 1944, in anticipation of savings which it was supposed could be made by the Department. The further reduction of \$1,600,000 was made by the House in the printing and binding item. Such an additional reduction could not be effected without seriously impairing the work done by the War Savings Staff in promoting the sale of War Savings bonds, and it is recommended that the amount of \$1,600,000 be restored.

Bureau of Customs:

Collecting the revenue from customs \$2, 043, 950

The war has resulted in a substantial decline in regular customs activities connected with the clearance of imported merchandise. However, the volume of imports has held up remarkably well as indicated by the following table:

Fiscal year—	Value of imports	Customs collections	Tonnage of imports (water-borne only) ¹	Number of entries
1938.....	\$2, 322, 913, 677	\$321, 556, 810	32, 818, 000	3, 121, 176
1939.....	2, 070, 957, 462	321, 395, 234	37, 428, 000	3, 067, 643
1940.....	2, 440, 940, 713	348, 861, 879	39, 881, 000	2, 681, 500
1941.....	2, 801, 854, 003	392, 223, 574	49, 311, 500	2, 374, 967
1942.....	3, 066, 548, 000	390, 043, 168	(²)	2, 128, 912

¹ For calendar year.

² Not available.

The decline in regular import activities as reflected by the reduced number of entries has been largely offset by the assumption of new activities directly concerned with the war effort. The personnel resources of customs have been taxed to the utmost to meet the responsibilities of the Customs Service in handling the field administration of import and export controls, censorship of communications outside the mails, and intensified guarding of port facilities for the handling of imports and exports.

Since approximately 93 percent of the customs appropriation has regularly been expended for salary payments, it is obvious that the \$2,000,000 cut would necessarily result in a drastic curtailment of customs facilities and personnel. It is probable that all interior ports of entry would have to be closed on July 1, 1943. The current annual expense of operating these ports of entry is \$487,000. The required curtailment of personnel at remaining ports would reduce customs activities far below the minimum of efficient operation.

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That the offices of seven comptrollers of customs, with annual salaries aggregating \$43,950, are hereby abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations upon the comptrollers of customs, their assistants and deputies, are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate regulations shall specify; and he is further authorized to designate the title by which such positions shall be officially known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment of any new positions in the Customs Service

The language which the committee recommends be deleted has appeared in several appropriation bills in the past, but on each occasion it has been stricken from the bill.

Bureau of Narcotics:

Salaries and expenses.....	\$100,000
Total increase, Treasury Department.....	2,907,175

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses.....	3,300
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(This reduction represents a cut of \$3,300 in the amount available for travel expenses and communication services of the Division of Tax Research and the Office of Tax Legislative Counsel. The amount allowed by the Budget was \$18,400 which was reduced to \$14,300 by the House, and it is recommended that the amount be further reduced to \$11,000.)

Net increase, Treasury Department.....	2,903,875
Amount of Title I—Treasury Department.....	202,628,340

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—TITLE II

Salaries of bureaus and offices:

Office of First Assistant Postmaster General.....	16,900
Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General.....	15,000
Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General.....	30,000
Office of Solicitor.....	8,000
Office of Chief Inspector.....	6,680
Bureau of Accounts.....	166,360

Total, salaries of bureaus and offices.....	242,940
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Office of Chief Inspector:

Salaries of inspectors.....	185,000
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses.....	87,750
Clerks, division headquarters.....	20,900

Total, Office of Chief Inspector.....	293,650
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Office of First Assistant Postmaster General:

Clerks, third-class post offices.....	100,000
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Penalty mail—section 204:

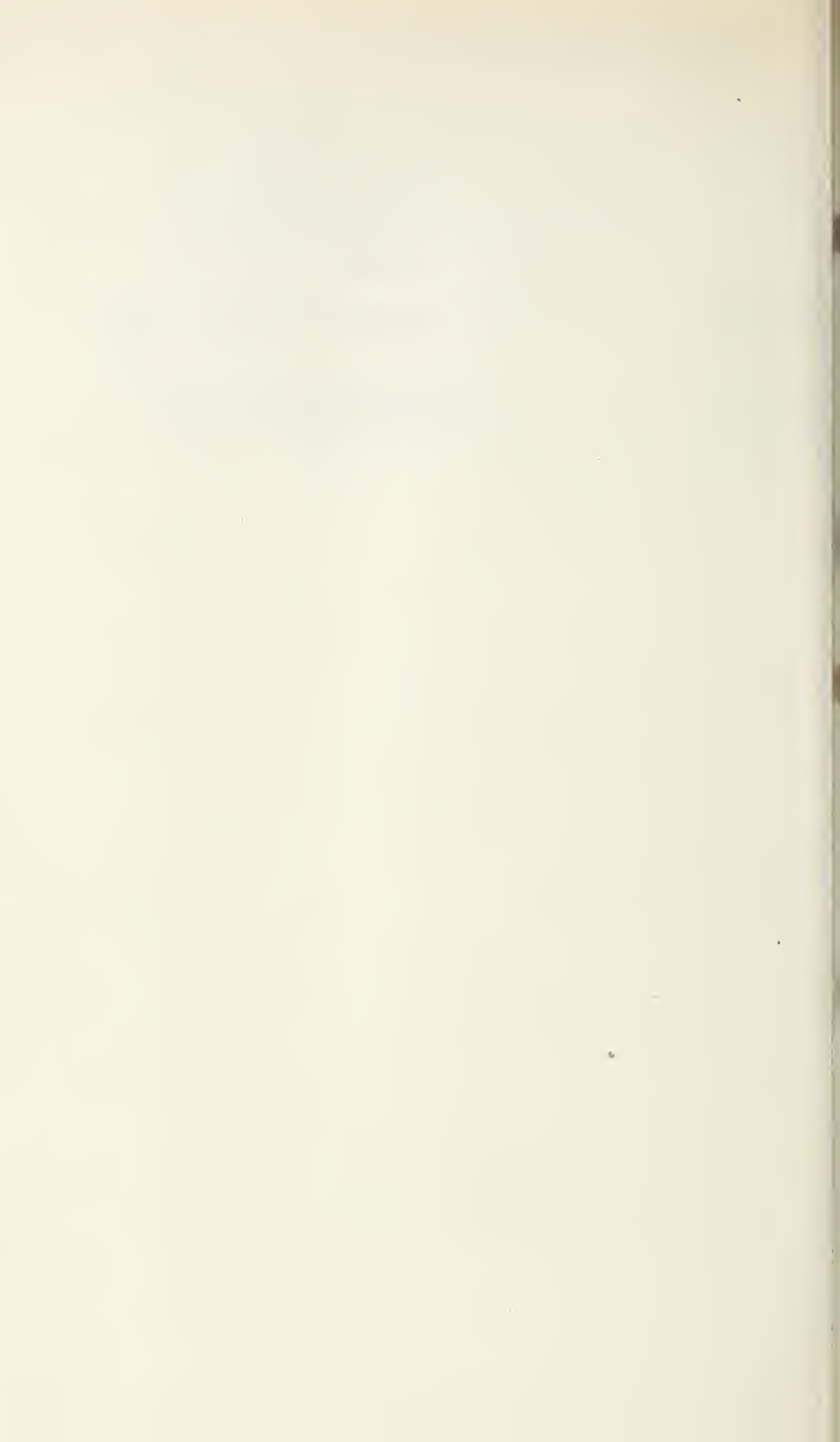
The committee recommend that the following section be deleted from the bill:

Sec. 204. No part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of the Government.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

Sec. 204. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Postmaster General are hereby directed to conduct jointly a study of the use of the mails free of postage by the departments and independent establishments of the executive branch of the Government, and shall report to the Congress not later than sixty days after the passage of this Act such actions as may be considered in the best interests of the Government toward reduction in the volume and cost of handling such penalty mail.

Total increase, Post Office Department-----	\$636, 590
Amount of Title II—Post Office Department-----	899, 753, 085
<hr/>	
Amount of bill as reported to Senate:	
Title I—Treasury Department-----	202, 628, 340
Title II—Post Office Department-----	899, 753, 085
<hr/>	
Total-----	1, 102, 381, 425



78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1648

[Report No. 127]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 11, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 9), 1943

Reported by Mr. TYDINGS (for Mr. GLASS), with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944,
7 namely:

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of
10 the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,

1 two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal
2 services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary
3 employment of experts, \$380,000.

4 Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit pay-
5 ments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To
6 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District
7 of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made
8 from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of
9 the White House Police force and such members of the
10 United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto
11 under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the
12 extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary
13 deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the
14 District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944, pursuant
15 to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat.
16 718), as amended, \$35,000.

17 Payments to Federal land banks on account of reductions
18 in interest rate on mortgages: To enable the Secretary of
19 the Treasury to pay each Federal land bank such amount
20 as the Land Bank Commissioner certifies to the Secretary of
21 the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest pay-
22 ments on mortgages and real estate sales contracts held by
23 such land bank have been reduced during the fiscal year
24 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions

1 of paragraph "Twelfth" of section 12 of the Federal Farm
2 Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 771), as further
3 amended by Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law 629),
4 \$21,800,000.

5 Payments to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation
6 on account of reductions in interest rate on mortgages: To
7 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Federal
8 Farm Mortgage Corporation such amount as the Governor
9 of the Farm Credit Administration certifies to the Secretary
10 of the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest pay-
11 ments on mortgages and real estate sales contracts held by
12 such Corporation have been reduced during the fiscal year
13 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions
14 of section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933,
15 approved May 12, 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016),
16 as further amended by Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law
17 629); such payments to be made quarterly, beginning as
18 soon as practicable after October 1, 1943, \$7,400,000.

19 No part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be
20 used, directly or indirectly, during the fiscal year 1944,
21 for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions
22 of the Silver Purchase Acts, namely, the Act of June 19,
23 1934, and the Act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out
24 of any of the provisions of said Silver Purchase Acts.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign-owned property control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder, including personal services (without regard to classification laws), printing, and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures, ~~\$3,100,000~~ \$3,800,000.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, ~~\$116,000~~ \$163,760.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, ~~\$74,700~~ \$90,165.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$170,000.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$145,925.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$160,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$290,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY

DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding \$8,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in

1 furthering the work of the Department; freight, expressage,
2 telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair
3 of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for
4 the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of
5 the Department), all to be used for official purposes only;
6 file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating sup-
7 plies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heat-
8 ing, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and
9 equipment therefor; ~~purchase, exchange, and repair of type-~~
10 ~~writers and labor-saving machines and equipment and sup-~~
11 ~~plies for same;~~ floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture
12 and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs
13 thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning
14 supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand
15 trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not
16 exceeding \$650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and sup-
17 plies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; labora-
18 tory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage;
19 including \$34,590 for stationery for the Treasury Depart-
20 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and field services
21 thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be other-
22 wise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and
23 index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing
24 boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery
25 supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies

1 purchased free on board point of shipment and of such sup-
 2 plies shipped from Washington to field offices; and other
 3 absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not
 4 otherwise provided for; ~~\$274,300~~ \$271,000: *Provided*,
 5 That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau
 6 of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement
 7 Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and
 8 Division of Disbursement for the fiscal year 1944 are
 9 hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise
 10 properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of
 11 section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the
 12 contrary notwithstanding.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 14 Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices,
 15 and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as
 16 may be otherwise specifically provided for, including mate-
 17 rials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury
 18 Department, but not including work done at the New York
 19 Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on
 20 Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
 21 U. S. C. 111), \$26,600.

22 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

23 Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of
 24 Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the
 25 District of Columbia, including the operating force of the

1 Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan
 2 Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Build-
 3 ing, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$483,400.

4 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of
 6 Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and bind-
 7 ing) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract steno-
 8 graphic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed
 9 \$11,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange
 10 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers;
 11 travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meet-
 12 ings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau
 13 of Accounts, \$700,000.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 15 Bureau of Accounts, \$35,000.

16 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all
 17 necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and binding,
 18 of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services
 19 in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, \$2,-
 20 900,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director
 21 of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this
 22 appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and bind-
 23 ing, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively avail-
 24 able for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation and
 25 Adjustment Administration, Federal Housing Administra-

tion, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus
Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Rail-
road Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission,
the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity
Credit Corporation, the Agricultural Marketing Adminis-
tration, the Farm Security Administration, and the National
Youth Administration, such sums as may be necessary to
cover the expense incurred in performing the function of
disbursement therefor.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Di-
vision of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation
to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of
necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$104,796.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent ex-
penses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised
Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping,
transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transporta-
tion of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States,
transportation of gold coin and gold certificates trans-
ferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United
States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March
9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the
books, accounts, and money on hand at the several deposi-
tories, including national banks acting as depositories under

1 the requirements of section 3649 of the Revised Statutes (31
2 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts
3 at mints, \$350,000.

4 Recoinage of minor coins: To enable the Secretary of
5 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncur-
6 rent minor coins of the United States now in the Treasury
7 or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the
8 United States for the difference between the nominal or
9 face value of such coins and the amount the same will pro-
10 duce in new coins, \$15,000.

11 Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of
12 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
13 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treas-
14 ury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of
15 the United States for the difference between the nominal or
16 face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce
17 in new coins, \$200,000.

18 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
19 United States district judges in Alaska but not to exceed 10
20 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of
21 incorporated towns in Alaska, to be expended for the relief of
22 persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through
23 nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$25,000.

24 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
25 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expendi-

1 tures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropria-
2 tion accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent
3 Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934,
4 and any other collections erroneously received and covered
5 which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation,
6 \$75,000.

7 Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary
8 of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character
9 formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished
10 under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal
11 Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the
12 funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt
13 account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose where-
14 abouts are unknown", \$15,000.

15 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
17 penses connected with the administration of any public-debt
18 issues and United States paper-currency issues with which
19 the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the pur-
20 chase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, periodicals,
21 newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed \$13,000) and the
22 maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled bus
23 or station wagon for use of the Destruction Committee, and
24 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
25 \$3,800,000.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Bureau of the Public Debt, \$15,000.

3 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-
4 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
5 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary ex-
6 penses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of
7 expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
8 Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actu-
9 ally on duty; in all, \$1,241,431: *Provided*, That in order to
10 foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for
11 United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is
12 authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such
13 paper for the fiscal year 1944 between the two bidders whose
14 prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

15 Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Ex-
16 penses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended
17 and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used
18 during the fiscal year 1944 to supplement the appropriations
19 otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the
20 Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite
21 appropriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed
22 ~~\$57,000,000~~ \$58,600,000 to be expended as the Secretary
23 of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That the proviso in
24 the Act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the
25 availability of this appropriation for expenses of operations

1 on account of any public debt issue to the close of the fiscal
2 year next following the fiscal year in which such issue was
3 made, shall not apply to savings bond transactions handled
4 by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the Secretary
5 of the Treasury.

6 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

7 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$2,940,000:
9 *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the
10 Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred (not exceed-
11 ing a total of \$410,000) to this appropriation and to the
12 appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer
13 of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of
14 the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively
15 available for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation
16 and Adjustment Administration, Home Owners' Loan Cor-
17 poration, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mort-
18 gage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Fed-
19 eral land banks and other banks and corporations under the
20 supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad
21 Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation,
22 United States Maritime Commission, Agricultural Marketing
23 Administration, Farm Security Administration, National
24 Youth Administration, Federal Housing Administration,
25 Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Cor-

1 poration, and corporations and banks under the Federal
2 Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be
3 necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such
4 respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds,
5 handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

6 No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act
7 shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any
8 person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being
9 paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other
10 Act.

11 Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the
12 United States: For all necessary expenses, other than per-
13 sonal services and printing and binding, including travel
14 expenses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference,
15 \$160,000.

16 Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the
17 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
18 \$64,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

19 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
20 the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$35,000.

21 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

22 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
23 customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order
24 Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection
25 and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to

1 exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of
2 the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transporta-
3 tion and transfer of customs receipts from points where there
4 are no Government depositories; not to exceed \$84,500 for
5 allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light,
6 as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S.
7 C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any one person; not
8 to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed
9 \$85,000 for stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving,
10 repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection
11 stations, office quarters, including living quarters for officers,
12 sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders
13 acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19
14 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one
15 hundred and fifty), maintenance, repair, and operation of
16 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary
17 for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compen-
18 sation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime
19 services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accord-
20 ance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved
21 February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved
22 February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930,
23 as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts
24 from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund
25 to the appropriation from which such overtime compensa-

tion is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed \$665,108 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, ~~\$20,481,585 \$22,525,535: Provided,~~ That the offices of seven comptrollers of customs, with annual salaries aggregating ~~\$43,950,~~ are hereby abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations upon the comptrollers of customs, their assistants and deputies, are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate regulations shall specify: and he is further authorized to designate the title by which such positions shall be officially known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment of any new positions in the Customs Service.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau

1 of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices
 2 of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary
 3 packing boxes and packing materials, \$85,000.

4 Refunds and drawbacks: For the refund or payment of
 5 customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of de-
 6 bentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as author-
 7 ized by law, \$19,000,000.

8 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

9 Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal
 10 services in the District of Columbia, \$230,000.

11 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 12 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$18,000.

13 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in con-
 15 nection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue
 16 taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws,
 17 including the administration of such provisions of other laws
 18 as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered
 19 by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal
 20 Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by
 21 the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts;
 22 the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of
 23 chemical analyses made by others than employees of the
 24 United States and expenses incident to such chemists testify-

1 ing when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, post-
2 age, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making
3 investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbar-
4 ment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in
5 internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and
6 other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including steno-
7 graphic reporting services; for the acquisition of prop-
8 erty under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law
9 Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935
10 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and
11 repair of property acquired under such title III; for the
12 purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance,
13 repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn
14 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use
15 of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work;
16 printing and binding (not to exceed \$1,606,850); and the
17 procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed
18 \$675,800), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, lab-
19 oratory supplies, periodicals, and newspapers for the Alco-
20 hol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference,
21 and such other articles as may be necessary, \$94,821,735,
22 of which amount not to exceed \$11,111,885 may be
23 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
24 *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 of the total amount
25 appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner

1 of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial per-
2 sons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving
3 at the same, including payments for information and detection
4 of such violation.

5 Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes:
6 For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes
7 as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as
8 amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties
9 and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as
10 amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934,
11 as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August
12 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second
13 Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat.
14 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and
15 for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid
16 Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued avail-
17 able, during the fiscal year 1944, the unexpended balance
18 of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for
19 these purposes for the fiscal year 1943 by the Treasury De-
20 partment Appropriation Act, 1943.

21 Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the
22 payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to
23 the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income
24 of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on
25 business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the

1 normal income tax collected from such corporations on net
 2 income, and the amount of such additional tax to be appli-
 3 cable to general Territorial purposes, \$3,000.

4 Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appro-
 5 priation) : For refunding internal-revenue collections, as pro-
 6 vided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior
 7 fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allow-
 8 ance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of
 9 stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of
 10 March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits
 11 destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such
 12 amounts as may be necessary: *Provided*, That a report shall
 13 be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alpha-
 14 betically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess
 15 of \$500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928
 16 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and
 17 corporations to whom such payments are made, together with
 18 the amount paid to each.

19 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections
 21 2550-2565; 2567-2571; 2590-2603; 3220-3228; 3230-
 22 3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs
 23 Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171-184) ;
 24 pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (5 U. S. C. 281c),
 25 and the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c),

1 including the employment of executive officers, attorneys,
2 agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers,
3 and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau
4 of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed
5 as authorized by law; the securing of information and evi-
6 dence of violations of the Acts; the costs of chemical analyses
7 made by others than employees of the United States; the
8 purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices,
9 books, stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other ex-
10 penditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost
11 incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics
12 in the seizure, storage, and disposition of property under the
13 internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair and opera-
14 tion of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
15 vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; pur-
16 chase of arms and ammunition; in all, ~~\$1,100,000~~ \$1,200,000,
17 of which amount not to exceed \$178,920 may be expended
18 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
19 That the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the use by
20 narcotic agents of motor vehicles confiscated under the pro-
21 visions of the Act of August 27, 1935 (27 U. S. C. 157),
22 and the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C., Supp.
23 V, 781-788), and to pay the cost of acquisition, mainte-
24 nance, repair, and operation thereof: *Provided further*,
25 That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for

1 the collection and dissemination of information and appeal
2 for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of
3 printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary ex-
4 penses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500 for
5 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
6 Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
7 \$10,000 may be expended for services or information looking
8 toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are
9 fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys ex-
10 pended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics
11 including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be
12 reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the nar-
13 cotic Acts current at the time of the deposit.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
15 Bureau of Narcotics, \$4,000.

16 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

17 For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of
18 repay work, during the fiscal year 1944, United States cur-
19 rency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders
20 and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December
21 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and
22 miscellaneous work, as follows:

23 Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant
24 Directors, and other personal services in the District of
25 Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at

1 per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be
2 fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates
3 usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses,
4 except printing and binding, including engravers' and print-
5 ers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and
6 nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United
7 States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; pur-
8 chase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, re-
9 pairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor
10 alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving
11 and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and
12 books of reference, not exceeding \$500; traveling expenses
13 not to exceed \$2,000; not to exceed \$2,200 for articles ap-
14 proved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary
15 for the protection of the person of employees; stationery (not
16 to exceed \$5,000); for transfer to the Bureau of Standards
17 for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the
18 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed \$15,000;
19 and for the maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled
20 passenger-carrying vehicles; \$9,600,000, to be expended un-
21 der the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

22 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
23 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

24 During the fiscal year 1944 all proceeds derived from
25 work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing,

1 by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered
2 and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such
3 fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as mis-
4 cellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4,
5 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to
6 the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1944.

7 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

8 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other per-
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$71,873.

10 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries
11 and other expenses under the authority or with the approval
12 of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and
13 delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or
14 other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers
15 in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forg-
16 ing, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank
17 notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes,
18 and other obligations and securities of the United States and
19 of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and
20 assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States
21 and of foreign governments, and persons committing other
22 crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the
23 Treasury Department and the several branches of the public
24 service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty),
25 hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled

1 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of
2 arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed \$7,500);
3 traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, ex-
4 cept in the performance of other duties specifically authorized
5 by law, and in the protection of the person of the President
6 and the members of his immediate family and of the person
7 chosen to be President of the United States, \$1,414,850:
8 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to
9 exceed \$15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the
10 Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing in-
11 formation concerning violations of the laws relating to the
12 Treasury Department, and for services or information look-
13 ing toward the apprehension of criminals.

14 White House Police: For one captain, one inspector,
15 four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and twenty-
16 eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law; in all,
17 \$344,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of
18 April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

19 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
20 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
21 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous sup-
22 plies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his
23 discretion may determine, \$10,400.

24 Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings;

1 the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics rela-
2 tive to the annual production and consumption of the precious
3 metals in the United States, \$150,000.

4 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of
5 bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between
6 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$5,000,
7 including compensation of temporary employees and other
8 necessary expenses incident thereto.

9 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For com-
10 pensation of officers and employees of the mints at Phila-
11 delphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Den-
12 ver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and
13 Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort
14 Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including
15 necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions
16 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase
17 Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and
18 regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and con-
19 tingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery
20 (not to exceed \$2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms
21 and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and
22 accessories for guards, protective devices, and their main-
23 tenance, training of employees in use of firearms and pro-
24 tective devices, maintenance, repair, and operation of two
25 motorbusses for use at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository,

1 cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage
2 in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on
3 sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the
4 manufacture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses
5 of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000
6 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of
7 specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign
8 gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and
9 ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins,
10 pieces, and ores; \$3,771,370.

11 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
12 Bureau of the Mint, \$8,000.

13 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

14 Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement
15 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
16 in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including
17 office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed
18 \$27,500), purchase and exchange of motortrucks and mainte-
19 nance thereof, telegrams, telephone service, traveling ex-
20 penses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other
21 expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the
22 procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procure-
23 ment Division of the Treasury Department of property, equip-
24 ment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and
25 in the field (including not to exceed \$500 to settle claims

1 for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles
2 used by the Procurement Division), \$815,000: *Provided*,
3 That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed
4 during the fiscal year 1944 to transfer to this appropria-
5 tion from any appropriations or funds available to the
6 several departments and establishments of the Government
7 for the fiscal year 1944 such amounts as may be approved
8 by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to
9 exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compen-
10 sation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to
11 the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such de-
12 partment or establishment, where the transfer or detail of
13 such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or func-
14 tions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Director
15 of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary
16 for expenses other than personal services incident to the
17 proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided fur-*
18 *ther*, That payments during the fiscal year 1944 to the
19 general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including
20 fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall
21 be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer
22 and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division
23 of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comp-
24 troller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized
25 invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices

1 to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided fur-*
2 *ther*, That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C.
3 686) from departments and establishments of the United
4 States Government and the government of the District of
5 Columbia during the fiscal year 1944 shall be credited
6 to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That not
7 to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available from the general
8 supply fund during the fiscal year 1944 for personal serv-
9 ices: *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged
10 in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards
11 may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the
12 Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in
13 the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the term
14 "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further*,
15 That the requirements of sections 3711 and 3713 of the Re-
16 vised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 109) relative to the weighing
17 of coal and wood and the separate certificate as to the weight,
18 measurement, or quantity of coal and wood purchased shall
19 not apply to purchases by the Procurement Division at free-
20 on-board destination outside of the District of Columbia:
21 *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of sur-
22 plus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to
23 Government service, may be made at cost by the Procure-
24 ment Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging

1 the proper appropriation and crediting the appropriation
2 "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division": *Provided*
3 *further*, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treas-
4 ury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau
5 of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and
6 binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices
7 under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall
8 be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with
9 the provisions of existing law.

10 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
11 and billing machines) in the Government service in the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at
13 cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
14 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
15 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement
16 Division".

17 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
18 Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1944 for the
19 purchase, within the continental limits of the United States,
20 of any standard typewriting machines (except book-
21 keeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess
22 of the following for models with carriages which will accom-
23 modate paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches
24 (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen

1 inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches,
 2 \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95; twenty-
 3 four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50; twenty-
 4 eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two inches,
 5 \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively
 6 quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for
 7 models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the
 8 following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80; twelve inches,
 9 \$85; fourteen inches, \$90; eighteen inches, \$95.

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 11 Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscel-
 12 laneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
 13 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound
 14 material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and pack-
 15 ing materials, \$150,000, together with not to exceed \$4,000
 16 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury
 17 Department.

18 This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department
 19 Appropriation Act, 1944".

20 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

21 The following sums are appropriated in conformity with
 22 the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),
 23 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
 24 June 30, 1944, namely:

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
2 COLUMBIA

3 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-
5 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
6 the District of Columbia, \$237,000.

7 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

8 For personal services in the District of Columbia in
9 bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
10 exceed the following amounts, respectively:

11 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
12 \$27,500.

13 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
14 ~~\$570,000~~ \$586,900.

15 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
16 ~~\$460,000~~ \$475,000.

17 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
18 ~~\$780,000~~ \$810,000.

19 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
20 \$483,000.

21 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department.
22 ~~\$130,000~~ \$138,000.

23 Office of the chief inspector, ~~\$274,320~~ \$281,000.

24 Office of the purchasing agent, \$49,950.

25 Bureau of Accounts, ~~\$133,640~~ \$300,000.

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including
3 stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and
4 binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; tele-
5 graph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and
6 repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies;
7 maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehi-
8 cles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence
9 addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49
10 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal
11 Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of
12 reference; newspapers, not exceeding \$200; expenses, except
13 membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions
14 concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written
15 authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding \$2,000;
16 and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor
17 and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on
18 business of the Department, not exceeding \$800; and other
19 expenses not otherwise provided for; \$110,000.

20 For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-
21 ment, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
22 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
23 elsewhere, \$1,250,000.

24 Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service
25 of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise pro-

1 vided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes here-
 2 inbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Depart-
 3 ment in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual
 4 and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the
 5 Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling
 6 on official business, may continue to be paid from the
 7 appropriations for the service in connection with which
 8 the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal
 9 year 1944 of the character heretofore used for such purposes
 10 shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appro-
 11 priations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for
 12 payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for
 13 expenses in connection with the examination of estimates
 14 for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances
 15 in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

16 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

17 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

18 Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant
 19 Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses
 20 in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and
 21 Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

22 Personal or property damage claims: To enable the
 23 Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring
 24 during the fiscal year 1944, or in prior fiscal years,
 25 to persons or property in accordance with the provisions

1 of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16,
 2 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved
 3 June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$70,000.

4 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
 5 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks,
 6 and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the
 7 amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during
 8 the fiscal year 1944, or prior fiscal years, through
 9 burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from
 10 no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the
 11 Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, \$55,000.

12 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

13 Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors
 14 in charge of divisions and ~~seven hundred and sixty eight~~
 15 *hundred and thirty-five* inspectors ~~including twenty-five only~~
 16 ~~for the fiscal year 1944, \$2,840,500~~ \$3,025,500.

17 Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling ex-
 18 penses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office
 19 inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and
 20 for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing steno-
 21 graphic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the
 22 investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits,
 23 documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses
 24 incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their
 25 official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous ex-

1 penses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500 for
 2 technical and scientific books and other books of reference
 3 needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service,
 4 ~~\$1,001,450~~ \$1,089,200: *Provided*, That not exceeding
 5 \$12,000 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the
 6 Postmaster General to other Departments and independent
 7 establishments for chemical and other investigations.

8 Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of ~~three~~
 9 ~~hundred and thirty-six~~ *three hundred and forty-seven* clerks
 10 at division headquarters and other posts of duty of post-office
 11 inspectors, ~~\$815,000~~ \$835,900.

12 Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for
 13 the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars,
 14 robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or caus-
 15 ing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechan-
 16 ical, chemical, or other device or composition which may
 17 ignite, or explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may
 18 be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when
 19 an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act
 20 of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Pro-*
 21 *vided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay
 22 any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post
 23 Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941:
 24 *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not
 25 to exceed \$20,000 may be expended in the discretion of

1 the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing infor-
2 mation concerning violations of the postal laws and for
3 services and information looking toward the apprehension
4 of criminals.

5 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to post-
7 masters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
8 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
9 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
10 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth
11 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
12 to postmasters of the fourth class, \$53,500,000.

13 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-
14 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
15 offices, \$9,675,000.

16 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
17 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
18 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
19 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
20 messengers, laborers, and substitutes, \$239,000,000.

21 Contract station service: For contract station service,
22 \$2,475,000.

23 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
24 fourth-class post offices, \$420,000.

1 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
2 offices, \$425,000.

3 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-
4 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services,
5 ~~\$8,600,000~~ \$8,700,000.

6 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
7 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the op-
8 eration and protection of post offices of the first and second
9 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
10 not provided for in other appropriations, \$2,300,000.

11 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
12 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third
13 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
14 delivery, \$1,500,000.

15 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
16 \$11,960.

17 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
18 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of trans-
19 porting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and
20 from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar
21 or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of
22 bicycles, \$1,600,000.

23 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
24 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
25 senger Service, \$165,000,000.

1 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
2 messengers, \$12,200,000.

3 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers,
4 auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and
5 sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and
6 ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental
7 expenses thereof, \$92,200,000, of which not less than \$200,-
8 000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Star-route service: For inland transportation by star
11 routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary
12 service to newly established offices, \$14,750,000.

13 Star-route *and Airmail* service, Alaska: For inland
14 transportation by star routes in Alaska, \$500,000.

15 Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steam-
16 boat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat,
17 and way letters, \$550,000.

18 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For
19 inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail mes-
20 senger service, \$118,000,000: *Provided*, That separate ac-
21 counts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger
22 service.

23 Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintend-
24 ents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant
25 superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief

1 clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks
2 in charge of sections in the offices of division superintend-
3 ents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,
4 joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service,
5 \$60,530,175.

6 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel
7 allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway
8 postal clerks, \$3,500,000.

9 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual
10 and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant
11 general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant di-
12 vision superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks,
13 and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway
14 postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post
15 Office Department and away from their several designated
16 headquarters, \$67,000.

17 Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent,
18 light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses,
19 telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of
20 space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of
21 mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution can-
22 not, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be
23 required of railroad companies without additional compensa-
24 tion, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary
25 to terminal railway post offices, \$380,000.

1 Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$220,000.

2 Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of for-
3 eign mails, except by aircraft, \$675,000.

4 Balances due foreign countries: For balances due foreign
5 countries, fiscal year 1944 and prior years, \$2,250,000.

6 Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited
7 indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in
8 accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipula-
9 tions, fiscal year 1944 and prior years, \$8,000.

10 Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of
11 foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the
12 transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washing-
13 ton, and Juneau, Alaska, via Ketchikan, Alaska,
14 \$4,500,000.

15 Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transpor-
16 tation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for
17 the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed
18 \$55,200 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail trans-
19 fer points, travel expenses, and not to exceed \$76,720 for
20 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$22,000,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
23 paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-
24 delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, news-
25 paper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and

1 including not to exceed \$22,950 for pay of agent and
 2 assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes
 3 and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency,
 4 \$5,000,000.

5 Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited
 6 indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic regis-
 7 tered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for
 8 failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, \$750,000.

9 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For
 10 payment of domestic money orders after one year from the
 11 last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$190,000.

12 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

13 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For sta-
 14 tionery for the Postal Service, including the money-order
 15 and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies
 16 for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, can-
 17 celing devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in
 18 evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the
 19 reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses
 20 incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the
 21 bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C.
 22 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including
 23 the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts,
 24 trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling ma-
 25 chines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage

1 meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, direc-
2 tories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and
3 exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-
4 box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and
5 dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmark-
6 ing, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotpe plates and
7 repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates
8 and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping
9 purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter bal-
10 ances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales
11 in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles
12 purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, in-
13 cluding complete equipment and furniture for post offices in
14 leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including ex-
15 change), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous
16 items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscel-
17 laneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-
18 route maps and rural delivery maps or blueprints, including
19 tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expendi-
20 tures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, sec-
21 ond, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having
22 or to have rural delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the
23 purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not
24 to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices;
25 for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, includ-

1 ing hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$63,-
2 800 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in
3 the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and
4 repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-
5 handling apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-sav-
6 ing devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and
7 miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same,
8 including not to exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thirteen travel-
9 ing mechanics, and for traveling expenses, \$3,500,000:
10 *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may authorize the
11 sale to the public of post-route maps and rural delivery maps
12 or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof
13 added.

14 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
15 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags
16 and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
17 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,
18 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material,
19 machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and
20 repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as
21 may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the ex-
22 penses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equip-
23 ment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light,
24 power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; mainte-
25 nance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in

1 the equipment shops and in the operation, care, mainte-
2 nance, and protection of the equipment shops building,
3 grounds, and equipment, \$1,650,000, of which not to exceed
4 \$626,000 may be expended for personal services in the
5 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropria-
6 tion the Postmaster General is authorized to use as much
7 of the sum, not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed
8 necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture
9 in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinc-
10 tive equipments as may be required by other executive
11 departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico,
12 Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

13 Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and
14 water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the
15 cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices,
16 \$10,350,000.

17 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of
18 not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire
19 of labor, communication service, electric power, and other
20 expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York
21 including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$535,000: *Provided*,
22 That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27,
23 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to
24 contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes
25 or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

1 Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not
2 exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor
3 and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail
4 in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*,
5 That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of
6 April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39
7 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneu-
8 matic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable
9 hereto.

10 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of
11 vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, main-
12 tenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair
13 of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of
14 the National Guard and departments and agencies of the
15 Federal Government where repairs are made necessary be-
16 cause of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service;
17 accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assist-
18 ance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other em-
19 ployees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and
20 vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation,
21 delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States
22 official mail and messenger service, \$17,200,000: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disburse-
24 ment of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the
25 leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned

1 motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not
2 exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster
3 General, during the fiscal year 1944 may pur-
4 chase and maintain from the appropriation "Vehicle
5 Service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required
6 in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further*,
7 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for
8 maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
9 vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work
10 of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

11 Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the trans-
12 portation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies
13 for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight,
14 express, or motor transportation, and other incidental ex-
15 penses, \$385,000.

16 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

17 Operating force: For personal services in connection
18 with the operation of public buildings, including the Wash-
19 ington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the
20 District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Depart-
21 ment, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment
22 and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for
23 the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent tele-
24 phone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serv-
25 ing in each case two or more governmental activities,

1 \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of
2 compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess
3 of the rates current at the time and in the place where such
4 services are employed.

5 Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam,
6 gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power
7 purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes
8 and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing
9 towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for mis-
10 cellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum
11 cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the
12 operation of completed and occupied public buildings and
13 grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but
14 not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Depart-
15 ment, including the Washington Post Office and the Custom-
16 house Building in the District of Columbia, and for the
17 transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein,
18 \$5,800,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation
19 shall not be available for personal services except for work
20 done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency
21 not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one build-
22 ing: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is au-
23 thorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings
24 under his administration by means of telephone switchboards
25 or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving

1 in each case two or more governmental activities, where he
2 determines that joint service is economical and in the interest
3 of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the
4 cost of such joint service from available appropriations for
5 telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the
6 same.

7 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the
8 procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets,
9 safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same,
10 for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter
11 be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$550,000:
12 *Provided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or in-
13 cidental to the moving of equipment from or into public
14 buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for
15 personal services except for work done under contract or
16 for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding
17 at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided*
18 *further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States
19 in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the
20 United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether
21 or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of
22 furniture.

23 SEC. 202. Scientific investigations: In the disbursement
24 of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of
25 the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may

1 transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for
2 scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of
3 materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the main-
4 tenance and operation of the Postal Service.

5 SEC. 203. Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues
6 of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the
7 appropriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to
8 such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby
9 appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury
10 not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the
11 revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year
12 ending June 30, 1944, and the sum needed may be
13 advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of
14 the Postmaster General.

15 SEC. 204. ~~No part of the money appropriated in this title~~
16 ~~shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting,~~
17 ~~handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any~~
18 ~~officer in any executive department or administrative agency~~
19 ~~of government.~~

20 SEC. 204. *The Director of the Bureau of the Budget*
21 *and the Postmaster General are hereby directed to conduct*
22 *jointly a study of the use of the mails free of postage by*
23 *the departments and independent establishments of the execu-*
24 *tive branch of the Government, and shall report to the*
25 *Congress not later than sixty days after the passage of this*

1 *Act such actions as may be considered in the best interests*
2 *of the Government toward reduction in the volume and cost*
3 *of handling such penalty mail.*

4 SEC. 205. This title may be cited as the "Post Office
5 Department Appropriation Act, 1944".

6 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 301. No part of the money appropriated under
8 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any
9 position for which he or she has been nominated after the
10 Senate upon vote has failed to confirm the nomination of
11 such person.

12 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in
13 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
14 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
15 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
16 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
17 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
18 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
19 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
20 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
21 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
22 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
23 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
24 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
25 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained

1 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
2 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
3 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
4 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
5 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

6 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and
7 Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives February 9, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1648

[Report No. 127]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 11, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 9), 1943

Reported with amendments

H. R. 1648

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 9), 1943
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Mr. TYDINGS submitted the following

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GLASS to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 13, line 5, after the word "Treasury" insert the
- 2 following: ": *Provided further*, That field employees of the
- 3 War Savings Staff may be reimbursed, at not to exceed 3
- 4 cents per mile, for travel performed by them in privately
- 5 owned automobiles while engaged in the promotion of the
- 6 sale of United States Government securities (estimated War
- 7 Savings bonds) within the limits of their official stations".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Glass to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 9), 1943
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed





ORGANIZATION AND COLLABORATION OF UNITED NATIONS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MAYBANK

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Senator MAYBANK on the evening of Tuesday, March 23, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND THE SENATE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR BREWSTER

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject American Foreign Policy and the Senate, delivered by Senator BREWSTER on the evening of Tuesday, March 23, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ORGANIZATION AND COLLABORATION OF UNITED NATIONS—ARTICLE BY WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

[Mr. McNARY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "America Is Not God," written by William Henry Chamberlin and published in the Progressive of March 22, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES—RESOLUTION OF SHREVEPORT, LA., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

[Mr. OVERTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Shreveport, La., Chamber of Commerce advocating a reduction in the number of Federal employees, which appears in the Appendix.]

REORGANIZATION AND COLLABORATION OF UNITED NATIONS—GALLUP POLL

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article, by George Gallup, entitled "Convinced United States Should Begin Action Now," together with a poll of public opinion, which appears in the Appendix.]

DEFERMENT OF FARMERS—EDITORIAL FROM JOURNAL-EVERY EVENING

[Mr. TUNNELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Deferring Farmers," published in the March 19, 1943, issue of Journal-Every Evening, of Wilmington, Del., which appears in the Appendix.]

ORGANIZATION AND COLLABORATION OF UNITED NATIONS—NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Dayton Daily News of Monday, March 15, 1943, entitled "War and the Peace," and an article entitled "The Problem of American Policy," by Barnet Nover, published in the Washington Post of Thursday, March 18, 1943, which appear in the Appendix.]

SAFEGUARDS OF THE CONSTITUTION—RESOLUTIONS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an extract from the March 1943 Bulletin of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, embodying resolutions adopted at the February meeting of the society, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE CHALLENGE OF WARTIME TRAFFIC—ADDRESS BY PYKE JOHNSON

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Challenge of War-Time Traffic," delivered by Pyke Johnson, president Automotive Safety Foundation, at the fifth

annual Southern Safety Conference at Memphis, Tenn., which appears in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1648), making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, on Tuesday evening when the Senate recessed there was pending the bill providing the annual appropriations for the Post Office and Treasury Departments. I should like briefly to explain the bill. First of all, it carries in excess of \$200,000,000 less than the similar appropriation bill for last year. It represents a cut or a saving or a reduction, as you please, of about 20 percent in the annual appropriation, notwithstanding that both the Treasury Department and the Post Office Department have extraordinarily heavy and unusual burdens to carry at this time in order to perform their regular and wartime functions as well. The bill as it passed the House provided for \$1,098,840,960.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, this is important legislation, carrying somewhat more than a billion dollars. I think we should have a quorum, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gurney	Radcliffe
Austin	Hatch	Reed
Bailey	Hawkes	Revercomb
Ball	Hayden	Reynolds
Bankhead	Holman	Robertson
Barkley	Johnson, Calif.	Russell
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Scrugham
Brewster	Kilgore	Shipstead
Bridges	La Follette	Smith
Brooks	Langer	Stewart
Buck	Lodge	Taft
Burton	Lucas	Thomas, Idaho
Bushfield	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Butler	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	McFarland	Tobey
Capper	McKellar	Truman
Caraway	McNary	Tunnell
Chavez	Maloney	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Vandenberg
Connally	Mead	Van Nuys
Davis	Millikin	Wagner
Downey	Moore	Wallgren
Ellender	Murdoch	Walsh
Ferguson	Murray	Wherry
George	Nye	White
Gerry	O'Daniel	Wiley
Gillette	O'Mahoney	Willis
Green	Overtton	Wilson
Guffey	Pepper	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] is out of the city on official business for the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from

Alabama [Mr. HILL] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] is necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, the measure before the Senate is House bill 1648, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. The appropriations recommended are \$200,000,000 less, in the aggregate, than was appropriated for these two departments last year. This represents a cut, or reduction, or savings, as one may please to call it, of about 20 percent, which is very considerable when we recall that the Treasury and Post Office Departments are called upon in this war emergency to perform many abnormal functions in addition to their regular normal functions.

The bill as it passed the House appropriated \$1,098,840,960. The Senate committee added \$3,540,465 to that, making a total of \$1,102,381,000. The amount of the regular estimates for 1944 was \$1,112,855,830. The amount of appropriations for 1943 was \$1,315,896,712, while the pending bill carries only \$1,098,000,000, in round figures. Therefore, the bill as reported to the Senate is \$213,000,000 less than the equivalent appropriation for last year, and it is \$10,474,000 less than the Budget estimates provided for these departments. That, briefly, is an outline of the bill.

Mr. President, the amounts which the Senate committee added to the bill, approximating \$3,000,000, comprise chiefly a restoration of \$2,000,000, in round numbers, to the Treasury Department for the bureau having charge of the collection of customs. The officials of the Treasury Department told us that if the cut made by the House remained in the bill they would be so handicapped on the piers and wharves and at other reception centers of the country that they could not provide the safety and the administration which the war effort necessitates.

The House Committee on Appropriations did not take this \$2,000,000 out of the bill; the cut was made on the floor of the House, with practically no consideration or hearing as to the evidence to support it. Therefore, if the Senate shall restore this item, it will go to conference, where we can meet with officials of the Treasury Department and ascertain how far we can make a cut without jeopardizing in any manner the war effort.

I shall be very glad to answer any questions which may be propounded.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The last item the Senator has been discussing, dealing with the Bureau of Customs, involves, does it not, the offices of the seven controllers of customs?

Mr. TYDINGS. They are not affected by the \$2,000,000, but the whole addition would involve them.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I do not understand why persistently over the years the House strikes out this provision and does away with these jobs, and the Senate just as persistently year after year restores them. My recollection is, from the information I had on the subject once upon a time, that as a matter of cold reality it is not necessary to maintain these comptrollerships. What has the Senator to say on that subject?

Mr. TYDINGS. First, there are two reasons why the Senate Committee on Appropriations did not accede to the House provision in this particular respect. The first is that the offices in question are fixed by legislation, and, so long as they are fixed by legislation, it is the duty of the Congress to provide for them. The way to get rid of them is to repeal the law which makes provision for them.

The second reason was that it was not clearly shown to the Senate committee that if these offices were abolished there would be any real saving, because the civil-service personnel would in a very short while move up into the position of collectors, with others moving up all along the line, and while we would have what appeared to be a saving, it was not demonstrated that a saving would actually result.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator assigns no validity whatever to the persistent annual action of the House respecting this matter?

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator is rather inclined to give it additional consideration at this time; but we decided that if we could take the matter to conference, we could sit down with the House proponents of elimination and see what the real facts were, and if they made out a case in conference, we would be governed accordingly.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. BALL. There appears at the bottom of page 3 of the bill a provision which was in the bill at it passed the House, but was stricken out by the Senate committee. What would be the effect of that paragraph if it were kept in the bill, and why was it stricken out by the Senate committee?

Mr. TYDINGS. I personally would have been sympathetic to leaving out this provision, or at least changing the silver law to some extent. However, this is in effect legislation upon an appropriation bill, and we did not feel that the Committee on Appropriations should legislate on a matter of this magnitude without giving the proponents and opponents in both Houses a chance to be heard.

Those who favor the silver policy of the Government asked us to bring the matter up in separate legislation. For that reason only, and so that it would not be injected into the consideration of an appropriation bill, we agreed to the amendment.

Usually Senators do not like to have legislative amendments placed on an appropriation bill when they do not favor

the amendments, but when Senators like an amendment, sometimes they are not so careful to hold the Committee on Appropriations down to its proper function. However, we took the view that legislative matters should not be a part of an appropriation bill providing revenues for the conduct of the Post Office and the Treasury Departments.

Mr. BALL. Can the Senator tell me whether that provision was written into the bill by the House committee or on the floor of the House?

Mr. TYDINGS. It was written in on the floor, and never was considered by the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BALL. Its effect would be to nullify the two acts mentioned?

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator is correct. If there are no further questions, I ask that the committee amendments be considered in their order.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. I understood the Senator to say that the appropriation for the Treasury Department and the Post Office Department was less than usual.

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; 20 percent under the usual appropriation.

Mr. TUNNELL. Perhaps the Senator made an explanation, but I did not understand in what particular line, for instance, the reduction in the Post Office Department was made.

Mr. TYDINGS. The reductions in the Post Office Department are very few. The major reductions are in functions of the Treasury Department.

Mr. TUNNELL. And what are those reductions?

Mr. TYDINGS. The reductions are all along the line. A considerable reduction was made in the amount provided for income tax refunds.

Mr. TUNNELL. I thank the Senator.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The CHIEF CLERK. The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Treasury Department—Office of the Secretary", on page 3, after line 18, to strike out:

No part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used, directly or indirectly, during the fiscal year 1944, for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions of the Silver Purchase Acts, namely, the act of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out of any of the provisions of said Silver Purchase Acts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Foreign funds control", on page 4, line 13, after the word "expenditures", to strike out "\$3,100,000" and insert "\$3,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Division of Tax Research", on page 4, line 17, after the word "experts", to strike out "\$116,000" and insert "\$163,760."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Tax Legislative Counsel", on page 4, line 21, after the word

"experts", to strike out "\$74,700" and insert "\$90,165."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Treasury Department", on page 6, line 9, after the word "therefore", to strike out "purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriters and labor-saving machines and equipment and supplies for same"; and, on page 7, line 4, after the word "for", to strike out "\$274,300" and insert "\$271,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Public Debt", on page 12, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$57,000,000" and insert "\$58,600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Customs", on page 16, line 10, after the numerals "1930", to strike out "\$20,481,585" and insert "\$22,525,535"; and in the same line, to strike out the colon and the following: "Provided, That the offices of seven comptrollers of customs, with annual salaries aggregating \$43,950, are hereby abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations upon the comptrollers of customs, their assistants and deputies, are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate regulations shall specify; and he is further authorized to designate the title by which such positions shall be officially known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment of any new positions in the Customs Service."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Narcotics", on page 21, line 16, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$1,100,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Post Office Department—Salaries in bureaus and offices", on page 33, line 14, to increase the appropriation for salaries in the Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, from \$570,000 to \$586,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 16, to increase the appropriation for salaries in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, from \$460,000 to \$475,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 18, to increase the appropriation for salaries in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, from \$780,000 to \$138,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 22, to increase the appropriation for salaries in the office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, from \$130,000 to \$138,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, at the end of line 23, to increase the appropriation for salaries in the office of the Chief Inspector, from \$274,320 to \$281,000.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the able Senator from Maryland in charge of the bill why the increases were made which appear on page 33 of the bill, covering salaries in bureaus and offices in the Post Office Department.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I inadvertently overlooked explaining those increases, and I shall be delighted to explain them now. The Senator's inquiry is very pertinent.

The Post Office increases, as Senators will note, are all for small amounts. There are no large amounts involved in any of the increases. I shall state the circumstances in a nutshell. Throughout the United States, because of the war, the Post Office Department is having a great deal of difficulty, particularly in certain areas, in obtaining the necessary personnel to distribute the mails and handle the postal business of the country. The House cut down a great many of these appropriations a very small amount, but when the Postmaster General and others appeared before the Senate committee they told us very pointedly, I thought, that what would happen if these cuts remained would be that the Postal Service would not be able to keep up with its task.

One of the principal increases is for an accounting service, which is already established in the Post Office Department. That service is charged by law with making surveys continually to find out if the Post Office Department in its various contracts with the railroad companies and others is operating on an efficient and economical basis. It was proved to me, and I believe to the committee, that the net result of the proposed reduction would be inefficiency and extravagance; that the particular agency had brought about many of the savings and benefits and much of the efficiency with which the Post Office Department had been able to conduct its operations.

Coming to the items specifically, it will be noted that on page 33, beginning with line 13, first of all there is an increase of \$16,900 in the office of First Assistant Postmaster General; then there is an increase of \$15,000 in the office of Second Assistant Postmaster General, and so on. They are all small increases. Everyone will appreciate the fact that the Post Office Department is fighting a very difficult battle. It is a difficult job in many of the congested areas to keep the mails moving, to find the trains, and to find the help that is necessary properly to keep the Department on an efficient basis. For that reason we thought the cuts made in these particular groups, which were small cuts, ought to be restored in line with the Budget estimate and in the interest of efficiency.

Mr. WHITE rose.

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. WHITE. I thought the Senator from Maryland had concluded. I desired to say a word in my own time.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I think the statement made by the Senator from Maryland completely justifies the committee's action, but there was information before the committee of a general sort which is of so much interest, and which is so complete a justification of what the committee has done, that I wish to trespass on the time of the Senate long enough to put into the Record some of the material furnished the committee, and which influenced its decision.

The Postmaster General's office presented to the committee this information:

During the fiscal year 1942 there was received, transported, and delivered 30,117,633,460 pieces of mail, weighing 3,244,000 tons—

I will leave off the odd figures.

representing an increase over the fiscal year 1941 of 881,000,000 pieces of mail, or 120,000 tons.

Amplifying somewhat further, let me say that there were increases in particular services. In the number of domestic money orders issued there was an increase of 20.32 percent. In pieces of paid registry there was an increase of 122.07 percent. In pieces of free registry there was an increase of 53.90 percent. In pieces of insured mail there was an increase of 36.09 percent. In pieces of C. O. D. delivery there was an increase of 7.74 percent. In pieces of special-delivery mail there was an increase of 13.95 percent.

Then there are additional figures as to revenues which add influence and interest; but it seems to me that the figures I have presented show a tremendous increase in the activities and obligations of the Department and, I think, warrant the very small increases to which the committee gave sanction.

Mr. TYDINGS. I thank the Senator for his remarks, which presented the details as to why the Senate committee voted to increase the appropriations so as to make them as they were originally intended.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 33, line 23.

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 33, at the end of line 25, to increase the appropriation for salaries in the Bureau of Accounts, from \$133,640 to \$300,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Chief Inspector", on page 36, line 14, after the word "and", where it occurs the first time, to strike out "seven hundred and sixty" and insert "eight hundred and thirty-five"; and, in line 15, after the word "inspectors", to strike out "including twenty-five only for the fiscal year 1944, \$2,840,500" and insert "\$3,025,500."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I observe that since the bill has passed the House the Senate committee has increased to 75 the number of inspectors

provided for. At this particular time, when there is a great shortage in manpower in the various industries of the country, we should be careful not to expand Federal employment. Unless the case is very urgent and unless there is an extreme need for the additional inspectors—and doubtless the House must have considered those points—it does not seem to me to be conformable to good business practice to have the Senate committee increase by 75 the number of inspectors in the short distance the bill has traveled in coming from the House to the Senate. I appeal to the Senator to explain that item.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, let me say to the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon that when the Post Office Department authorities appeared before the committee, as I recall, they stressed this particular provision of the appropriation bill more than they did any other provision. They said that with the few persons who were being put on a temporary basis—often not regular civil-service employees, particularly in large cities and other congested areas where war work was being done—the need for inspectors was great, not only for the orderly transaction of business, but in order to prevent the perpetration of fraud on the Government, and that in all probability the amount of money appropriated would be many times saved if the inspectors were on the job in sufficient numbers to see that the Postal Service was being honestly as well as efficiently administered.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, let me ask the able senior Senator from Maryland whether the matter was presented to the House committee.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not believe it was; I believe the House made the cut without having had as thorough a hearing on the matter as the Senate committee had.

I read the testimony of the Postmaster General upon the matter:

The next item is with reference to post-office inspectors.

Post-office inspectors, salaries: The amount approved by the Bureau of the Budget was \$3,025,500, which provided for 100 additional inspectors. The House committee approved 25 additional inspectors, providing for their employment for the fiscal year 1944 only.

The 1-year limitation on the new positions is impractical as new men would be dropped before their 3½-year training period was completed.

Under war conditions the examination of post offices by inspectors is more necessary than ever before.

It is a regrettable condition that during the last fiscal year, due to a depleted force, war work, and other emergency cases, inspectors were unable to examine and audit but 63 percent of our first-, 56 percent of our second-, 38 percent of our third-, and 48 percent of our fourth-class post offices.

Because of lack of experience on the part of many new postal employees and officers who have replaced those who have joined our armed forces, the advice and counsel of inspectors are especially needed to avoid wasteful expenditures and protect postal revenues. Lack of such advice and counsel may result in an increase in cases of delayed mails, embezzlements, and shortages.

It was upon the basis of that specific testimony that we restored the appropriation.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have never enthused over increases by a Senate committee if they have not first been presented to the House committee. Such a procedure almost amounts to an evil practice. In the long years of service I have had here, when a matter is not presented to the House committee, but the representatives of the agency concerned come to the Senate committee and ask for an increase, I am not so much concerned about the increase in the amount of the appropriation, but I am stingy about the manpower of the country. Unless a very excellent case has been made for the increase of 75 inspectors, unless the matter was presented to the House committee and the House committee had a reason—a good reason, a decent reason, a common-sense reason—for rejecting the request, I do not think the Senate Appropriations Committee had any right, upon the basis of the statement the Senator just read, to propose to increase the number of inspectors.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McNARY. I am practically through. I speak with considerable earnestness because I do not like such increases to bob up in the bill as reported to the Senate unless the House had the matter before it and, for some reason, unjustifiably refused to increase either the appropriation or the number of employees involved.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator is correct, and I agree with his review of the case. However, let me point out that the situation came about in the following way: The Postmaster General, with his assistants, generally comes before the House Appropriations Committee and presents the Post Office Department's case. Some questions are asked by the committee. When the witnesses are through, the House Appropriations Committee goes over the testimony and makes reductions where it deems wise.

Often the Postmaster General or other representative of the Department is not cognizant of the fact that the House committee is looking at a particular item, and therefore does not give it, unless the committee so requests, the full scope of information pertaining to that particular item. When the House makes a cut, and the bill thereafter comes to the Senate, the Postmaster General knows about the cut; he has been put on notice, and he comes to the Senate committee and gives us all the details. Therefore, quite often we have information which the House Appropriations Committee did not elicit from the witnesses when the Post Office Department officials were before it.

However, I should say to the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon that I shall be a member of the conference. The matter will be in conference; and if any case can be made out for the elimination of a single one of these employees, I shall take the House view. But, pending the counter argument from the House, it appeared to us, from all the information available, that it would be to the Government's interest, from the standpoint of both economy and efficiency, if we were to provide these inspectors for the Department.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I feel somewhat comforted by the personal assurance of the very able senior Senator from Maryland. I have great faith in his integrity and his desire to economize. Being in a helpless position, I must rest with the satisfaction that I have elicited a promise.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the doubt expressed by the Senator from Oregon prompts me to say a word in justification of my own support of the action of the Senate committee. It seems to me that our post-office inspection service is a service in the public interest. If it is, it ought to be sufficiently manned to meet its responsibilities under the law. If it is not, it should be abolished in its entirety. When testimony was brought to us that in the past year, with the then force, the post-office inspectors were able to inspect only 63 percent of a certain class of offices, and a diminishing percentage of other classes of offices, it seemed to me that there was justification for the increased number sought. If there is no such justification, it seems to me there is no justification for the post-office inspection service. That was what primarily influenced me.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 36, commencing in line 14.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 4, after the words "Post Office Inspection Service", to strike out "\$1,001,450" and insert "\$1,089,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 8, after the word "of", to strike out "three hundred and thirty-six" and insert "three hundred and forty-seven"; and, in line 11, after the word "inspectors", to strike out "\$815,000" and insert "\$835,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I shall not be fussy, but I am curious to know if these clerks are employed in the District of Columbia.

Mr. TYDINGS. They are field clerks.

Mr. McNARY. If they are field clerks, I will subside with that statement.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General on page 39, line 5, after the word "services", to strike out "\$8,600,000" and insert "\$8,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General", on page 40, line 13, before the word "service", to insert "and air mail."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public buildings, maintenance and operation", on page 51, after line 14, to strike out:

SEC. 204. No part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive de-

partment or administrative agency of government.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, after line 19, to insert:

SEC. 204. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Postmaster General are hereby directed to conduct jointly a study of the use of the mails free of postage by the departments and independent establishments of the executive branch of the Government, and shall report to the Congress not later than 60 days after the passage of this act such actions as may be considered in the best interests of the Government toward reduction in the volume and cost of handling such penalty mail.

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I am authorized and directed by the Committee on Appropriations to offer two amendments from the floor. The first amendment was submitted by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS]. The committee recommends its adoption. I send it to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] on behalf of the committee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 13, line 5, after the word "Treasury", it is proposed to insert "Provided further, That field employees of the War Savings Staff may be reimbursed, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in the promotion of the sale of United States Government securities (estimated War Savings bonds) within the limits of their official stations."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the Treasury Department has the right to deduct 1 percent from the proceeds from the sale of War bonds for the expense of selling the bonds. As I understand, the bill would limit that expenditure to a certain specific amount.

Mr. TYDINGS. This particular amendment—

Mr. BYRD. I am not speaking of the amendment. I am speaking of the fact that by authority of other legislation, the Treasury Department has the right to spend 1 percent of the proceeds from the sale of War bonds for the expense of selling.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the Senator will find the answer to that question on page 12, under "Expenses of loans."

Mr. BYRD. My question is whether the limitation in this bill would take precedence over the other legislation, which allows a deduction of 1 percent.

Mr. TYDINGS. I understand that it would take precedence over it.

Mr. BYRD. Then \$58,600,000 is the total amount which the Treasury may spend.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is my understanding.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may I be advised where this insertion is to occur?

Mr. TYDINGS. On page 13, line 5, after the word "Treasury."

With the indulgence of the Senator from Oregon, I should like to explain

what caused the committee to recommend this amendment.

We had before us a very large number of persons from the Treasury Department, most of whom have come here very recently. Many persons taken from banking institutions and business houses are aiding in the sale of bonds and stamps. We were more critical of them, perhaps, than of any other Treasury officials who appeared before us, because the cost involved in selling War bonds and stamps seemed to be large. We asked them to show us the mechanics which they employed in the sale of bonds and stamps. Our first inclination was to cut out many of the things they were doing by denying them the money with which to do them. However, on the whole, the results seemed to justify the expenditure of money for promotion purposes.

This particular amendment was an offshoot of that inquiry. We favored it for this reason: There are a great many volunteers in the War Stamps Savings Branch who are in the habit of going to various plants located outside of cities, at their own expense and without any salary, to induce the workers to buy War stamps and bonds, and also to establish various plans for weekly and monthly savings. Many of them get no pay at all for this work. They have voluntarily enlisted in the sale of War bonds and stamps. Therefore we felt that they had some right to come to us and present their case, not for salary, but for an allowance to take care of their expenses. Because of gasoline rationing and other limitations incident to the war, it is often difficult to get volunteers to go to a plant, because they must pay all their expenses in addition to giving their own services.

After we had assured ourselves that if this request were granted as the Treasury Department wished it to be granted by the Congress, it would not be abused, that the Department would adequately police the fund, and that more War stamps would probably be bought, the Senate Appropriations Committee authorized me to offer this amendment on behalf of the committee to provide an allowance of 3 cents a mile for travel by persons who are engaged in the sale of War stamps and bonds at plants located near cities.

Mr. McNARY. May I ask with respect to this amendment, as I did with respect to the former one, was the matter presented to the House committee?

Mr. TYDINGS. I am advised that it was, and that the request was rejected by the House committee.

Mr. McNARY. Unquestionably the amendment is subject to a point of order. It is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. McNARY. Has the Senator given notice to suspend the rule?

Mr. TYDINGS. I have.

Mr. McNARY. I had something to say along this line when another bill was before the Senate last week. I think it is an intolerable and vicious practice to legislate on appropriation bills. This is a small item as compared with the very

large one presented by the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] last week, which was purely legislative in character, and was rejected by the Senate on that account, and properly referred to the appropriate committee having jurisdiction.

Why did the House reject this request, and why did the Senate committee take a different view?

Mr. TYDINGS. The House rejected it for the very reasons which the Senator has so ably expounded. I believe the only reason the Senate committee took a different view was the testimony of Mr. Graves, who is in charge of War Savings bond and stamp sales all over the country. As I recall, he was before the committee for 2 or 3 days, and we questioned him in great detail. After we had gone into the subject at some length, it seemed that the results which would flow from giving the department this opportunity to extend the sales of War stamps and bonds to factory plants, chiefly through volunteers, would far more than overcome the disadvantage.

I shall be perfectly frank with the Senator and tell him I share largely his views. If it were not a war measure, I would not be in favor of it for a moment, but I realize there has to be some relaxation of the orthodox ways of doing business, particularly when it is justifiable on the ground of increasing the revenue received by the Federal Government.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may I inquire how many employees would come within the provisions of the proposed amendment?

Mr. TYDINGS. I am advised that there are not many. For the most part, they are volunteers who are furnishing their own cars, their own rubber, and their own time, without salary.

Mr. McNARY. What is the Senator's standard for "not many"?

Mr. TYDINGS. We had information as to one or two communities, and I am taking that as a yardstick and applying it to the whole country. I remember there was an illustration given by Mr. Graves of airplane plants, adjacent to certain cities in California. Their war-stamp selling program had not been as aggressively pursued as it had been in other sections of the country, due to the fact that they were a long way from the center of population, and it was not always feasible to get the volunteers to use their own cars, gas, tires, and time to go to those points. In order to correct such situations, it is desired to offer some inducement.

Mr. McNARY. Does the able Senator state that the committee did not even investigate as to the number of employees who might be affected by this amendment?

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. Graves testified that the number would fluctuate. It would depend on when drives were undertaken. Then volunteers would be obtained for short periods. The number of volunteers is not constant at all times.

Mr. McNARY. Did he not give an estimate as to whether there were 3 or 300,000?

Mr. TYDINGS. We asked him for an estimate, and my recollection is that he

said he was not in a position to give one; but that, if the privilege were extended, he would see that it would not be abused, and he believed that if it were extended it would bring in increased revenues to the Government which otherwise would not be forthcoming.

Mr. McNARY. What amount of money does the able Senator think is involved in this amendment?

Mr. TYDINGS. I could not answer that question.

Mr. McNARY. Then the Senator does not know how many employees are concerned in this matter.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not.

Mr. McNARY. Or how many would be affected, or what the probable cost would be.

Mr. TYDINGS. No.

Mr. McNARY. But, he does present the amendment.

Mr. TYDINGS. There is no one in America who could answer that question, because the answer would depend on the fluctuating number of volunteers who from time to time participate in the sales of War stamps and bonds. Of necessity, the number would be larger in one case than in another, but the volunteers serve during the duration of the drive. For example, not long ago there was a big drive. I forget the amount involved, but allotments were made to all cities. Volunteers were solicited from every community in America. They went to various plants and tried to sell different plans to the workers and try to induce them to allot a certain portion of their pay to the purchase of War stamps and bonds. The volunteers did this at their own expense, they paid for their own gasoline and received no salary. Mr. Graves said he thought this compensation would be helpful by affording encouragement to the volunteers; that better service would be received from them and they would make more frequent trips and put forth greater effort in selling the plan. He said that in the past they could not always induce volunteers to make this effort, but they would be able to do so if they could give them this encouragement.

I have no particular reason for advocating the proposal. I wish to present it to the Senate and if the Senate thinks it is unwise, I shall be content, of course, as I am in any case, and shall abide by its decision.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I was wondering if under the proposed amendment thousands of volunteers could be designated as field employees for the sale of savings stamps and then be reimbursed for their mileage. Does the Senator know whether or not that could be done?

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not entirely follow the Senator's question.

Mr. AIKEN. The amendment applies to the field employees engaged in the sale of War Savings stamps. The Senator has stated that large numbers of volunteers are engaged in these drives.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. Is there anything in the law which would permit volunteers to be designated temporarily as employees of the War Savings Staff and thus be entitled to receive 3 cents a mile for the use of their cars? I was wondering just how far the amendment would go.

Mr. TYDINGS. Of course, a volunteer would have to be approved by the war stamp selling agency in Washington before he or she would be entitled to any mileage benefits.

Mr. AIKEN. But the Senator thinks it might be done.

Mr. TYDINGS. Will the Senator repeat the question?

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator know of anything that would prevent that being done?

Mr. TYDINGS. No money has ever been appropriated for this work heretofore. This is an attempt to provide the money. As I understand, no money has ever been allowed for expenditure in this particular field under any provision of any appropriation bill.

Mr. McNARY. I do not want to take the able Senator from Vermont off his feet, but provision for promoting the sale of War Savings stamps by implication would necessarily come under a military supply bill; would it not?

Mr. TYDINGS. No; I think it would come under the Treasury appropriation bill.

Mr. McNARY. War Savings?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; they are all under the Treasury in Washington.

Mr. McNARY. How large is that organization at this time? Of what does its staff consist?

Mr. TYDINGS. The figures are in the RECORD, but I do not recall them. We asked Mr. Graves to inform us as to the personnel and to explain the work he was doing, and the different programs he had put into effect.

Briefly, the only reason for the proposed amendment is merely this and nothing else: He feels that there are many plants in the country which are removed considerably from large centers. In these drives it is hard to get volunteers to go to those plants at their own expense, and use their own gasoline, to talk with the workmen during the lunch hour and induce them to subscribe.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator is now speaking of volunteers?

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. McNARY. And the proposed amendment is to encourage them to sell War Savings stamps. They are outside the present organization and staff. I should like to have some description of the size of the staff and where the appropriation for it is carried.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator will find that information in the House hearings on pages 243, 244, and 245. The Senator will appreciate that I will not attempt to read in detail the composition of the staff as set forth in this document [exhibiting] because it can be seen from a distance that it is broken down into some 40, 50, or 60 categories. I can give him the totals which is what I believe he wants.

I may say generally that at the present time we have about 350 people in Washington, and 850 in the field, making a total of 1,200.

Mr. Graves then proceeds to break down that personnel in every category of its employment. After the salary paid the administrator the highest salary runs up to \$6,500. There are only two employees who receive \$6,500. There are three who receive \$5,000, and between that and \$6,000. There are six who receive \$4,000, and all the others receive less than \$4,000 a year; indeed most of them receive less than \$2,500 a year. So, from the standpoint of high priced personnel, this agency is not overloaded.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think that is a very direct answer. The Senator is always very frank and open in discussion of these matters. I can understand and visualize what the staff would do. The purpose of this amendment is to expand the organization so as to take in volunteers.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. McNARY. And every volunteer who uses a private car and shows that he has sold a stamp would receive 3 cents a mile for the use of his car. There is no limitation upon the possible abuse of a provision of that kind. Evidently the service in question has gotten along very well up to date. They did not influence the House committee to expand the personnel, or invite these volunteers at 3 cents a mile.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the Senator's statement has much force. I think the committee could have put some limitation by way of a safeguard around this proposal. I shall be very glad to pledge my abilities for whatever they may be worth to make certain that this amendment is safeguarded by appropriate amendment in conference so that it will not be abused.

Mr. McNARY. Again I may say, Mr. President, that I am highly gratified and partially satisfied. The Senator will do that, of course, but he can readily see the temptation for a private owner to take his car and volunteer to sell stamps. It might lead to very serious abuses, extravagance, and wastage of public funds.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think the Senator's observation is correct and sound. It is unfortunate that we did not foresee this condition, but I believe we can correct the amendment in the conference, so that it will be satisfactory to the Treasury and satisfactory to the Congress.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I should like to make an inquiry of the Senator. Under the item "Expenses of Loans" how does the appropriation in the pending bill of \$58,600,000.00 compare with the appropriation for the present fiscal year for the same purpose?

Mr. TYDINGS. To what page is the Senator referring?

Mr. REVERCOMB. To page 12 under the item "Expenses of loans."

Mr. TYDINGS. I am not in a position to answer the Senator's question offhand, and, frankly, I do not know where to find it in the hearings. I am advised from a source that I am sure is accurate that

last year the Department was given \$45,000,000 as a standard appropriation, and \$22,000,000 after that as a supplemental appropriation, making \$67,000,000 for this purpose last year, as against \$58,000,000 carried by the pending bill for this year. So there is a reduction of \$10,000,000.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will the \$67,000,000 be used in the present fiscal year?

Mr. TYDINGS. I understand it will be.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will it be used entirely under the item "Expenses of loans"?

Mr. TYDINGS. That is my information, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President—

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. GERRY. Can the Senator tell me how the jurisdiction of the Post Office Department extends to the mail of the military forces?

Mr. TYDINGS. As I understand, the Post Office Department takes the military mail to the military posts. The Post Office Department then, more or less, turns it over to the military post office organizations. However, some of the Post Office personnel has been detailed for duty in foreign countries, so that they may supervise the installation of the military post offices. Does that answer the Senator's question?

Mr. GERRY. The Senator has answered my question, but I should like to ask him another one. How is the expense borne for the mail after it is turned over to the military authorities? Is that carried in the military appropriations?

Mr. TYDINGS. My understanding, which I think is correct, is that the revenues siphon back to the Post Office Department.

The military post office personnel act as quasi agents of the Post Office Department in line with the postal regulations, but in fact, are responsible directly to the military authorities and are detailed for that purpose. They are on detached service, so that, while they are under the Army, as a matter of fact, they take their orders from the Post Office Department.

Mr. GERRY. One reason I asked the question was I wondered how the expenses of the Post Office Department could be kept down if that item was added to them.

Mr. TYDINGS. It is done in the fashion of having men in each division set up a division post office or each detachment set up a detachment post office which is paid for out of the Army funds, but they are usually men who were in the Postal Service in civil life and who have been detailed for this particular function. The expense is paid directly from the military rather than from the post office funds.

COL. ARTHUR EVANS, M. P.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, under our rules, members of legislative bodies of other nations are entitled to the privilege of the floor of the Senate of the United States. We are happy to have in our midst today a very distinguished guest who, at my invitation, has taken advantage of that privilege. He is now and has been for some 20 years, a mem-

ber of the House of Commons from one of the districts of Wales.

In 1925, when the Interparliamentary Conference met in Washington, he was secretary to the British group of the Interparliamentary Union. He is now president of the British group of the Interparliamentary Union. We are all interested in the preservation of all parliamentary processes by which there may be an exchange of views and opinions not only between diplomatic representatives of all countries but between the legislative representatives who are chosen by the people directly.

We are interested in the preservation, therefore, of the Interparliamentary Union so that it may be revived in all its vigor and usefulness when the war is over, and, so far as possible, perform some useful function even during the war.

The distinguished member of the House of Commons to whom I refer is Col. Arthur Evans, whose communication to me was read at the desk on Tuesday and made a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, along with a communication from the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain to the Vice President.

Under the rules of the Senate the members of other parliamentary bodies are not permitted to speak unless a recess should be taken, and that was not thought desirable on the part of Colonel Evans. I wanted, however, to call the attention of my colleagues to his presence here, to his outstanding and distinguished service in the House of Commons and his standing in the British Empire, and to welcome him on the floor of the Senate as our guest. We are delighted to have him; we hope his visit to Washington and to America will be enjoyable and profitable and that he may have occasion in the future to return often.

(Colonel Evans rose from the seat he was occupying next to that of Mr. BARKLEY, and bowed.)

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1648), making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment on page 13, line 5, offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] on behalf of the committee.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, unless some Senator desires to make a point of order, I shall not ask that the rule be suspended. I give my pledge to the distinguished leader upon the other side that we will bring this amendment back, if it is adopted, in such form that the safeguards which I know he wants thrown around it will be provided insofar as we are able to do it.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I feel deeply in this matter insofar as there is a possibility, because of an amendment in an appropriation bill, of abuses occurring from overemployment and the expansion of the service to private individuals selling stamps.

I said awhile ago I was somewhat comforted by the pledge of the Senator from Maryland who is in charge of the bill. I could make the point of order which I suggested a moment ago might be made, and if I had the feeling which I should like to share that this amendment will be given very careful consideration, and that limitations will be placed upon it so that it will not expand the possibilities that lie within the amendment to include persons who are really not concerned about selling stamps; but may, more or less, be concerned about propaganda or political matters, I would not make the point of order.

Mr. TYDINGS. I promise the Senator, as one individual who will be on the conference committee, that I think his point is so well taken that I myself would be inclined to let the amendment go out unless there can be put around it safeguards which will confine it to the very worthy purpose for which it is intended.

Mr. McNARY. I am glad to rely upon that assurance.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, as I understand the amendment, it applies only to the employees of the War Savings Staff. The testimony before the committee was that there are throughout the entire United States about 350,000 volunteer workers in connection with the sale of stamps. This amendment, however, does not comprehend them, as I understand. I do not know the precise number of persons constituting the War Savings Staff.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator will recall that during a part of the time when the post office appropriation bill was before the Senate Committee on Appropriations the Senator from Maryland had to be in the subcommittee considering the naval appropriations, and it was during that time that this 3 cent proposition was being considered. I make this statement only because I was trying to explain this phase of the bill, not from having been present but from the manner in which I understood it had been acted upon by the Senate committee. I am very glad to have the correction made, because I thought this applied only to the groups to which I said it applied.

Mr. WHITE. To repeat, I understand the amendment does not apply to about 350,000 volunteer workers scattered throughout the United States, but only to the staff of employees in the Treasury Department. I do not know how many of those there are, but I understand that the estimates called for only about \$9,300,000 for the staff of War Savings employees in the Treasury.

Mr. President, when this matter was before the committee I felt that there might be great advantage in the amendment if it were wisely administered, but that there might be great harm and great abuse if it were improperly administered. I was inclined to assume, of course, that it would be wisely handled, and on the merits I was disposed to support it. But I am so much opposed to legislation by the Committee on Approp-

riations, I am so firm in my belief that it is in the interest of good general legislation that matters of this character should be considered by the appropriate legislative committees, that I did not give my approval to the action taken by the chairman under the authority of the full committee. I shall not vote now to suspend the rules in order to make this amendment in order.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I was not present when the amendment was discussed and authorized by the committee, but in order to get the facts before the Senate, having unwittingly not stated them in accordance with the record, let me read for the RECORD one paragraph:

This proviso was incorporated in the item "Expenses of loans" by the Budget Bureau upon the Department's recommendation. The restoration of this proviso would materially assist the War Savings Staff in the performance of its duties in many large cities, as, for example, the cities of Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Employees of the War Savings Staff assigned to these territories are required to hold several meetings daily in connection with the installation of pay-roll savings plans in industrial plants. If these employees could be permitted to use their own cars, on a reimbursable basis, a serious loss of time could be avoided. A similar proviso has already been approved by Congress with respect to certain other agencies. The amendment of the bill accordingly is recommended.

Mr. President, that is a statement made by Mr. Bell, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and was read in the committee. I ask that action be taken on the amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I send to the desk another amendment offered by the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], which I was instructed to offer for action by the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 33, line 25, after the words "Bureau of Accounts", it is proposed to insert the following:

Including the employment of temporary personnel by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws, for the purpose of making studies of the cost, rating, and accounting procedures of the Postal Service.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I suppose the Senate would like a brief word of explanation of the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS]. It has to do with the cost accounting board of experts. Postmaster General Walker, testifying, made the following statement:

They allowed me some money last year. I started on this shortly after I came into the Post Office Department and got an appropriation last year, and set up a budget and

planning board of men in the office, and that has been very helpful.

TOO MUCH DETAIL WORK DEMANDED OF ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL

We have been so crowded with work that most of our men over the years have had too much detail, and the executives have had little opportunity to do any thinking about constructive plans.

I wish to commend Mr. Walker's statement. It has seemed to me that in some of the other departments the experts have been doing nothing but thinking, and that down the wrong line. I continue reading from Mr. Walker's statement:

I think the Postal Department, in my opinion, especially the home office is guilty in not taking away details from the desk of Deputy First Assistant Donaldson, who has so much detail work he has not had an opportunity to get a full picture of the postal situation.

That applies equally in the Second Assistant's Bureau, Mr. Purdum's department. He is in charge of air mail, domestic and foreign, and he also has charge of the Railway Mail Service.

I find M. J. Purdum oftentimes at his office at 7 and 8 o'clock at night. The same with Mr. Donaldson and other heads of departments. They have too much work, and I think with a little planning some of the detail can be eliminated.

COST OF MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT SLIGHT

Our low overhead expenses in the Post Office, compared to the average business, appeared amazing to me when I came in the Department, and I think they have done a remarkable job with very little help. The expenditures for management personnel in the Post Office Department, including the inspection service, amount to but \$0.006 for each dollar of postal expenditures.

I am not asking to increase our force very much at all. I think we just cannot do it overnight.

TYPE OF CONSULTANTS TO BE EMPLOYED

What I had in mind, as I stated to the House committee, was getting somebody who had been engaged in a somewhat comparable business to study our problems of cost ascertainment and cost accounting that improvements may be made so that I may supply the Congress with dependable data concerning rate structures and costs.

Fortunately, I am in touch with a man who has been comptroller of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. It is highly desirable to get a man of that type. We are not taking a young man from the armed services, or one of the essential war industries, but one who has considerable experience and understudies for his present position. I think he streamlined the accounts for railroads some years ago in the Interstate Commerce Commission, and for the last 17 or 18 years has been comptroller of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. They have a great many problems in estimating their costs, as we have here in our business, which compares somewhat to telephone, telegraph, and express businesses.

I do not think we will be able to establish our costs with absolute accuracy. You cannot do it mathematically the way it is being done now. We are hazarding a guess because we have such an immense volume of business and so many small articles.

Large business concerns know when it pays them to utilize the post-office system to carry their parcels, papers, and circulars and when it pays to provide their own transportation because they know their costs. We do not know our unit costs and cannot successfully present changes for increases or decreases in our postal-rate structures.

Mr. President, I think that statement presents the view of the Post Office Department on this matter better than I could state it.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I listened as best I could to what the Senator read. I really do not know now what the amendment is about. I gathered from the reading of the hearings by the Senator that the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads very definitely rejected this proposal. I am seeking confirmation.

Mr. TYDINGS. I may say to the Senator from Oregon that the House allowed the same amount of money that the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended, but Mr. Walker submitted to us that the language of the bill was not such as would enable him to use the money as he wanted to use it. Hence we had to amend the language.

Mr. McNARY. What does the proposed language enable him to do that he could not otherwise do?

Mr. TYDINGS. The proposed language would permit him to go outside the civil service and obtain a competent man to make a survey of the Post Office Department in all its functions and branches, into income and expenses, and so forth.

Mr. McNARY. As I read the amendment it provides for "temporary personnel."

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. As the Senator read Mr. Walker's statement I understood he wanted one man.

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. There is no limitation provided in the amendment. "Personnel" is a term which can be expanded to any number of individuals.

Mr. TYDINGS. My understanding of the matter is that Mr. Walker is not asking for more money. He has enough money with which to do what he wishes in this connection. He is not asking for personnel. The House has already provided in the bill all the money he wants for this particular purpose. In other words, what Mr. Walker wants to do is to have a free hand to get the best man he can obtain to examine into post-office income and expenses and ascertain whether the weights and the charges and so on are accurate in line with the services rendered to the public.

Mr. McNARY. Would the Senator from Maryland be willing to have the amendment read "including the employment of a temporary expert," and eliminate the word "personnel"?

Mr. TYDINGS. On what line of the amendment is that?

Mr. McNARY. Line 3.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not think that language would be at all objectionable to the purposes of the amendment.

Mr. McNARY. That would confine it to one individual and not permit the use of a multitude of individuals.

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall be delighted to accept that modification of the amendment.

Mr. McNARY. I propose that modification of the amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maryland has agreed to the proposed modification of

the amendment, and the amendment is so modified. Without objection, the amendment, as modified, is agreed to.

If there be no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill, H. R. 1648, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. TYDINGS. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. WHITE conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Taylor, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 660) to prevent certain deductions in determining parity or comparable prices of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1780) to increase the debt limit of the United States, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DISNEY, Mr. TREADWAY, Mr. KNUTSON, and Mr. REED of New York were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1780) to increase the debt limit of the United States, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2068) making additional appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 5 to the bill, and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2076. An act to authorize the deportation of aliens to countries allied with the United States;

H. R. 2238. An act to authorize the return to private ownership of certain vessels formerly used or suitable for use in the fisheries or industries related thereto; and

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1648

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 25, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944,
7 namely:

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of
10 the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,

1 two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal
2 services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary
3 employment of experts, \$380,000.

4 Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit pay-
5 ments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To
6 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District
7 of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made
8 from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of
9 the White House Police force and such members of the
10 United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto
11 under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the
12 extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary
13 deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the
14 District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944, pursuant
15 to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat.
16 718), as amended, \$35,000.

17 Payments to Federal land banks on account of reductions
18 in interest rate on mortgages: To enable the Secretary of
19 the Treasury to pay each Federal land bank such amount
20 as the Land Bank Commissioner certifies to the Secretary of
21 the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest pay-
22 ments on mortgages and real estate sales contracts held by
23 such land bank have been reduced during the fiscal year
24 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions

1 of paragraph "Twelfth" of section 12 of the Federal Farm
2 Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 771), as further
3 amended by Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law 629),
4 \$21,800,000.

5 Payments to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation
6 on account of reductions in interest rate on mortgages: To
7 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Federal
8 Farm Mortgage Corporation such amount as the Governor
9 of the Farm Credit Administration certifies to the Secretary
10 of the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest pay-
11 ments on mortgages and real estate sales contracts held by
12 such Corporation have been reduced during the fiscal year
13 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions
14 of section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933,
15 approved May 12, 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016),
16 as further amended by Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law
17 629) ; such payments to be made quarterly, beginning as
18 soon as practicable after October 1, 1943, \$7,400,000.

19 ~~(1) No part of any money appropriated by this Act shall~~
20 ~~be used, directly or indirectly, during the fiscal year 1944,~~
21 ~~for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions~~
22 ~~of the Silver Purchase Acts, namely, the Act of June 19,~~
23 ~~1934, and the Act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out~~
24 ~~of any of the provisions of said Silver Purchase Acts.~~

1

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

2

Foreign-owned property control: For all expenses
 3 necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of
 4 the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of Octo-
 5 ber 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50
 6 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations,
 7 orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder, includ-
 8 ing personal services (without regard to classification laws),
 9 printing, and reimbursement of any other appropriation or
 10 other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumen-
 11 tality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philip-
 12 pine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve
 13 bank for printing and other expenditures, ~~(2)\$3,100,000~~
 14 *\$3,800,000.*

15

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

16

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
 17 bia, including the employment of experts. ~~(3)\$116,000~~
 18 *\$163,760.*

19

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

20

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
 21 bia, including the employment of experts, ~~(4)\$74,700~~
 22 *\$90,165.*

23

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

24

Salaries: For personal services in the District of
 25 Columbia, \$170,000.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$145,925.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$160,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$290,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY

DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding \$8,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work of the Department; freight, expressage,

1 telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair
2 of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for
3 the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of
4 the Department), all to be used for official purposes only;
5 file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating sup-
6 plies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heat-
7 ing, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and
8 equipment therefor; ~~(5) purchase, exchange, and repair of~~
9 ~~typewriters and labor-saving machines and equipment and~~
10 ~~supplies for same;~~ floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture
11 and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs
12 thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning
13 supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand
14 trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not
15 exceeding \$650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and sup-
16 plies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; labora-
17 tory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage;
18 including \$34,590 for stationery for the Treasury Depart-
19 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and field services
20 thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be other-
21 wise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and
22 index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing
23 boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery
24 supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies
25 purchased free on board point of shipment and of such sup-

plies shipped from Washington to field offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for; ~~(6)\$274,300~~ \$271,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and Division of Disbursement for the fiscal year 1944 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), \$26,600.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan

1 telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair
2 of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for
3 the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of
4 the Department), all to be used for official purposes only;
5 file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating sup-
6 plies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heat-
7 ing, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and
8 equipment therefor; ~~(5) purchase, exchange, and repair of~~
9 ~~typewriters and labor-saving machines and equipment and~~
10 ~~supplies for same;~~ floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture
11 and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs
12 thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning
13 supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand
14 trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not
15 exceeding \$650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and sup-
16 plies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; labora-
17 tory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage;
18 including \$34,590 for stationery for the Treasury Depart-
19 ment and its several bureaus and offices, and field services
20 thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be other-
21 wise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and
22 index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing
23 boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery
24 supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies
25 purchased free on board point of shipment and of such sup-

1 plies shipped from Washington to field offices; and other
 2 absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not
 3 otherwise provided for; ~~(6)\$274,300~~ \$271,000: *Provided,*
 4 That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau
 5 of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement
 6 Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and
 7 Division of Disbursement for the fiscal year 1944 are
 8 hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise
 9 properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of
 10 section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the
 11 contrary notwithstanding.

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 13 Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices,
 14 and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as
 15 may be otherwise specifically provided for, including mate-
 16 rials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury
 17 Department, but not including work done at the New York
 18 Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on
 19 Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
 20 U. S. C. 111), \$26,600.

21 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

22 Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of
 23 Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the
 24 District of Columbia, including the operating force of the
 25 Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan

1 Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Build-
 2 ing, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$483,400.

3 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of
 5 Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and bind-
 6 ing) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract steno-
 7 graphic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed
 8 \$11,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange
 9 of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers;
 10 travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meet-
 11 ings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau
 12 of Accounts, \$700,000.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 14 Bureau of Accounts, \$35,000.

15 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all
 16 necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and binding,
 17 of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services
 18 in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, \$2,-
 19 900,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director
 20 of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this
 21 appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and bind-
 22 ing, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively avail-
 23 able for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation and
 24 Adjustment Administration, Federal Housing Administra-
 25 tion, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus

1 Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Rail-
 2 road Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission,
 3 the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity
 4 Credit Corporation, the Agricultural Marketing Adminis-
 5 tration, the Farm Security Administration, and the National
 6 Youth Administration, such sums as may be necessary to
 7 cover the expense incurred in performing the function of
 8 disbursement therefor.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Di-
 10 vision of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation
 11 to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of
 12 necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$104,796.

13 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent ex-
 14 penses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised
 15 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping,
 16 transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transporta-
 17 tion of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States,
 18 transportation of gold coin and gold certificates trans-
 19 ferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United
 20 States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March
 21 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the
 22 books, accounts, and money on hand at the several deposi-
 23 tories, including national banks acting as depositories under
 24 the requirements of section 3649 of the Revised Statutes (31

1 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts
2 at mints, \$350,000.

3 Recoinage of minor coins: To enable the Secretary of
4 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncur-
5 rent minor coins of the United States now in the Treasury
6 or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the
7 United States for the difference between the nominal or
8 face value of such coins and the amount the same will pro-
9 duce in new coins, \$15,000.

10 Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of
11 the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
12 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treas-
13 ury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of
14 the United States for the difference between the nominal or
15 face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce
16 in new coins, \$200,000.

17 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
18 United States district judges in Alaska but not to exceed 10
19 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of
20 incorporated towns in Alaska, to be expended for the relief of
21 persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through
22 nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$25,000.

23 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
24 To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expendi-
25 tures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropria-

1 tion accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent
2 Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934,
3 and any other collections erroneously received and covered
4 which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation,
5 \$75,000.

6 Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary
7 of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character
8 formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished
9 under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal
10 Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the
11 funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt
12 account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose where-
13 abouts are unknown", \$15,000.

14 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and ex-
16 penses connected with the administration of any public-debt
17 issues and United States paper-currency issues with which
18 the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the pur-
19 chase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, periodicals,
20 newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed \$13,000) and the
21 maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled bus
22 or station wagon for use of the Destruction Committee, and
23 including personal services in the District of Columbia,
24 \$3,800,000.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Bureau of the Public Debt, \$15,000.

3 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-
4 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
5 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary ex-
6 penses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of
7 expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
8 Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actu-
9 ally on duty; in all, \$1,241,431: *Provided*, That in order to
10 foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for
11 United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is
12 authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such
13 paper for the fiscal year 1944 between the two bidders whose
14 prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

15 Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Ex-
16 penses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended
17 and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used
18 during the fiscal year 1944 to supplement the appropriations
19 otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the
20 Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite
21 appropriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed
22 ~~(7)\$57,000,000~~ \$58,600,000 to be expended as the Secre-
23 tary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That the proviso
24 in the Act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the
25 availability of this appropriation for expenses of operations

1 on account of any public debt issue to the close of the fiscal
 2 year next following the fiscal year in which such issue was
 3 made, shall not apply to savings bond transactions handled
 4 by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the Secretary
 5 of the Treasury (8): *Provided further, That field employees*
 6 *of the War Savings Staff may be reimbursed, at not to exceed*
 7 *3 cents per mile, for travel performed by them in privately*
 8 *owned automobiles while engaged in the promotion of the sale*
 9 *of United States Government securities (estimated War Sav-*
 10 *ings bonds) within the limits of their official stations.*

11 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

12 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
 13 bia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$2,940,000:
 14 *Provided, That with the approval of the Director of the*
 15 *Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred (not exceed-*
 16 *ing a total of \$410,000) to this appropriation and to the*
 17 *appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer*
 18 *of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of*
 19 *the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively*
 20 *available for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation*
 21 *and Adjustment Administration, Home Owners' Loan Cor-*
 22 *poration, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mort-*
 23 *gage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Fed-*
 24 *eral land banks and other banks and corporations under the*
 25 *supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad*

1 Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation,
2 United States Maritime Commission, Agricultural Marketing
3 Administration, Farm Security Administration, National
4 Youth Administration, Federal Housing Administration,
5 Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Cor-
6 poration, and corporations and banks under the Federal
7 Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be
8 necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such
9 respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds,
10 handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

11 No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act
12 shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any
13 person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being
14 paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other
15 Act.

16 Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the
17 United States: For all necessary expenses, other than per-
18 sonal services and printing and binding, including travel
19 expenses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference,
20 \$160,000.

21 Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the
22 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
23 \$64,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
25 the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$35,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed \$84,500 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any one person; not to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed \$85,000 for stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quarters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved

1 February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved
2 February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930,
3 as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts
4 from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund
5 to the appropriation from which such overtime compensa-
6 tion is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524
7 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure,
8 storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and
9 team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other con-
10 veyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws,
11 for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to
12 exceed \$665,108 for personal services in the District of Colum-
13 bia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to
14 be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930,
15 ~~(9)\$20,481,585~~ \$22,525,535 ~~(10):~~ *Provided*, That the
16 offices of seven comptrollers of customs, with annual salaries
17 aggregating \$43,950, are hereby abolished. The duties im-
18 posed by law and regulations upon the comptrollers of
19 customs, their assistants and deputies, are hereby transferred
20 to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established
21 in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law, as the Sec-
22 retary of the Treasury by appropriate regulations shall spec-
23 ify; and he is further authorized to designate the title by
24 which such positions shall be officially known hereafter. The
25 Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed

1 upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in
 2 such manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will
 3 not result in the establishment of any new positions in the
 4 Customs Service.

5 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau
 6 of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices
 7 of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary
 8 packing boxes and packing materials, \$85,000.

9 Refunds and drawbacks: For the refund or payment of
 10 customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of de-
 11 bentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as author-
 12 ized by law, \$19,000,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

14 Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal
 15 services in the District of Columbia, \$230,000.

16 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 17 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$18,000.

18 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

19 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in con-
 20 nection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue
 21 taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws,
 22 including the administration of such provisions of other laws
 23 as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered
 24 by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal

1 Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by
2 the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts;
3 the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of
4 chemical analyses made by others than employees of the
5 United States and expenses incident to such chemists testify-
6 ing when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, post-
7 age, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making
8 investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbar-
9 ment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in
10 internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and
11 other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including steno-
12 graphic reporting services; for the acquisition of prop-
13 erty under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law
14 Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935
15 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and
16 repair of property acquired under such title III; for the
17 purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance,
18 repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn
19 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use
20 of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work;
21 printing and binding (not to exceed \$1,606,850); and the
22 procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed
23 \$675,800), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, lab-
24 oratory supplies, periodicals, and newspapers for the Alco-

1 hol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference,
2 and such other articles as may be necessary, \$94,821,735,
3 of which amount not to exceed \$11,111,885 may be
4 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
5 *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 of the total amount
6 appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner
7 of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial per-
8 sons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving
9 at the same, including payments for information and detection
10 of such violation.

11 Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes:
12 For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes
13 as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as
14 amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties
15 and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as
16 amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934,
17 as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August
18 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second
19 Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat.
20 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and
21 for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid
22 Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued avail-
23 able, during the fiscal year 1944, the unexpended balance
24 of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for

1 these purposes for the fiscal year 1943 by the Treasury De-
2 partment Appropriation Act, 1943.

3 Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the
4 payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to
5 the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income
6 of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on
7 business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the
8 normal income tax collected from such corporations on net
9 income, and the amount of such additional tax to be appli-
10 cable to general Territorial purposes, \$3,000.

11 Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appro-
12 priation) : For refunding internal-revenue collections, as pro-
13 vided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior
14 fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allow-
15 ance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of
16 stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of
17 March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits
18 destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such
19 amounts as may be necessary: *Provided*, That a report shall
20 be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alpha-
21 betically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess
22 of \$500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928
23 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and
24 corporations to whom such payments are made, together with
25 the amount paid to each.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections 2550-2565; 2567-2571; 2590-2603; 3220-3228; 3230-3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171-184); pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (5 U. S. C. 281c), and the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of information and evidence of violations of the Acts; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, storage, and disposition of property under the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all, ~~(11)\$1,100,000~~ \$1,200,000, of which amount not to exceed \$178,920 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,

1 That the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the use by
2 narcotic agents of motor vehicles confiscated under the pro-
3 visions of the Act of August 27, 1935 (27 U. S. C. 157),
4 and the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C., Supp.
5 V, 781-788), and to pay the cost of acquisition, mainte-
6 nance, repair, and operation thereof: *Provided further*,
7 That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for
8 the collection and dissemination of information and appeal
9 for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of
10 printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary ex-
11 penses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500 for
12 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
13 Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding
14 \$10,000 may be expended for services or information looking
15 toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are
16 fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys ex-
17 pended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics
18 including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be
19 reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the nar-
20 cotic Acts current at the time of the deposit.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
22 Bureau of Narcotics, \$4,000.

23 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

24 For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of
25 repay work, during the fiscal year 1944, United States cur-

1 rency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders
2 and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December
3 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and
4 miscellaneous work, as follows:

5 Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant
6 Directors, and other personal services in the District of
7 Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at
8 per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be
9 fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates
10 usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses,
11 except printing and binding, including engravers' and print-
12 ers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and
13 nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United
14 States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; pur-
15 chase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, re-
16 pairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor
17 alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving
18 and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and
19 books of reference, not exceeding \$500; traveling expenses
20 not to exceed \$2,000; not to exceed \$2,200 for articles ap-
21 proved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary
22 for the protection of the person of employees; stationery (not
23 to exceed \$5,000); for transfer to the Bureau of Standards
24 for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the
25 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed \$15,000;

1 and for the maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled
2 passenger-carrying vehicles; \$9,600,000, to be expended un-
3 der the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

4 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
5 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

6 During the fiscal year 1944 all proceeds derived from
7 work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing,
8 by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered
9 and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such
10 fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as mis-
11 cellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4,
12 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to
13 the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1944.

14 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

15 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other per-
16 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$71,873.

17 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries
18 and other expenses under the authority or with the approval
19 of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and
20 delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or
21 other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers
22 in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forg-
23 ing, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank
24 notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes,

1 and other obligations and securities of the United States and
2 of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and
3 assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States
4 and of foreign governments, and persons committing other
5 crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the
6 Treasury Department and the several branches of the public
7 service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty),
8 hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
9 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of
10 arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed \$7,500);
11 traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, ex-
12 cept in the performance of other duties specifically authorized
13 by law, and in the protection of the person of the President
14 and the members of his immediate family and of the person
15 chosen to be President of the United States, \$1,414,850:
16 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to
17 exceed \$15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the
18 Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing in-
19 formation concerning violations of the laws relating to the
20 Treasury Department, and for services or information look-
21 ing toward the apprehension of criminals.

22 White House Police: For one captain, one inspector,
23 four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and twenty-
24 eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law; in all,

1 \$344,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of
2 April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

3 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
4 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
5 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous sup-
6 plies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his
7 discretion may determine, \$10,400.

8 Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings:
9 For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury
10 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
11 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase,
12 repair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and
13 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and
14 for the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous
15 equipment, \$500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,-
16 000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau
17 of Engraving and Printing", may be transferred to this
18 appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in con-
19 nection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and
20 other papers of value the cost of producing which is not
21 covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such
22 Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury
23 may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such
24 force.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Secret Service Division, \$4,000.

3 BUREAU OF THE MINT

4 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-
5 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay labora-
6 tory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery
7 (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins,
8 ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examina-
9 tion of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending
10 the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics rela-
11 tive to the annual production and consumption of the precious
12 metals in the United States, \$150,000.

13 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of
14 bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between
15 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$5,000,
16 including compensation of temporary employees and other
17 necessary expenses incident thereto.

18 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For com-
19 pensation of officers and employees of the mints at Phila-
20 delphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Den-
21 ver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and
22 Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort
23 Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including
24 necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions

1 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase
2 Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and
3 regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and con-
4 tingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery
5 (not to exceed \$2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms
6 and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and
7 accessories for guards, protective devices, and their main-
8 tenance, training of employees in use of firearms and pro-
9 tective devices, maintenance, repair, and operation of two
10 motorbusses for use at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository,
11 cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage
12 in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on
13 sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the
14 manufacture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses
15 of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000
16 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of
17 specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign
18 gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and
19 ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins,
20 pieces, and ores; \$3,771,370.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
22 Bureau of the Mint, \$8,000.

23

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

24 Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement
25 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and

1 in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including
2 office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed
3 \$27,500), purchase and exchange of motortrucks and mainte-
4 nance thereof, telegrams, telephone service, traveling ex-
5 penses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other
6 expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the
7 procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procure-
8 ment Division of the Treasury Department of property, equip-
9 ment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and
10 in the field (including not to exceed \$500 to settle claims
11 for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles
12 used by the Procurement Division), \$815,000: *Provided*,
13 That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed
14 during the fiscal year 1944 to transfer to this appropria-
15 tion from any appropriations or funds available to the
16 several departments and establishments of the Government
17 for the fiscal year 1944 such amounts as may be approved
18 by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to
19 exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compen-
20 sation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to
21 the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such de-
22 partment or establishment, where the transfer or detail of
23 such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or func-
24 tions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Director
25 of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary

1 for expenses other than personal services incident to the
2 proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided fur-*
3 *ther*, That payments during the fiscal year 1944 to the
4 general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including
5 fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall
6 be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer
7 and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division
8 of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comp-
9 troller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized
10 invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices
11 to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther*, That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C.
13 686) from departments and establishments of the United
14 States Government and the government of the District of
15 Columbia during the fiscal year 1944 shall be credited
16 to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That not
17 to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available from the general
18 supply fund during the fiscal year 1944 for personal serv-
19 ices: *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged
20 in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards
21 may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the
22 Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in
23 the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the term
24 "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further*,
25 That the requirements of sections 3711 and 3713 of the Re-

1 vised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 109) relative to the weighing
2 of coal and wood and the separate certificate as to the weight,
3 measurement, or quantity of coal and wood purchased shall
4 not apply to purchases by the Procurement Division at free-
5 on-board destination outside of the District of Columbia:
6 *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of sur-
7 plus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to
8 Government service, may be made at cost by the Procure-
9 ment Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging
10 the proper appropriation and crediting the appropriation
11 “Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division”: *Provided*
12 *further*, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treas-
13 ury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau
14 of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and
15 binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices
16 under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall
17 be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with
18 the provisions of existing law.

19 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
20 and billing machines) in the Government service in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at
22 cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
23 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
24 the appropriation “Salaries and expenses, Procurement
25 Division”.

1 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
2 Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1944 for the
3 purchase, within the continental limits of the United States,
4 of any standard typewriting machines (except book-
5 keeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess
6 of the following for models with carriages which will accom-
7 modate paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches
8 (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen
9 inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches,
10 \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95; twenty-
11 four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50; twenty-
12 eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two inches,
13 \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively
14 quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for
15 models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the
16 following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80; twelve inches,
17 \$85; fourteen inches, \$90; eighteen inches, \$95.

18 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
19 Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscel-
20 laneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
21 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound
22 material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and pack-
23 ing materials, \$150,000, together with not to exceed \$4,000
24 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury
25 Department.

1 This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department
2 Appropriation Act, 1944".

3 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

4 The following sums are appropriated in conformity with
5 the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),
6 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
7 June 30, 1944, namely:

8 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
9 COLUMBIA .

10 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-
12 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
13 the District of Columbia, \$237,000.

14 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

15 For personal services in the District of Columbia in
16 bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
17 exceed the following amounts, respectively:

18 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
19 \$27,500.

20 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
21 ~~(12)\$570,000~~ \$586,900.

22 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
23 ~~(13)\$460,000~~ \$475,000.

24 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
25 ~~(14)\$780,000~~ \$810,000.

1 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
2 \$483,000.

3 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department.
4 (15)~~\$130,000~~ \$138,000.

5 Office of the chief inspector, (16)~~\$274,320~~ \$281,000.

6 Office of the purchasing agent, \$49,950.

7 Bureau of Accounts, (17)*including the employment of*
8 *a temporary expert by contract or otherwise without regard*
9 *to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil service and*
10 *classification laws, for the purpose of making studies of the*
11 *cost, rating, and accounting procedures of the postal service,*
12 (18)~~\$133,640~~ \$300,000.

13 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

14 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including
15 stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and
16 binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; tele-
17 graph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and
18 repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies;
19 maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehi-
20 cles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence
21 addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49
22 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal
23 Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of
24 reference; newspapers, not exceeding \$200; expenses, except

1 membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions
2 concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written
3 authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding \$2,000;
4 and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor
5 and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on
6 business of the Department, not exceeding \$800; and other
7 expenses not otherwise provided for; \$110,000.

8 For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-
9 ment, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
10 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
11 elsewhere, \$1,250,000.

12 Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service
13 of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise pro-
14 vided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes here-
15 inbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Depart-
16 ment in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual
17 and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the
18 Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling
19 on official business, may continue to be paid from the
20 appropriations for the service in connection with which
21 the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal
22 year 1944 of the character heretofore used for such purposes
23 shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appro-
24 priations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for

1 payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for
2 expenses in connection with the examination of estimates
3 for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances
4 in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

5 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

6 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

7 Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant
8 Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses
9 in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and
10 Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

11 Personal or property damage claims: To enable the
12 Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring
13 during the fiscal year 1944, or in prior fiscal years,
14 to persons or property in accordance with the provisions
15 of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16,
16 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved
17 June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$70,000.

18 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
19 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks,
20 and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the
21 amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during
22 the fiscal year 1944, or prior fiscal years, through
23 burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from
24 no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the
25 Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, \$55,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and ~~(19) seven hundred and sixty eight~~ *hundred and thirty-five* inspectors ~~(20) including twenty-five~~ only for the fiscal year 1944. ~~\$2,840,500~~ \$3,025,500.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500 for technical and scientific books and other books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service, ~~(21) \$1,001,450~~ \$1,089,200: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$12,000 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other Departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of ~~(22) three hundred and thirty-six~~ *three hundred and forty-seven* clerks at division headquarters and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, ~~(23) \$845,000~~ \$835,900.

1 Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for
2 the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars,
3 robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or caus-
4 ing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechan-
5 ical, chemical, or other device or composition which may
6 ignite, or explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may
7 be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when
8 an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act
9 of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay
11 any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post
12 Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941:
13 *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not
14 to exceed \$20,000 may be expended in the discretion of
15 the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing infor-
16 mation concerning violations of the postal laws and for
17 services and information looking toward the apprehension
18 of criminals.

19 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

20 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to post-
21 masters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
22 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
23 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
24 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth

1 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
 2 to postmasters of the fourth class, \$53,500,000.

3 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-
 4 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
 5 offices, \$9,675,000.

6 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
 7 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
 8 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
 9 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
 10 messengers, laborers, and substitutes, \$239,000,000.

11 Contract station service: For contract station service,
 12 \$2,475,000.

13 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
 14 fourth-class post offices, \$420,000.

15 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
 16 offices, \$425,000.

17 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-
 18 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services,
 19 ~~(24)\$8,600,000~~ \$8,700,000.

20 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
 21 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the op-
 22 eration and protection of post offices of the first and second
 23 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
 24 not provided for in other appropriations, \$2,300,000.

1 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
2 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third
3 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
4 delivery, \$1,500,000.

5 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
6 \$11,960.

7 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
8 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of trans-
9 porting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and
10 from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar
11 or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of
12 bicycles, \$1,600,000.

13 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
14 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
15 senger Service, \$165,000,000.

16 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
17 messengers, \$12,200,000.

18 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers,
19 auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and
20 sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and
21 ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental
22 expenses thereof, \$92,200,000, of which not less than \$200,-
23 000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Star-route (25) and Airmail service: For inland trans-
3 portation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), in-
4 cluding temporary service to newly established offices,
5 \$14,750,000.

6 Star-route and Airmail service, Alaska: For inland
7 transportation by star routes in Alaska, \$500,000.

8 Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steam-
9 boat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat,
10 and way letters, \$550,000.

11 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For
12 inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail mes-
13 senger service, \$118,000,000: *Provided*, That separate ac-
14 counts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger
15 service.

16 Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintend-
17 ents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant
18 superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief
19 clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks
20 in charge of sections in the offices of division superintend-
21 ents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,
22 joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service,
23 \$60,530,175.

1 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel
2 allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway
3 postal clerks, \$3,500,000.

4 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual
5 and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant
6 general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant di-
7 vision superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks,
8 and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway
9 postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post
10 Office Department and away from their several designated
11 headquarters, \$67,000.

12 Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent,
13 light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses,
14 telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of
15 space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of
16 mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution can-
17 not, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be
18 required of railroad companies without additional compensa-
19 tion, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary
20 to terminal railway post offices, \$380,000.

21 Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$220,000.

22 Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of for-
23 eign mails, except by aircraft, \$675,000.

24 Balances due foreign countries: For balances due foreign
25 countries, fiscal year 1944 and prior years, \$2,250,000.

1 Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited
 2 indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in
 3 accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipula-
 4 tions, fiscal year 1944 and prior years, \$8,000.

5 Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of
 6 foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the
 7 transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washing-
 8 ton, and Juneau, Alaska, via Ketchikan, Alaska,
 9 \$4,500,000.

10 Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transpor-
 11 tation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for
 12 the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed
 13 \$55,200 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail trans-
 14 fer points, travel expenses, and not to exceed \$76,720 for
 15 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$22,000,000.

16 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

17 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
 18 paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-
 19 delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, news-
 20 paper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and
 21 including not to exceed \$22,950 for pay of agent and
 22 assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes
 23 and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency,
 24 \$5,000,000.

25 Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited

1 indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic regis-
2 tered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for
3 failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, \$750,000.

4 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For
5 payment of domestic money orders after one year from the
6 last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$190,000.

7 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For sta-
9 tionery for the Postal Service, including the money-order
10 and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies
11 for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, can-
12 celing devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in
13 evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the
14 reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses
15 incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the
16 bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C.
17 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including
18 the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts,
19 trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling ma-
20 chines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage
21 meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, direc-
22 tories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and
23 exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-
24 box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and
25 dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmark-

1 ing, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and
2 repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates
3 and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping
4 purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter bal-
5 ances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales
6 in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles
7 purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, in-
8 cluding complete equipment and furniture for post offices in
9 leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including ex-
10 change), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous
11 items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscel-
12 laneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-
13 route maps and rural delivery maps or blueprints, including
14 tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expendi-
15 tures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, sec-
16 ond, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having
17 or to have rural delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the
18 purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not
19 to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices;
20 for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, includ-
21 ing hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$63,-
22 800 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in
23 the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and
24 repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-
25 handling apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-sav-

1 ing devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and
2 miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same,
3 including not to exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thirteen travel-
4 ing mechanics, and for traveling expenses, \$3,500,000:
5 *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may authorize the
6 sale to the public of post-route maps and rural delivery maps
7 or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof
8 added.

9 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
10 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags
11 and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
12 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,
13 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material,
14 machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and
15 repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as
16 may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the ex-
17 penses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equip-
18 ment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light,
19 power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; mainte-
20 nance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in
21 the equipment shops and in the operation, care, mainte-
22 nance, and protection of the equipment shops building,
23 grounds, and equipment, \$1,650,000, of which not to exceed
24 \$626,000 may be expended for personal services in the
25 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropria-

tion the Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, \$10,350,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire of labor, communication service, electric power, and other expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$535,000: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27, 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of

1 April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39
2 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneu-
3 matic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable
4 hereto.

5 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of
6 vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, main-
7 tenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair
8 of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of
9 the National Guard and departments and agencies of the
10 Federal Government where repairs are made necessary be-
11 cause of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service;
12 accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assist-
13 ance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other em-
14 ployees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and
15 vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation,
16 delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States
17 official mail and messenger service, \$17,200,000: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disburse-
19 ment of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the
20 leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned
21 motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not
22 exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster
23 General, during the fiscal year 1944 may pur-
24 chase and maintain from the appropriation "Vehicle
25 Service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required

1 in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further*,
 2 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for
 3 maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
 4 vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work
 5 of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

6 Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the trans-
 7 portation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies
 8 for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight,
 9 express, or motor transportation, and other incidental ex-
 10 penses, \$385,000.

11 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

12 Operating force: For personal services in connection
 13 with the operation of public buildings, including the Wash-
 14 ington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the
 15 District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Depart-
 16 ment, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment
 17 and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for
 18 the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent tele-
 19 phone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serv-
 20 ing in each case two or more governmental activities,
 21 \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of
 22 compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess
 23 of the rates current at the time and in the place where such
 24 services are employed.

25 Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam,

1 gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power
2 purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes
3 and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing
4 towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for mis-
5 cellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum
6 cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the
7 operation of completed and occupied public buildings and
8 grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but
9 not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Depart-
10 ment, including the Washington Post Office and the Custom-
11 house Building in the District of Columbia, and for the
12 transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein,
13 \$5,800,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation
14 shall not be available for personal services except for work
15 done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency
16 not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one build-
17 ing: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is au-
18 thorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings
19 under his administration by means of telephone switchboards
20 or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving
21 in each case two or more governmental activities, where he
22 determines that joint service is economical and in the interest
23 of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the
24 cost of such joint service from available appropriations for

1 telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the
2 same.

3 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the
4 procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets,
5 safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same,
6 for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter
7 be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$550,000:
8 *Provided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or in-
9 cidental to the moving of equipment from or into public
10 buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for
11 personal services except for work done under contract or
12 for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding
13 at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided*
14 *further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States
15 in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the
16 United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether
17 or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of
18 furniture.

19 SEC. 202. Scientific investigations: In the disbursement
20 of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of
21 the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may
22 transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for
23 scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of
24 materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the main-
25 tenance and operation of the Postal Service.

1 SEC. 203. Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues
2 of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the
3 appropriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to
4 such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby
5 appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury
6 not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the
7 revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year
8 ending June 30, 1944, and the sum needed may be
9 advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of
10 the Postmaster General.

11 ~~(26) SEC. 204. No part of the money appropriated in this title~~
12 ~~shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting,~~
13 ~~handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any~~
14 ~~officer in any executive department or administrative agency~~
15 ~~of government.~~

16 *SEC. 204. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget*
17 *and the Postmaster General are hereby directed to conduct*
18 *jointly a study of the use of the mails free of postage by*
19 *the departments and independent establishments of the execu-*
20 *tive branch of the Government, and shall report to the*
21 *Congress not later than sixty days after the passage of this*
22 *Act such actions as may be considered in the best interests*
23 *of the Government toward reduction in the volume and cost*
24 *of handling such penalty mail.*

1 SEC. 205. This title may be cited as the "Post Office
2 Department Appropriation Act, 1944".

3 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 301. No part of the money appropriated under
5 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any
6 position for which he or she has been nominated after the
7 Senate upon vote has failed to confirm the nomination of
8 such person.

9 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in
10 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
11 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
12 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
13 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
14 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
15 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
16 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
17 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
18 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
19 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
20 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
21 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
22 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
23 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
24 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not

1 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
2 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-
3 stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

4 SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and
5 Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives February 9, 1943.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 25 (legis-
lative day, March 23), 1943.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 1648

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 25, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered



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of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 89

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1943

No. 59

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Friday, April 2, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the Lord and giver of life and boundless in mercy, to Thee we open our hearts. We rejoice that Thy words, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden," are worth more than all the renown that this world can bestow. Inspire us to carry in our hearts quiet and rest so humble that they shall be in us a well of water springing up into everlasting life. Dear Lord, with so many, the way across the desert is long and wearisome; though the journey so often begins with a cross, we pray that it may end with a crown.

In these Lenten days lead us to retire into the hushed depths of our own beings and there, through communion with Thee, be clothed with a new spiritual vision and with a greater sense of the oneness of the family of God. O be with those who journey the hard way; temper the wind and the wave to their belief. Give happy laughter to little children and stout hearts to all who are in the power and pride of life. With heroic vows may they drive all pagan vandals from the fields where the Rachels are weeping for their loved ones. To all who have fought the good fight and are soon to put off the armor of conflict, loving Father, abide with them until they strike their tents. Through Christ, our mediator and redeemer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

FARM LABOR

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks, and include therein an arti-

cle by Tom Rucker in the Daily Oklahoman of March 29, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[Mr. STEWART addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a statement of Civil Service Commissioner Arthur S. Flemming concerning the discharge of 654 Federal workers suspected of disloyalty, and with reference to cooperation between his department and our committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. MAHON, Mr. CURLEY, Mr. TABER, Mr. KEEFE, and Mr. DWORSHAK.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report (Rept.

No. 335) back favorably without amendment a privileged resolution (H. Res. 144) authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 126, current session, entitled "Final Report of the Special Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives on the Wartime Problems of Southern Industry," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That 5,000 additional copies of the final report of the Special Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives on the Wartime Problems of Southern Industry be printed for the use of the select committee.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS RELATIVE TO INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report (Rept. No. 336) back favorably without amendment a privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 17) authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives to have printed for its use additional copies of the hearings held before said committee during the current session relative to individual income tax, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2, of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 2,000 additional copies of the hearings held before said committee during the cur-

rent session, relative to individual income tax.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk for immediate consideration the bill (H. R. 1203) to eliminate private suits for penalties and damages arising out of fraud against the United States.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill was reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee. I should like to have the gentleman from Pennsylvania, however, make a brief explanation of it.

Mr. WALTER. Under the statute which is sought to be repealed, which statute was enacted during the Civil War, suits have been instituted all over the United States by private citizens against people who have had business dealings with the United States and have been charged with wrongdoing in connection therewith. It has become a racket and it seems to me that the quicker we eliminate the possibility of harassing people by those who have not contributed one iota to the disclosures, the better off the Nation will be.

Recently a citizen in my own State brought suit for a very large sum of money against the United States Steel Corporation basing his suit upon information adduced before the Truman committee. This citizen did not have the faintest idea of the matters disclosed before that committee. He took full advantage of the fact there had been alleged wrongdoing and used that as a basis to bring a large suit. That suit is typical of many that have already been brought. I am certain that with the Army, the Navy, and the Truman committee making investigations constantly we are going to have a veritable flood of similar actions all over the Nation. As I said before, it has become nothing but a racket.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWYNNE. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I think the gentleman should also call the attention of the House to the suit of the United States versus Marcus Hess, where a judgment was recovered in the district court and in the circuit court of appeals for \$315,000, where the plaintiff got all of his information out of an indictment and he had no information. He was just snooping around trying to bring up a claim for his own personal reward.

Mr. WALTER. Yes; and in that case the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit set aside the judgment and in its opinion said that this was nothing but a racket. The Supreme Court of the United States unfortunately reversed the judgment because the Supreme Court held that while the statute was still in existence this suit could properly lie.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWYNNE. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Tennessee said this individual got his in-

formation from an indictment. Does he refer to that Mother Hubbard indictment I inserted in the RECORD last Monday, in which they attempted to indict all these publications and all these various organizations from the Daughters of the American Revolution to the American Legion? I wonder if that is the indictment he used.

Mr. WALTER. No; the indictment our distinguished colleague from Tennessee was referring to was one that was brought against the people who were performing services for the P. W. A.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWYNNE. I yield.

Mr. BISHOP. Will this have anything to do with keeping farmers who have had their lands taken away from them, from bringing suit against those agencies that are supposed to be representatives of the Department of Agriculture but which are taking their land?

Mr. WALTER. Oh, no; there is no chance that it would affect cases of that sort.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3491 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 323) be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3491. The several district courts of the United States, the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, the several district courts of the Territories of the United States, within whose jurisdictional limits the person doing or committing such act shall be found, shall, wheresoever such act may have been done or committed, have full power and jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine such suit."

SEC. 2. Sections 3493 and 3494 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 234 and 235) are hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "323" and insert "232."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN]?

There was no objection.

SOUTH AMERICAN BEEF

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I was immensely interested in the suggestion of the gentleman from New York yesterday that we could get beef from South America, to feed our people, particularly defense workers in heavy tasks.

I, too, have been doing a little investigating and have come upon two bits of current information worthy of the attention of the House. The first is that

it is planned to feed the hungry of occupied Europe with Argentine beef and wheat. Swedish ships, now unused, are to carry this food from South America to Europe.

The second bit of information is this: Argentina and southern South America are just now emerging from the greatest drought in 50 years. Their corn is gone. Their wheat surplus is dwindling and may be exhausted within the 8 months of winter now approaching in the Southern Hemisphere, and—get this—all beef slaughtered or finished for slaughter, has been contracted for by one of our allies.

This information leads to the inevitable conclusion that our salvation rests with the farmers of our own United States. The well-being of our people and the hungry victims of aggression elsewhere will increasingly be our responsibility. Our salvation depends upon continuing our struggle to get them farm machinery, repairs, and skilled labor back on the farm.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 30. On page 2733, last column, paragraph 2, the last line used the figure "20" percent, which should be "25" percent. Paragraph 3, same column, the first line reading "20" percent should read "25" percent, and the next to last line, same paragraph, should read "25" percent and not "20" percent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DEWEY]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article concerning our distinguished minority leader, the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, which appeared in the San Francisco Examiner of March 27.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. ROLPH]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.





United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 89

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1943

No. 63

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, the Reverend James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite and eternal Spirit, who at the creation looked on all Thy works and called them good, sound Thy trumpet over this sorrowing world until its pain shall be assuaged and all hearts turned to Thy holy will. Assailed by battle hosts and falsehood's crafty crews, O preserve our land from all evil fates and prosper her in all things worthy and guard our banner of the free.

O Son of the living God, save our country from the scorch of irreverence, irreligion, and moral decadence. Kindle in all breasts the warmth of persistent courage, by whose inspiration great difficulties are overcome and great tasks accomplished. Whatever there may be of confusion and doubt, guide us through these conflicting paths and strengthen us with earnest will, declaring the truth in love and power. O break up the bulwarks of egotism, selfishness, and intolerance which invade the soul and allow not the strife of the world to mirror our unrealities. With reason firm and temperate will, help us to leaven other lives, widening the circle until peace and unity are brought to mankind. Endow us with a set purpose to greet each duty with wise decision and thereby justify our cause, realizing that no earthly affluence can atone for labor neglected and unperformed. In the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Duke, one of its clerks, announced that the Acting President pro tempore had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agency:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. The National Archives.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Department of War.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Appropriations I present a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, for printing under the rule:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648), making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, and 25; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$57,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$21,519,935"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, That the office of Comptroller of Customs at San Francisco, California, is hereby abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations upon the said Comptroller of Customs, his assistants and deputies, are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate regulations shall specify; and he is further authorized to designate the title by which such positions shall be officially known

hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment of any new positions in the Customs Service: *Provided further*, That no interior port of entry shall be closed"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$1,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$578,450"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$467,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$795,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$134,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$276,540"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "seven hundred and eighty-five"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,902,160"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$1,030,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "three hundred and forty"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$322,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$8,650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 2, 8, 17, 18, and 26.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE H. MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
PAT McCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$163,760 for the Division of Tax Research as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$116,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$90,165 for the Office of Tax Legislative Counsel as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$74,700, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 5: Deletes superfluous language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$271,000 for miscellaneous expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$274,300, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7: Limits the amount to be expended for "expenses of loans" to \$57,600,000, instead of \$57,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$58,600,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount of the appropriation is to be allotted to agencies and activities of the Treasury Department in such manner and in such proportion as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$21,519,935 for the Bureau of Customs, instead of \$22,525,535 as proposed by the Senate, and \$20,481,585 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10: Abolishes the office of comptroller of the customs at San Francisco, Calif., instead of abolishing all offices of comptrollers of the customs as provided by the House, and provides that no interior port of entry shall be closed.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$1,150,000 for the Bureau of Narcotics instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate, and \$1,100,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$578,450 for salaries, office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, instead of \$586,900 as proposed by the Senate, and \$570,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$467,500 for salaries, office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, instead of \$475,000 as proposed by the Senate, and \$460,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$795,000 for salaries, office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, instead of \$810,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$780,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$134,000 for salaries, office of the Solicitor, instead of \$138,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$130,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$276,540 for salaries, office of the Chief Inspector, instead of \$281,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$274,320 as proposed by the House.

Amendments No. 17 and 18: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19: Authorizes employment of 785 post-office inspectors instead of 760 as proposed by the House and 835 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$2,902,160 for salaries of post-office inspectors instead of \$3,025,500 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,840,500 as proposed by the House. Deletes a provision limiting the employment of 25 post-office inspectors to a period of 1 year proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$1,030,700 for travel and miscellaneous expenses of the postal-inspection service instead of \$1,089,200 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,001,450 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Authorizes employment of 340 clerks instead of 336 as proposed by the House and 347 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$822,600 for salaries of clerks instead of \$815,000 as proposed by the House and \$835,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$8,650,000 for salaries of clerks at third-class post offices instead of \$8,700,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$8,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Includes the words "and airmail" in the title of the appropriation for star-route service in Alaska to describe properly the functions supported by the appropriation.

Amendment No. 26: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments in disagreement

The following amendments are reported in disagreement and, as to those in which the managers on the part of the House are in agreement, the motion to be made is indicated:

Amendment No. 1: Deletes a provision, included in the bill by the House, prohibiting the expenditure of any appropriation in the bill for carrying out the provisions of the Silver Purchase Acts.

Amendment No. 2: Increases the appropriation for "Foreign funds control" from \$3,100,000 to \$3,800,000.

Amendment No. 8: Authorizes the payment of mileage for use of personally owned automobiles to employees of the War Savings staff. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment limiting the authority to regular field employees of the staff.

Amendment No. 17: Authorizes the employment of a temporary expert by contract

or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or civil-service laws.

Amendment No. 18: Increases the appropriation for the Bureau of Accounts, Post Office Department, from \$133,640 to \$300,000.

Amendment No. 26: Provides for a study by the Director of the Budget and the Postmaster General of the use of the mails by agencies in the executive branch of the Government, the report on such study to be filed within 60 days of the passage of the act, in lieu of the provision included by the House prohibiting the use of any funds in the bill for carrying penalty mail.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[Mrs. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

HARD OF HEARING AND THE DEAF— DIGEST OF STATE LAWS AFFECTING THE HARD OF HEARING AND THE DEAF

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report (Rept. No. 348) back favorably, without amendment, a privileged resolution (H. Res. 189) authorizing the printing as a document of a revised edition of House Document No. 151, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Digest of State Laws Affecting the Hard of Hearing and the Deaf," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be printed as a document a revised edition of House Document No. 151, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "A Digest of State Laws Affecting the Hard of Hearing and the Deaf," compiled by the State Law Index Section of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, those interested in foreign commerce should read the article in today's issue of the Washington Post by Ernest K. Lindley. Some may be surprised that he should in that article damn with faint praise the reciprocal trade-agreements program, but if they will read the article with discriminating care, they will see that the real purpose is to implant the idea that in the post-war era it will be difficult, if not impossible, for private citizens in this country to trade with private citizens in foreign coun-

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS

APRIL 7, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. LUDLOW, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1648]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, and 25; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$57,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$21,519,935; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: : *Provided, That the office of comptroller of customs at San Francisco, California, is hereby abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations upon the said comptroller of customs, his assistants and deputies, are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law,*

as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate regulations shall specify; and he is further authorized to designate the title by which such positions shall be officially known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment of any new positions in the Customs Service: Provided further, That no interior port of entry shall be closed; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$578,450; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$467,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$795,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$134,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$276,540; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *seven hundred and eighty-five*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,902,160; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,030,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *three hundred and forty*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$822,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$8,650,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 2, 8, 17, 18, and 26.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the part of the House.
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
PAT MCCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$163,760 for the Division of Tax Research as proposed by the Senate instead of \$116,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$90,165 for the Office of Tax Legislative Counsel as proposed by the Senate instead of \$74,700 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 5: Deletes superfluous language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$271,000 for miscellaneous expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$274,300 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7: Limits the amount to be expended for "Expenses of loans" to \$57,600,000 instead of \$57,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$58,600,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount of the appropriation is to be allotted to agencies and activities of the Treasury Department in such manner and in such proportion as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Amendment No. 8: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$21,519,935 for the Bureau of Customs instead of \$22,525,535 as proposed by the Senate and \$20,481,585 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10: Abolishes the office of comptroller of the customs at San Francisco, Calif., instead of abolishing all offices of comptrollers of the customs as provided by the House and provides that no interior port of entry shall be closed.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$1,150,000 for the Bureau of Narcotics instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,100,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$578,450 for salaries, office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, instead of \$586,900 as proposed by the Senate and \$570,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$467,500 for salaries, office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General instead of \$475,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$460,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$795,000 for salaries, office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, instead of \$810,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$780,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$134,000 for salaries, office of the Solicitor, instead of \$138,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$130,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$276,540 for salaries, office of the Chief Inspector, instead of \$281,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$274,320 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Numbered 17 and 18: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19: Authorizes employment of 785 post-office inspectors instead of 760 as proposed by the House and 835 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$2,902,160 for salaries of post-office inspectors instead of \$3,025,500 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,840,500 as proposed by the House. Deletes a provision limiting the employment of 25 post-office inspectors to a period of 1 year proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$1,030,700 for travel and miscellaneous expenses of the postal-inspection service instead of \$1,089,200 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,001,450 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Authorizes employment of 340 clerks instead of 336 as proposed by the House and 347 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$822,600 for salaries of clerks instead of \$815,000 as proposed by the House and \$835,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$8,650,000 for salaries of clerks at third class post offices instead of \$8,700,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$8,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Includes the words "and airmail" in the title of the appropriation for star route service in Alaska to describe properly the functions supported by the appropriation.

Amendment No. 26 reported in disagreement.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement and, as to those in which the managers on the part of the House are in agreement, the motion to be made is indicated:

Amendment No. 1: Deletes a provision, included in the bill by the House, prohibiting the expenditure of any appropriation in the bill for carrying out the provisions of the Silver Purchase Acts.

Amendment No. 2: Increases the appropriation for "Foreign funds control" from \$3,100,000 to \$3,800,000.

Amendment No. 8: Authorizes the payment of mileage for use of personally owned automobiles to employees of the War Savings staff. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment limiting the authority to regular field employees of the staff.

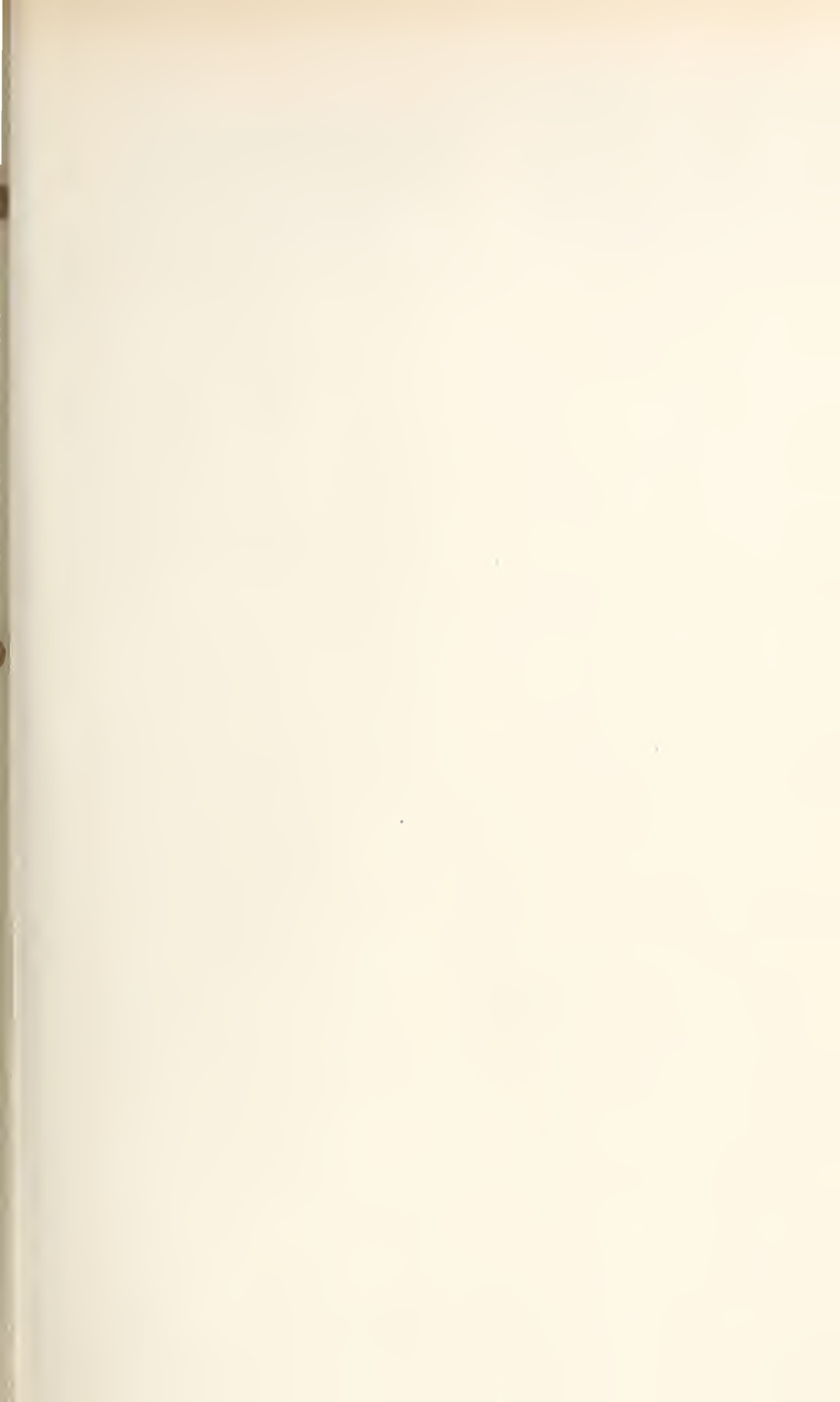
Amendment No. 17: Authorizes the employment of a temporary expert by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or civil-service laws.

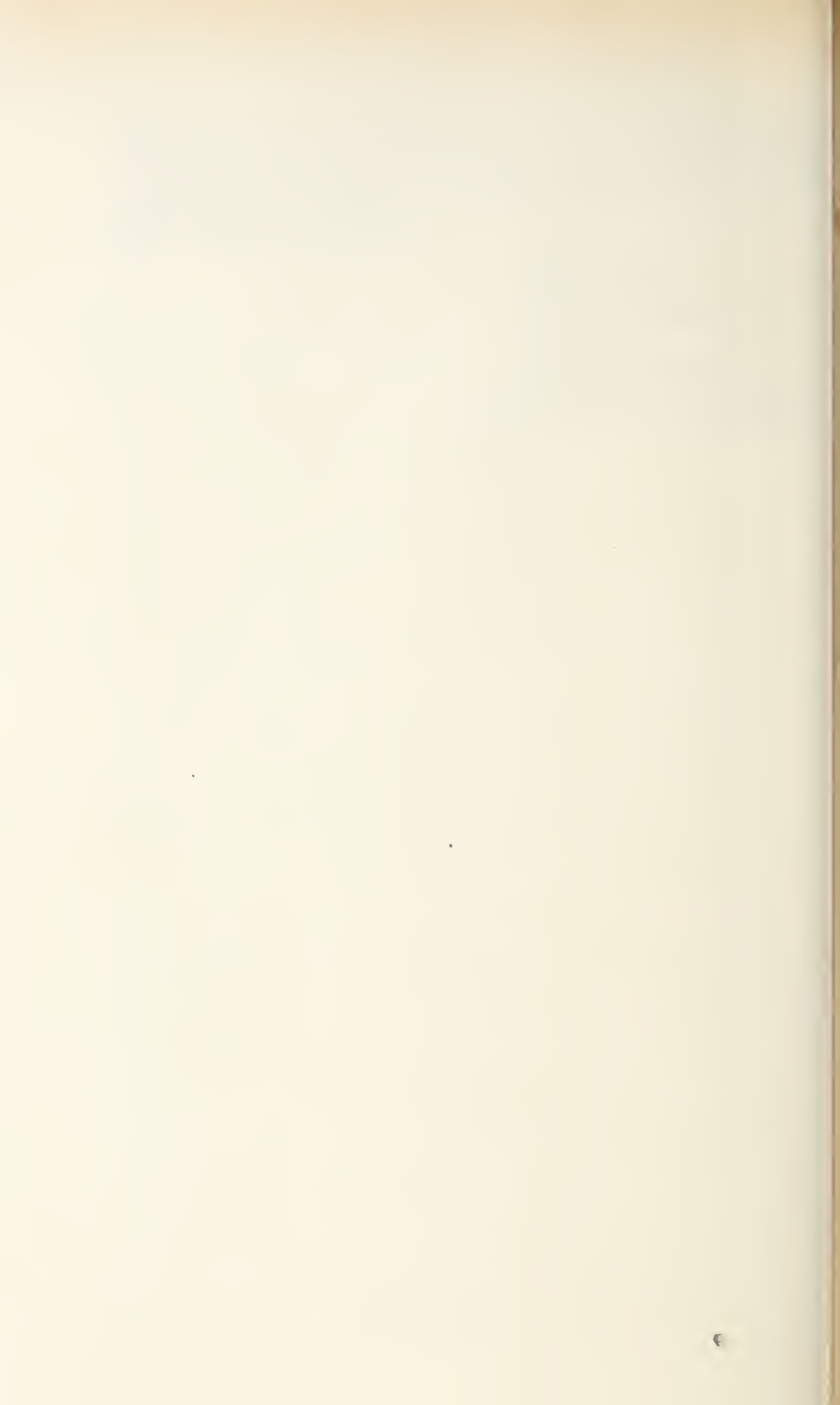
Amendment No. 18: Increases the appropriation for the Bureau of Accounts, Post Office Department, from \$133,640 to \$300,000.

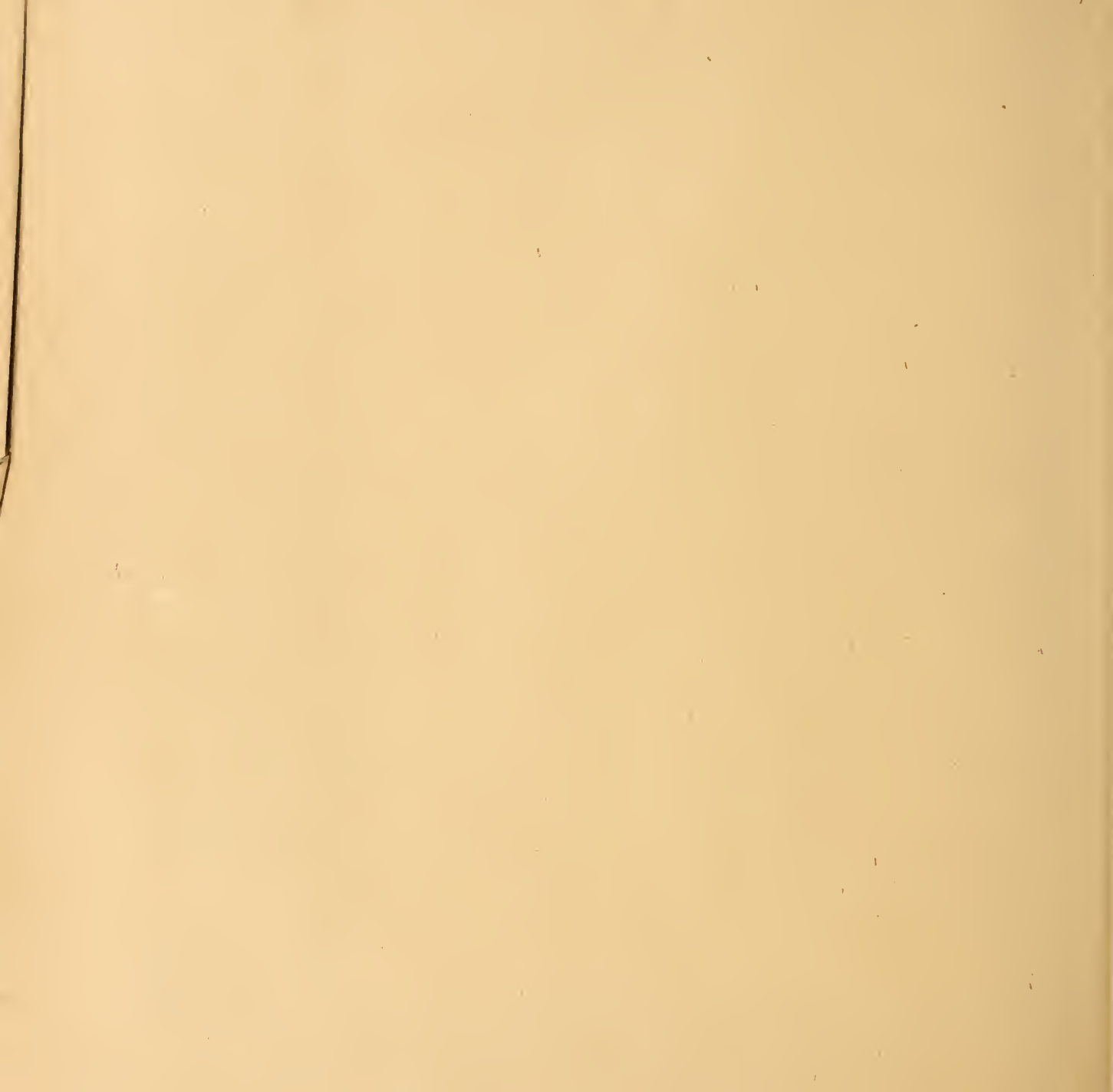
Amendment No. 26: Provides for a study by the Director of the Budget and the Postmaster General of the use of the mails by agencies in the executive branch of the Government, the report on such study to be filed within 60 days of the passage of the act, in lieu of the provision included by the House prohibiting the use of any funds in the bill for carrying penalty mail.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the part of the House.









Under previous order of the House, the Chair declares the House in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon, at 12 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m., the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Speaker.

During the recess the following occurred:

The President of Bolivia and his party entered the Chamber at 12 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m., and the President of Bolivia was escorted to the Speaker's rostrum by the committee of Representatives appointed for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. Members of the House of Representatives, today it is my great pleasure, and I deem it a high privilege, to welcome into this Chamber a distinguished citizen from a friendly country in the Western Hemisphere. We in this Hemisphere more than ever before should know each other, our problems, and our mutual interests. Therefore, Mr. President, at this time especially we are glad to welcome you. Members of the House of Representatives, I present to you the President of the great Republic of Bolivia.

The PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, it is indeed a great honor for me to come into this shrine of American liberties.

I assure you that I am sincerely moved, because I consider you the true representatives of the American people, and know that through you I am speaking to them. I am grateful, therefore, for this honor, and I thank you in the name of my country as well as in my own.

The Congress of the United States has always played a significant role in the historic and political life of this great Nation. It stands, essentially, for the sovereign power of the people, and today, especially, it symbolizes to the world at large not only the objective manifestation of that power, but a real assurance that all freemen—within and without the United States—will find in its midst staunch defenders of justice and right.

This Congress is the best example of that admirable system of checks and balances which makes it possible to safeguard and preserve a sovereign power that is zealous of its rights and, at the same time, respectful of the limitations of its own privileges.

It is to such a harmonious balance of powers that we may trace the origin of your democratic institutions, the security of your citizens, and their prized equality before the law.

I, too, represent a Republic that is proud of its genuine democratic tradition; a Republic whose birth was influenced by the lofty ideals that your own War of Independence and the French Revolution had just spread throughout the world.

No sooner was Bolivia's independence proclaimed than the nation was forced to struggle, in its first Congress of 1825, against material obstacles that at times caused men of little faith to lose confidence in the future. However, once those turbulent manifestations of a period of transition were over, it was evident that the Bolivian democratic consciousness was strong and deep-rooted.

In the darkest days of her history, Bolivia, thanks to her own people, kept hope alive, and saw new life come to the nation through its Parliament and its Constituent Assemblies.

It had to be so, because the flame of Bolivia's republican spirit had never been extinguished; rather, it burned brighter, once the momentary shadows had been dispelled.

That light keeps shining today, perhaps brighter than ever. In dark moments like the present, when the strength and the wisdom of democratic convictions have been questioned, I am proud to say that Bolivia has reaffirmed her faith with unfaltering confidence and determination. As a result, my country has offered to you the sum total of her resources and her support in the vital struggle in which you are now engaged.

Bolivia was one of the first nations to break diplomatic relations with the Axis, and only a few days ago, moved by democratic fervor and the desire to make its material and moral collaboration with the United Nations even more effective, it declared the existence of a state of war with the Axis Powers.

As I face you, the lawmakers of the most powerful democracy, I cannot but recognize the solemnity of the moment.

We have come to a halt in the road. We are fighting aggression and violence. Our most cherished ideals are threatened, and somber fears darken the outlook for the future of humanity.

We are fighting to defend those ideals. Your soldiers have made them their battlecry and are struggling bravely to win or die for them. Perhaps, even more than material strength, it is their conviction of the justice of their cause that keeps them marching forward. That is why victory shall be theirs.

Yet, hard and heroic though the task of those warriors may be, no less hard and heroic a task awaits the lawmakers of America. Their deliberations today will determine the decisions to be made at the hour, already near, when justice is restored and when peace once again reigns among men of good will.

This is indeed a most significant moment. There is something in it that recalls the days of our republican infancy, when there were so many evidences of unity and fraternity. But today the parliaments of our continent are isolated, without contact. Until now we have lived in this great island, America, without knowing each other. Perhaps our only bond has been the identity of our democratic ideals.

Now that an era of closer political, cultural, and economic interchange has, fortunately, been initiated, it is the task of the lawmaking bodies of the New World to strengthen our ties of friendship and understanding by playing an ever increasing role in the external relations of our countries. This could be accomplished through an American inter-parliamentary union.

We are governments of the people and by the people. It is for the people, therefore, to decide the future by seeking inspiration in the conscience with which God has endowed every human being

and which finds its purest expression when liberty and justice shine triumphant upon the earth.

At 1 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m. the President of Bolivia and his party departed.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the Speaker called the House to order at 1:05 o'clock p. m.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the proceedings had during the recess of the House will be printed in the RECORD. There was no objection.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 796. An act relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interests of the national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1860. An act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1936. An act to provide for the expansion of facilities for hospitalization of dependents of naval and Marine Corps personnel, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 115. Joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1860. An act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1936. An act to provide for the expansion of facilities for hospitalization of dependents of naval and Marine Corps personnel, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 115. Joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of April 7, 1943.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, your conferees have brought back four substantive controversial provisions for the judgment of the House. Those will be taken up in the regular order, which provides for an hour's discussion of each proposition.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the conference report itself is signed by the members of the committee, and therefore I shall not ask for a vote upon it. I do want to call attention to the fact that the organization under Mr. Graves that is selling Government bonds is indulging in operations that are very destructive of the efforts to sell Government bonds and are interfering very much with the interest people throughout the country are taking in those efforts.

It has been brought to my attention that a very prominent farm leader a little while ago was asked to speak on the radio with reference to the April drive. He was asked to submit his proposed speech to this division for their consideration and after a few days received a letter from the Office of War Information telling him how he should write his speech and telling him how he should promote such things as the Social Security Act, such things as have been very controversial in this country, such things as were originated by Prince Bismarck in Germany many, many years ago. This resulted in no speech.

When an outfit that is entrusted with that kind of a job continues to try its very best to create situations and disputes among the American people, it is about time it is brought up short. It shows that no mistake was made by the House in cutting the appropriations for this outfit and indicates that they should have had a larger cut than was imposed upon them.

I am hopeful that as a result, perhaps, of what I am calling attention to at this time this outfit will pay more attention to selling Government bonds and less to promoting controversial activities in connection with that activity.

The letter that was sent to this gentleman was signed by a man named Harry C. Levin, Regional Radio Director of the O. W. I. in New York City.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, this report is a unanimous report by the committee of conference, and I move its adoption.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 1: On page 3, line 19, strike out the following:

"No part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used, directly or indirectly, during the fiscal year 1944, for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions of the Silver Purchase Acts, namely, the act of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out of any of the provisions of said Silver Purchase Acts."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, and yield myself 10 minutes.

When the Treasury-Postoffice Departments' appropriation bill was before the House under the 5-minute rule the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler] offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

No part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used, directly or indirectly, during the fiscal year 1944, for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions of the Silver Purchase Acts, namely, the act of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out of any of the provisions of said Silver Purchase Acts.

The Senate struck out this amendment. I have moved to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

I ask you to support the motion to recede and concur because this provision would have a harmful effect on the administrative operations of the Treasury Department in this time of war and grave emergency when the smooth and efficient operation of that department is most important. The Treasury Department submitted the following statement to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

It appears that although the enactment of this provision would not have the effect of repealing either the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 or section 4 of the act of July 6, 1939, it would have the effect of hampering—and perhaps, even preventing—the carrying out of many of the provisions of both of these acts. Many of the functions of the Bureau of the Mint in acquiring and handling silver, and of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in issuing silver certificates are paid for out of the Treasury appropriation. So, too, are the salaries of some of the people engaged in administering the operations of the silver acts.

This House provision which the Senate amendment seeks to eliminate does not repeal the Silver Purchase Act. It temporarily nullifies it. It strangles its operations for the next fiscal year. It leaves the Secretary of the Treasury in the ridiculous situation of being still under a mandate from Congress to purchase silver until the accumulation of silver is one-fourth of the total monetary stocks or until the price of silver reaches 1.29 an ounce. As there is no prospect that either one of these objectives will ever be reached the mandate continues and will continue until it is repealed in the regular way, but this amendment would take away from the Secretary of the Treasury all of the money necessary to do the things Congress has ordered and is ordering him to do.

If the Silver Purchase Act is to be repealed it should be repealed after thoughtful consideration by a legislative committee of all of the various factors involved in such repeal and the committee should provide whatever legislative safeguards might be necessary to ward off the harmful effects that are bound to come from an abrupt termination of the appropriation as is here proposed.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Does the Celler amendment in any way interfere with the use of silver for war purposes?

Mr. LUDLOW. It interferes very drastically with the operations of the Treas-

ury Department, as I shall explain later on.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. But it does not interfere with the use of silver for war purposes?

Mr. LUDLOW. As I understand there is a certain allocation of the accumulation of silver to the War Production Board. I do not know that it would interfere with that arrangement that has been made, and I am not arguing it from that standpoint.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Do I understand the gentleman to say that there are two important reasons why this Senate amendment should be concurred in by the House? One is that to put the amendment into enactment would cripple the proper operation of the Treasury Department without any material benefit and without repealing the legislation objected to by the authors of the amendment?

Mr. LUDLOW. That is correct.

Mr. MURDOCK. And also that the amendment the Senate threw out is really legislation on an appropriation bill? If so, it ought not to have been permitted here in the first place.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think the gentleman has correctly stated the two main objections to this proviso.

Mr. MURDOCK. I hope the House will concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Is it not a fact that silver's contribution to the war effort to a considerable extent has permitted the mining and production of copper and zinc, so essential to the war effort, at a much lower price than those metals could be produced, were it not for the production of silver?

Mr. LUDLOW. I think that is true.

The adoption of the House language in the pending appropriation bill would cause utter confusion in the administration of the Treasury Department. The officials of that department are so deeply concerned over the chaos that would be precipitated that they have sent me two letters pleading with the House to accept the Senate amendment. I want the House to listen to a letter I have received today from Daniel W. Bell, the Under Secretary of the Treasury. I read from it as follows:

A number of important questions are left in doubt by the above amendment. The Department has been studying these problems and I believe you will see our position more clearly if they are presented to you in some detail. Accordingly, I am taking this opportunity to indicate to you some of the more serious questions raised by the above amendment.

Foreign silver purchased pursuant to section 3 of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 is acquired through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as fiscal agent of the United States. Expenses incurred by that bank are considered a part of the cost of the silver purchased. Silver certificates are then issued against a sufficient quantity of the silver purchased to cover the cost. To this extent the expenditures incidental to the

acquisition of silver under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 are not charged against Treasury appropriations.

The Treasury Department, however, pays the cost of printing and issuing these silver certificates out of its annual appropriations. Section 5 of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 requires the issuance of silver certificates in a face amount not less than the cost of all silver purchased under that act. Consequently, each purchase of silver under section 3 involves the costs of printing and issuing certificates, which costs are charged to the annual Treasury appropriations. The above amendment would appear to preclude the Department from using the appropriations for that purpose.

A tax of 50 percent on profits obtained from the transfer of any interest in silver bullion was established by section 8 of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. The Bureau of Internal Revenue collects and administers that tax and the costs it incurs are paid out of its annual appropriation, which is included in H. R. 1648. This tax is one of the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and it would appear that the 1944 appropriation could not be used for the purpose of enforcing this provision if the above amendment is adopted.

Section 4 of the Act of July 6, 1939, directs the coinage mints to accept, at a specified return to the depositor, all newly mined domestic silver which is offered to them. The mints must first satisfy themselves that the conditions of the law have been met, and this requires investigations which frequently extend over a period of several months after the deposit is received. All of the expenses involved in investigating deposits and determining whether there has been compliance with the conditions of the statute and the regulations are paid out of annual Treasury appropriations. These payments would appear to be prohibited by the amendment adopted by the House. Moreover, it is possible that the mints would not be able to make adequate determinations in cases where deposits are received prior to June 30, 1943, but with respect to which investigations will not have been completed on that date.

In addition, there is a difficult problem which cuts across all of the provisions of both of the acts mentioned in the above amendment. There are numerous employees of the Treasury Department whose salaries are paid out of the annual Treasury appropriations, who spend varying amounts of time in carrying out the provisions of those acts. The language of the amendment prohibits the use of the 1944 appropriation "directly or indirectly" for the specified purposes. There is considerable doubt, therefore, whether the Department would be able to continue to pay their salaries, in whole or in part, in the event that the amendment should be enacted and they should continue to perform such duties.

The provision cutting off the appropriation to enforce the Silver Purchase Act is really legislation disguised in the form of a limitation. Our friends who are champions of this provision have inveighed time and again against legislative riders on appropriation bills, and have offered amendments to strike such riders, as in the case of the recent Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, yet in this particular instance they are in reverse form and are seeking to accomplish by indirection what should be handled as legislation through a legislative committee. This provision has no place on an appropriation bill. It applies only to the appropriation for the next fiscal year. If it should be decided year after next to reinstate the appropriation new person-

nel would have to be trained to perform the functions under the Silver Purchase Act as the old personnel would have been completely wrecked—starved to death. That is no way to handle such an important matter. It can be approached satisfactorily only from the standpoint of permanent legislation and not in this temporary, whimsical fashion. In these times of great national emergency the Treasury Department has enough to engage its attention without having to cope with the confusion and administrative handicaps which this provision would create. I ask the House to heed the solemn warning of the Treasury Department and adopt my motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. GRANGER. As I understand, the gentleman is opposed to the Silver Purchase Act, but he thinks this is an unwise way in which to approach the subject?

Mr. LUDLOW. I am not undertaking to argue either the merits or the demerits of the Silver Purchase Act, but I am objecting very strenuously to the method of repealing a law by denying an appropriation, and I think we ought to pursue a constructive attitude instead of an obstructive attitude toward the operations of the Treasury Department in these days of great stress and emergency.

Mr. GRANGER. And in view of what the Secretary said, it would hamper the war effort if it hampered the purchase of commercial silver, would it not?

Mr. LUDLOW. I think it would hamper the war effort all along the line.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, there is a remarkable thing about this amendment. The Treasury Department knew what this amendment was away back in January, when the bill was passed by the House. When the bill was over in the Senate the Senate Committee on Appropriations held hearings. I have those hearings in my hand. Not one single word was said there about the silver purchase amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman evidently has made a mistake in his inspection of the Treasury note. In the copy that I have before me of what the Treasury Department sent up to the Senate, on the first part of the first page this matter is discussed.

Mr. TABER. I beg the gentleman's pardon. The gentleman is correct. I thought that referred to another amendment. Then a letter came from the Treasury Department dated the 25th of March, and not a single word is in that about the matter. It is apparent to me that if the Treasury Department regarded this as a major item, they would have had something to say about it, and developed a case if they had any before the Senate committee. Here is the situation. The Treasury Department is buying silver at a price of 77 cents an

ounce, as I understand it, far beyond what the market price of silver is elsewhere, far beyond what it would run if it was allowed to get to its own level.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What is the market price of silver?

Mr. TABER. It is almost impossible to tell. The foreign market price is away down, something like 25 cents. It would be lower than that if we did not have the support program and that sort of thing here. We go ahead with a support program for silver, the only metal for which there is a definite, positive support program. There is no other way to stop it than by a rider on an appropriation bill. That will stop it. These activities with reference to the purchase of silver will just have to be stopped, if no one is paid for operating the act. That is just what will happen. It will not do any damage to the Treasury. On the other hand, instead of gathering in a great quantity of silver at 77 cents an ounce, we will be rid of that operation. That is the picture that we are presented with. If we retain this amendment, that simply provides that during the fiscal year 1944 no part of the money appropriated in the act shall be used directly or indirectly during the fiscal year 1944 for the purchase or procurement of silver.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. May I have 2 additional minutes?

Under the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act, namely, the act of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out of any of the provisions of said Silver Purchase Act.

That does not mean that silver cannot be sold. That does not mean that it cannot be protected, but it does mean that they will have to stop buying silver. That is just what the House of Representatives wanted to do when it adopted that amendment. It will not interfere with any legitimate activity of the Federal Government. The amendment is perfectly clear, perfectly plain, and it will do the job and it will do no possible harm.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What is the amount of silver that the United States Government has on hand?

Mr. TABER. It has on hand silver to the extent of 1,174,028,371.8 ounces in bullion silver.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. TABER. It has 358,561,952 ounces of silver in silver dollars. That silver has cost an average of over a dollar an ounce altogether. At the present time they are buying it at 77 cents.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Are we selling this silver to other governments?

Mr. TABER. Oh, no. There is no demand for it. We have an enormous storage of it up at West Point.

Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky. Are we increasing the volume that we have on hand?

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes, all the time. They are issuing silver certificates against it. These things represent dollar bills that we carry in our pockets, as a general rule, on the basis of about \$1.35 an ounce. These certificates are redeemable only in silver.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Can you state a single benefit that is derived from the purchase of this silver except payment to the silver producers of the West in the form of subsidies?

Mr. TABER. There is no benefit.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Is there any single benefit derived from this Silver Purchase Act?

Mr. TABER. There is none. Some people have said that there was a profit on account of the issuance of silver certificates, but that is not true. There is no profit.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Is it not a fact also that the purchase of silver is one of the most inflationary measures that this country has adopted?

Mr. TABER. It is and it is a very serious one.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am sure, knowing the gentleman's idea of fairness, that if he were familiar with what we call marginal mines in the West, in the production of copper, where the production of silver is sort of a byproduct, that were it not for the policy of the Government in the purchase of silver as it has been inaugurated under the Silver Purchase Act, we today would have to close down those marginal mines, or else the Government would have to pay a much higher price for copper, zinc, and lead than it pays now.

Mr. TABER. They might have to pay a small amount additional for zinc, lead, and copper, but we would be rid of this terrific subsidy that goes to the American Smelting and Refining Co. and the United States Smelting and Refining Co.

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is one of copper's contributions to the war effort.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I want to take these few minutes to speak on two different topics.

First, I want to speak on the question immediately before us, because it deals directly with concurring in the Senate amendment. I think it is clear from what the chairman of the subcommittee has said, and what we all realize, that when the amendment was put on in the House last March it was regarded then by the gentleman from New York, and he plainly said so, as a mere gesture. He had a

determination that something ought to be done about silver, one way or another, so the amendment was put on. Now we are asking that it be taken out by receding and concurring in the Senate amendment. It had no business going into the bill originally, because plainly it is legislation on an appropriation bill, as the chairman has logically pointed out. I think it ought to be removed for that reason alone. If there be an evil in our silver policy, which I do not recognize, which this aims to cure, it ought to be cured in the proper way and not by this method.

Another thing I wanted further to emphasize in regard to this matter is that if the amendment remains in the bill and becomes an enactment, it will not accomplish what its author expected it would accomplish. It will not repeal the Silver Purchase Act. It will only hamper the Treasury. I feel sure that the entire membership has planned to vote to recede and concur in the Senate amendment as the logical and proper thing to do in answer to the request of the Treasury Department.

Now let me turn to something else. The gentleman who preceded me, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], presented one of these documents, which, fortunately, I have in my pocket—a \$1 bill, a silver certificate. Out of all the discussion I have heard in this Chamber belittling silver, I have never yet heard of a Member refusing to accept one of these from the sergeant-at-arms. I regard this as a dollar bill. It will buy 100 cents' worth of consumable goods for me. I am perfectly willing to accept my salary in such. If I were a merchant or a businessman I would be perfectly glad to accept everyone of these as 100 cents.

We have heard a great deal of fallacy in this Chamber lately in regard to many things, such as forgiving taxes without loss to the Treasury, Uncle Sam's going into debt to acquire silver bullion, and the like.

Suppose a miner brings 100 ounces of pure silver to Uncle Sam. Some of you would say Uncle Sam is a fool if he pays more than thirty or thirty-five dollars for the bullion. I say Uncle Sam is wise to acquire the 100 ounces, issue thereon 129 of these \$1 bills, give the miner 71 of those bills in payment for the silver, and use the others to buy \$58 worth of guns and ammunition to fight this war.

But I want to tell you that this piece of green paper is worth 100 cents in anybody's goods or services and in this money silver is valued at the rate of \$1.29 per ounce. When it is contended in this House that we are subsidizing silver, that Uncle Sam is giving away a lot of money when he pays 71 cents an ounce for the silver, such Members simply ignore arithmetic. I want to say that when Uncle Sam buys silver at 71 cents an ounce and coins it into money or puts it out in this form Uncle Sam is making a profit on it, a huge profit of 45 percent on the deal.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I should like to have the gentleman from Arizona answer this question: Whether

we will have at the end of the present year a national debt far in excess of \$200,000,000,000?

Mr. MURDOCK. That is probably correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. And we have something like twenty-nine or thirty billion dollars in gold that could be used to back up that particular debt?

Mr. MURDOCK. I believe that is about right.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Why is it not feasible, then, to keep on buying silver at this arbitrary price just as we buy gold at an arbitrary price and use that for backing up the War Savings and Defense bond certificates we are selling at the present time?

Mr. MURDOCK. It sounds logical to me. I believe the gentleman is exactly correct about that. Instead of calling that pile of silver which we have at West Point superfluous I feel it should be called one of our greatest national assets.

We have just listened today to a gentleman from Latin America, President Penaranda. We know that all through Latin America the white metal is more desirable even than the yellow metal. Let me tell you that the gold which Columbus and his followers took back to the Old World from the New was white, not yellow; it was silver, not the gold about which we read in the textbooks. When we are sitting around the council table dealing with Latin America, to say nothing of China and India, we shall be at a great advantage by having in our possession the greatest stock of silver ever collected on earth. That is our national asset, yet there are some who would dissipate it by changing the general law in regard to the matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I am glad the gentleman brought out the facts he did about India, Latin America, and China. We know that their standard is silver, not gold. What good would it do us to corral all the gold in the world if we will be the only country that remains on the gold standard?

Mr. MURDOCK. We must have more hard money rather than less—but not go exclusively to gold.

My other colleague from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR] spoke a moment ago about copper, lead, and zinc mines in connection with silver production. I should like to amplify that if I had the time, but all I can say now is that if you stop silver mining entirely you will stop the mining of strategic copper, lead, and zinc, or force a much higher price for them.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Will the gentleman clear up this point: Does the Treasury or the Congress of the United States appropriate any money to buy this silver? Or is it paid for under the coin-

age rights of the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the gentleman for asking me that question. The question brings out very clearly an important point that the Committee on Appropriations does not appropriate money to buy silver; it constitutes the money for its own purchase and now yields a big profit as seigniorage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has again expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman that the silver certificates we have are worth 100 cents if you can have the points issued by the O. P. A. to buy the necessary food. If you do not have the points, your silver certificate is not worth very much. But let me refer for a moment to what the gentleman said about our monetary policy as it related to India, China, and some of the other countries where they have been using silver as their historic monetary metal. It is to be regretted that the policy inaugurated in the United States took the people of Mexico, India, and China off the silver standard. In fact, we paid such a high price for silver in this country that they melted up their coins, and sold their bullion silver to the United States because it was more profitable for them to sell their silver to us than to keep it for money. Now we have most of the silver that should have been retained in those countries and they are operating on a paper money for the lack of silver.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield. Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. That might be true in the case of China, but insofar as Mexico is concerned it produces one-tenth of the world's silver and does not need to melt down its dollars for sale to this country.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. About 10 years ago we put such a high price on the silver that they produced in Mexico and these other countries that they sold it all to the United States Treasury. What is the situation today? We are paying domestic producers 71 cents an ounce for silver, and all foreign silver has gone down to from 35 cents to 45 cents an ounce.

The administration is working on a plan to establish an international bank and to control the money of the entire world through an international banking group. I notice that this group does not take into consideration the real value of silver. They want to deal with gold or paper money. In fact, the British want to have a new medium of exchange called *bancor*, and the Treasury Department has its scheme where they are going to call the new unit of value *unitas*. So we may be going on a new system of domestic and international currency. At a later date I hope to have the opportunity of discussing both of these systems. Those who are friendly to silver better get down to a real American pol-

icy of handling this metal so that we can let the other countries in the world keep some silver to do business with rather than take it all away from them by unsound price and monetary policies formulated by experts who are not particularly interested in anything but their own theories.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Some time ago it was said that when the United States Government initiated its silver policy it caused ruin on the banks in China. Today we hear of increased inflation in China and in currency. Does the gentleman know whether there is any correlation between that inflated currency exchange in China today and the continued insistence of the silver-buying policy of America? I am just asking the question for information.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There is no question about there being some relation to it, because before we lowered the price paid for foreign silver, we purchased most of the silver that they had in China and India, and those countries went on a paper currency, which caused a decided inflation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, first of all, the carrying out of the Silver Purchase Act does not cost the taxpayers of this country 1 cent. I want to get this thought over to you as practical men. There are no silver-producing mines in the United States today such as we had in years gone by. The only production of silver we have today is by way of a byproduct in connection with the production of copper, zinc, and lead.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. I may say to the gentleman that we produced considerable silver from the gold mines of the West prior to the time they closed down.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman is also to a certain extent right. I want to call attention to the further fact that most of our copper is produced from the mines of three States in the United States, Arizona, Utah, and Montana.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And Nevada.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Nevada and a little in Idaho, but not to any great extent. Now, then, 18 percent of the silver produced in the country is produced by way of a byproduct to the production of copper alone.

I call your attention to the fact that the Anaconda Copper Co. owns the great producing mines in Butte, Mont., and they are very deep and expensive of operation. These mines produce copper, zinc, lead, and silver and silver predominates next to copper. You will understand that it costs little to take the silver from the copper ore. Consequently the sale of the silver permits the operation of

these mines on a lower price for copper, lead, and zinc.

Were it not for the Silver Purchase Act and the price that they get for silver, I question very much whether those mines could be operated today on the basis of the present price of copper, and when I said a few moments ago that the contribution of silver to our war effort, if nothing else, is sufficient to justify the continuance of the purchase act, I did so for the reason that it holds down the price that the Government has to pay for copper, zinc, and lead, the essential materials for carrying on the war.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to my colleague the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Will the gentleman agree with me when I say that the Butte Hill was originally a silver discovery and as the silver played out deposits of copper were found?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Exactly.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. What would be the position of this country today if the Butte Hill was not producing?

Mr. O'CONNOR. If the Butte Hill was not producing copper today, you would be absolutely at a loss for copper, the most essential raw material that we now have, and we would be sunk.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Bearing out the gentleman's statement of the connection between silver and strategic metals, is it not true that the mining industry has been greatly perturbed during the past few weeks, understanding that if the price of silver is changed they will have to close down some copper, lead, or zinc mines, or else they must get higher prices for those metals?

Mr. O'CONNOR. There is no question about that. I want to tell you one other thing. This is not a subsidy at all, but if it were, it would be justified during this emergency. We subsidize a lot of things that the country needs.

Let me tell you something else. If you cut out this Silver Purchase Act or nullify it you will put our miners on a basis of competing with the Latin-American countries in the production of copper, zinc, and lead and you will lower the standard of living of your American miner down to the standard of living of them. They do not pay within 70 to 90 percent of the scale of wages that is paid to the miners in this country.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I would like to have the gentleman explain to me the philosophy back of the action of the administration in closing down gold mines in the country, then encouraging foreign producers to produce more.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Gold is not supposed to be an essential war material. That is one reason. In closing down the gold mines, as the gentleman from California pointed out, you are decreasing the production of silver.

Personally, I think it was a mistake for the Government to close down gold-producing mines. We will need this gold and movements are on foot now to have that policy changed.

The distinguished gentleman from Arizona held up a dollar bill. Let me tell you something. This is just a pure business proposition. The Treasury purchases from the miner 100 ounces of silver for approximately \$71.10. It issues 71 dollar bills to pay for the 100 ounces, and puts away in the vaults 58 ounces against which it may issue additional money if it sees fit to. If we can purchase an article for 71 cents and be able to use it for trade or purchase at \$1.29, we would be simple fools if we did not carry that out.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. The gentleman says we purchase that silver. Does the gentleman mean we appropriate money with which to purchase it, or do we pay for it through the right of coinage under the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. O'CONNOR. We do not appropriate a dime; we do it through the process of coinage; and we are making money on every 100 ounces of silver so acquired.

As long as business and industry grows there is going to be a greater demand for hard money, and business and industry will grow as long as our economic world trade increases. If you will only think through this lease-lend program, you will see that that is a program that goes beyond this war. It goes to the future. It is going to increase trade with foreign countries. It, of course, will have to be changed. As we increase that trade, we must enlarge the volume of our hard money.

There is a very prevalent—but nevertheless erroneous—thought making itself heard that the leaders of the so-called silver bloc or anyone for that matter who supports the present silver purchase program is a traitor to his country. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The truth is that the opponents of this program, lead by the silversmiths, jewelry manufacturers, and other consumers of silver, have resorted to flooding the country with false and misleading propaganda against the present program. Specifically, take the recent article appearing in the Reader's Digest entitled "Twelve Men Against the Nation." That article, and others like it, purports to show that our silver policy has and is retarding the war effort. It is not only not retarding the war effort but is in fact actually helping the war effort in a supplemental way.

There is now in the offing the picture of a serious silver shortage if the present silver purchasing program is not carried on. Silver is becoming increasingly needed in the war effort and at the same time there is a general world-wide increased demand for silver as a medium of exchange. It behooves us to make certain that we have a sound monetary system to cushion the shock of deflation that will certainly come with the close of the war.

A year ago there was approximately \$11,566,000,000 in circulation or an average of \$86.15 per person. Today, that amount has jumped to \$16,251,000,000 or an average of \$120.04 per person. Now, the amount of money in circulation is going to increase—you can be sure of that—and, as it increases, people are going to lean more and more toward "hard money" as a medium of exchange. That has been the experience of every nation during a war in the past and it is what is actually happening in other countries right now during this war. Many of the nations we are doing business with refuse to accept paper money from the soldiers but none refuse "hard money." That should dispel any and all doubt that silver as a medium of exchange is a fictitious metal. It is not—from time past silver has always been a standard medium of exchange. Here in our own country no great protest has as yet been made over the great amount of new money that is being poured out daily, but it is only a question of time until the people of this country are going to realize the fictitious nature of this added money and are going to insist on "hard money." When that day comes inflation will have hit the top of the ladder.

When the war is over both India and China will offer great fields for development. Both of these countries have always been silver-using countries, and right now Mexico clearly shows with what high regard her officials hold silver when they withhold a commitment of 22,000,000 ounces of silver. I do not need to tell you again that we are embarked on a course that will greatly enlarge our industrial and business growth.

More silver will be needed to support our paper currency as our business and industry growth enlarges. When the time comes that our trade, industry, and business cease to increase that will be plenty of time to change our silver policy. The price of silver is pegged at 71.11 per ounce here with foreign silver at 35.3 cents per ounce. Up until July 29, 1942, purchases of foreign silver for manufacturing purposes were allowed. Since that time the demands of silver for war use have been so great that the Government has abolished altogether such purchases since November 15, 1942, since which time no foreign silver has been permitted to be used in the manufacturing of luxury articles.

In 1942 there was over 110,000,000 ounces of silver imported as well as 60,000,000 ounces of domestically mined silver for use in war industries. That entire output of imported and domestic silver was at all times available for use in war materials. So that the charge that "the silver crowd will not let war industries use the one essential metal of which we have plenty" just does not hold water and in its last analysis can be seen for what it really is—just another publicity trick by the silver-using groups to muddy the waters so that the American people will not see the move they are making to get 50-cent silver instead of 71-cent silver.

In conclusion let me point out that were we to change our silver purchasing at this time we would close many mar-

ginal mines which produce silver as a byproduct in connection with the production of copper, lead, and zinc, where the ore is not rich in those minerals.

(Mr. O'CONNOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if the gentleman can explain to the House how increasing the debt a dollar and getting an asset into the Treasury worth 25 cents is making a profit.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I am sorry that question comes up at all. The arguments produced by those who favor striking out the Celler amendment are so sophisticated that they really do not deserve any consideration at all. It is folly to say that the Treasury buys this silver at 71 cents, coins it into \$1.29, and that this does not cost anybody anything, even that the Treasury makes a profit on it. What these men do not tell you is who pays for that profit. Certainly that profit is going to come from the pockets of American citizens somehow or some way.

The fact is that the difference between the fictitious monetary value of \$1.29 per ounce placed on silver and what the silver actually fetches on the world market, is simply inflation and nothing else. What these men are advocating is to continue the inflationary process that is involved in the Silver Purchase Act. This is one of the most vicious processes of inflation that is taking place at the present time, because it involves the standard unit of value. It is a pernicious process of debasement of our money.

The question has been brought up here about China. Let anybody go back and look at the record and see what the Silver Purchase Act did to China. It closed practically all of the banks in China and threw that country into a depression that was equally as bad as our own, if not worse. It was at that point that Japan struck China, when our Silver Purchase Act had made China vulnerable.

We have heard about the prospect of less copper being mined if this amendment is not concurred in. That argument is too absurd to merit serious consideration. To show how sophisticated are the arguments of the proponents of this silver-purchase program, it is to be noted that they have changed their position entirely. Formerly they argued silver producers did not receive a subsidy. Now they are openly admitting that they do receive a subsidy.

I repeat that the only benefit that comes from the Silver Purchase Act goes to the silver producers in the West. This is a selfish piece of legislation. It is one of the most diabolical pieces of legislation on the statute books of our coun-

try; there is no question about it. Let us be honest, open, and aboveboard. Because the silver interests in the Western States have a certain amount of power in this Congress, they can foist this fraud and deception upon the people.

Let me refer again to the difference between what is paid for silver and the price at which it is monetized. That ultimately resolves itself into a tax, a tax upon the people. To be sure, it is not levied directly, but indirectly, and it acts exactly as though it had been levied directly. Anybody can see that with just a little study.

I do not know just what inconvenience it may cause the Treasury if the Celler amendment is retained, and shall not discuss this point because I am not familiar enough with the conditions existing in the Treasury to do so, but the inconvenience to the Treasury is infinitesimal compared with the damage the Silver Purchase Act is doing to the country. Therefore, let us stick to our guns, refuse to concur in the Senate amendment, and throw out one of the most vicious schemes of monetary debasement with which this country has ever been plagued.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly interested to hear the gentleman from Ohio telling how this great group of western men were so powerful that they were able to bring to this Congress a piece of legislation and crowd it down the throats of this Congress. There are exactly 17 people who by the greatest stretch of imagination could be considered in that group—2 from Arizona, 2 from Utah, 2 from New Mexico, 2 from Montana, 1 from Nevada, 1 from Wyoming, 4 from Colorado, 2 from Idaho, and I am going to add 1 from the State of California, God bless the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT]. Those 17 men are presumed to have been able to crowd this down the throats of 435.

Do you think that sounds sensible? Not in the slightest.

When this matter was up I never said one word on the floor of this House about it and did not have a great deal of interest in it. I have never been tremendously impressed by the argument that we had to keep the mines of the West open by this purchase of silver, because I recognize that if you drop the price of silver you have to increase the price of copper to keep these mines going. We do that when copper is a war necessity.

The chief reason why we wish to keep the silver price is that through its use it is not necessary to pay a higher price for copper in order that the mines may stay open. If you raise the base price 2 or 3 or 4 cents a pound for copper in the Southwestern States you automatically increase the national cost of copper by millions of dollars. It was a matter of economy to this country to pay, if the gentleman wants to so call it, a subsidy for silver in order to keep the base price of copper down. Those of us who sat on a subcommittee of five members this House appointed to deal with the price

of metals may recall that the Office of Price Administration recognized that when we begged them not to increase the over-all price of copper, but to make special contracts at higher prices with marginal mines. Every member from every western State did that, because we recognized that in so doing that we saved money for this country.

I want to say a word about the subject the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] brought out, because he touched on the most important phase of this problem, and that is the international aspect. I want you to remember that very shortly we may all be sitting in a world-wide peace conference, and it is not well for America to throw away her pat hand and draw five new cards. The United States has 70 percent of the monetary gold in storage, and it has 60 percent of all the monetary silver in storage. We must not forget that. We must then remember that Great Britain has 58 percent of the world's production of gold, but she has only 18 percent of the world's production of silver. We must recognize that the United States has so large a share of the world's supply of monetary gold and monetary silver that no world system of coinage or money, whether based on gold alone, or gold and silver combined, can ever be set up on a world-wide scale without the cooperation of the United States.

When we give that cooperation how are we going to do it? We have found out today that our hard metals are our greatest asset for international trade. When the men in China wanted to buy things they wanted silver. Why? Because there they have always been on a silver basis, and the greatest asset we have in dealing with them is our surplus of silver. Another strange thing has happened. For the first time we have men fighting on the north coast of Africa. Throughout the whole section of Asia Minor our Nation has had to ship silver in order to pay the fighting men, because the people of those areas have their monetary system based on silver. The same is true of India. The value of the rupee is so low in India it can be pegged only to silver, and if the United States is going to stay in this world-wide game, it needs both gold and silver in its campaign.

I am not talking about what people have referred to as the democratic policy. Let me remind the Republicans that in 1896 William McKinley ran on a pledge of bimetallism, with the ratio of gold and silver fixed by international agreement. Look at section 311 of the United States Code, and you will find there written into law the policy that we shall use both gold and silver, and surely we do not want to throw that away at the present time.

Fifty years ago we went to England and asked that nation to join us in a plan to carry out this bimetallism program. England was then not so very cooperative, because in 1816 she had gone on the single basis of gold and had thereafter become the banker and shipping master of the world. She did not, therefore, pay very much attention to the

United States, but now we are in a different situation. We have the gold and the silver, and on the North American Continent 85 percent of all of the silver in the world is mined. We should not forget that when we sit down at a world peace table to decide what we shall favor as to the use of silver in any monetary scheme. In the meantime we should continue our silver program, which costs us nothing, and may be of great national importance.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New Mexico has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. SULLIVAN].

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am not a monetary expert and I doubt if there is one man in this House who is a monetary expert, and there are very, very few in the United States. To thoroughly understand the big question that is under discussion here today would take months, but in amplification of the remarks of my distinguished colleague the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] I wish to state that in the settlement of the post-war currency problems, the United States, if it retains its present holdings of gold and silver, will be in a very powerful position. It owns about 70 percent of the monetary gold and well over 60 percent of the monetary silver of the entire world. Its holdings are so predominant that it is difficult to see how monetary systems, whether based on gold alone or gold and silver together, can be adopted on any world scale without the cooperation of the United States.

In the reestablishment of currencies and their rates of exchange, the best interests of the United States and of the world at large demand that silver be restored as a monetary metal and international bimetallism be adopted.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nevada has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROCKWELL].

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Speaker, it is no wonder that Congress is watched with such curiosity by the newsmen and people of the country at large. There often seems no logic in their actions.

For instance, we all listened with sympathetic attention and approval to the President last Sunday night as he stated his case for the Nation against strikes in wartime and the reasons for not approving the \$2 a day raise in pay asked by the coal miners. The reason was to prevent further inflation.

Three days later Congress passed the Federal pay bill increasing the pay of all Federal employees from \$1 to \$2 a day, which will cost the taxpayers two-thirds of a billion dollars a year for increased salaries and wages to 1,800,000 Federal employees. How can we justify congressional approval of the President's action in turning down Mr. Lewis' claim that the additional wage asked by the miners is necessary to pay the increased cost of living, and yet graciously vote a like increase to every Federal employee, whether needed or not?

Today there is another reversal of form in the effort by some Members of

Congress to close down the silver mines of our country, where some 30,000 metal miners are employed. One of the worst bottlenecks in the war effort has been the lack of certain strategic ores, especially copper and zinc, for war purposes. In my State, Colorado, these ores are not found except with silver.

During peacetime it would be bad enough to force these mines to close because, with few exceptions, silver mines in the United States cannot be operated at the world price of silver, but during wartime it would still further complicate this bottleneck of lack of zinc and copper. The only alternative would be to increase the price of these other metals which would make them more out of proportion to the world price than is silver.

In all this we must remember that the Silver Purchase Act does not cost the Government anything, and actually makes money for the Treasury. Also, I am told that our fighting men in countries like Africa or India, are paid in silver and gold because that is the only kind of money that the natives recognize. The promise to pay on a paper bill means nothing to them, but silver and gold always means purchasing power. It would be too bad if, by Executive order, we close the gold mines in the United States, leaving only Great Britain and other foreign countries to mine the gold supply for the world, and now by act of Congress close the silver mines so that Mexico and other countries will furnish the world with silver, leaving our great potential wealth buried because of lack of protection.

Let us hope that Congress will be consistent and not again change its course and force the western silver mines to close, at any time, especially during this difficult war period.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, the question of the Silver Purchase Act is a highly controversial one. I am not sure, to be perfectly frank with the House, as to how I, a member of this committee, would vote on the question of the Silver Purchase Act if brought up as legislation. However, here is an attempt in an appropriation bill on a matter of very great importance in this country and in the world today, to stop the operation of that act without real consideration being given to it.

I am inclined to think that on a matter of this sort the House owes it to the Members from all sections of the country who may be affected by this, who may have opinions of their own about it, to let those men be heard at a proper hearing and give them their day in court. The only way that can be done is for the legislative committee which brought out the bill for the purchase of silver, to consider that matter, after full hearings, giving everyone who is interested in the subject, everyone whose district and whose section of the United States is affected, ample opportunity to be heard. It is an unscientific way to write legislation by stopping an appropriation.

Just as an example of how far reaching this may be, I think this statement is true, that many of the functions of the Bureau of the Mint in acquiring and handling silver and of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and issuing silver certificates are paid for out of the Treasury Department appropriation, paid for out of this part of the appropriation that we are now trying to strike. There is no man on this floor and not a member of the subcommittee who can state what this amendment would do as to the impairment of the functions of the Treasury Department if it were adopted.

The Under Secretary of the Treasury in a letter dated April 16 to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], chairman of the subcommittee, makes this statement:

This Department is of the opinion that if there is to be any change in the Government's silver purchase policy it should be accomplished by means of a more specific mandate, indicating clearly what is the intention of the Congress.

In fairness to our associates, in fairness to the parts of the country affected, in fairness to the entire situation, the proper way to do this is to let the legislative committee act upon it, and not attempt by means of an amendment on an appropriation bill to stop this great program which some believe in and some do not.

I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] to recede and concur in the Senate amendment will be adopted, and then I will join with any others in urging the legislative committee to consider this matter and bring it before the House where all can be heard and where each may have his day in court.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman will recall that prior to the change in the silver purchase policy about 3 years ago we were paying the same subsidy for all foreign silver as we were for all domestic silver. Then it was decided on the floor by an amendment that was offered and accepted, that we would no longer pay a subsidy on silver produced outside of the United States, but we would fix the price of domestic silver at 71 cents an ounce. There was no particular deliberation had by a legislative committee on that point, because the amendment came up on the floor and was accepted and was agreed to.

Mr. O'NEAL. That dealt with one phase of the subject, but the abolition of the entire work is certainly deserving of more consideration and the opportunity to be heard by every Member interested in the subject.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were ayes 59 and noes 64.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is not a quorum present and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 159, nays 194, not voting 80, as follows:

[Roll No. 64]

YEAS—159

Abernethy	Gorski	Murray, Tenn.
Anderson, N. Mex.	Granger	Myers
Barrett	Grant, Ala.	Newsome
Barry	Green	Norman
Beckworth	Gregory	Norton
Bland	Hare	O'Brien, Ill.
Bloom	Harless, Ariz.	O'Brien, Mich.
Bonner	Harris, Ark.	O'Connor
Boren	Harris, Va.	O'Leary
Boykin	Hart	O'Neal
Bradley, Pa.	Hays	O'Toole
Brown, Ga.	Hébert	Outland
Bryson	Hendricks	Pace
Bulwinkle	Hill	Patman
Burdick	Hobbs	Patton
Burgin	Hoch	Peterson, Ga.
Camp	Hollifield	Price
Cannon, Fla.	Holmes, Wash.	Priest
Cannon, Mo.	Horan	Rabaut
Capozzoli	Hull	Ramsspeck
Case	Izac	Rankin
Chapman	Jackson	Rivers
Chenoweth	Jarman	Rockwell
Coffee	Johnson	Rowan
Cooper	J. Leroy	Russell
Costello	Johnson	Sadowski
Cox	Luther A.	Sasser
Crosser	Johnson	Sauthoff
Curley	Lyndon B.	Scanlon
D'Alesandro	Johnson, Okla.	Schuetz
Davis	Kee	Sheppard
Delaney	Kefauver	Smith, W. Va.
Dickstein	Kelley	Snyder
Dilweg	Kerr	Sparkman
Dingell	King	Spence
Doughton	Kirwan	Starnes, Ala.
Drewry	Larcade	Steagall
Dworshak	Lesinski	Stockman
Eberharter	Ludlow	Sullivan
Elliott	McCord	Tarver
Englebright	McCormack	Thomason
Feighan	McKenzie	Tolan
Fernandez	McMillan	Vincent, Ky.
Fisher	McMurray	Voorhis, Calif.
Fitzpatrick	Mahon	Walter
Flannagan	Maloney	Ward
Fogarty	Manasco	Welch
Folger	Mansfield	West
Forand	Mont	Whitten
Fulbright	Mansfield, Tex.	Wickersham
Fulmer	Marcantonio	Winstead
Gavagan	Monroney	Winter
Gordon	Morrison, La.	Woodrum, Va.
Gore	Murdock	Zimmerman
	Murphy	

NAYS—194

Allen, Ill.	Bradley, Mich.	Day
Allen, La.	Brehm	Dewey
Andersen	Brooks	Ditter
H. Carl	Brown, Ohio	Domengeaux
Anderson, Calif.	Buffett	Dondero
Andresen	Busbey	Douglas
August H.	Butler	Durham
Andrews	Canfield	Eaton
Angell	Carson, Ohio	Ellis
Arends	Carter	Ellison, Md.
Arnold	Celler	Elston, Ohio
Auchincloss	Chiferfield	Engel
Baldwin, Md.	Church	Fellows
Barden	Clark	Fenton
Bates, Ky.	Clason	Gale
Bates, Mass.	Clevenger	Gamble
Beall	Cole, Mo.	Gathings
Bender	Colmer	Gavin
Bennett, Mich.	Compton	Gerlach
Bennett, Mo.	Cravens	Gifford
Bishop	Crawford	Gilchrist
Blackney	Cunningham	Gillette
Bolton	Curtis	Gillie

Goodwin	Landis	Rolph
Gossett	Lane	Rowe
Graham	LeCompte	Sabath
Grant, Ind.	LeFevre	Schiffier
Griffiths	Lewis	Schwabe
Gross	Luce	Shafer
Gwynne	McCowan	Sikes
Hale	McGregor	Simpson, Ill.
Hall	McLean	Simpson, Pa.
Edwin Arthur	McWilliams	Slaughter
Hall	Maas	Smith, Maine
Leonard W.	Martin, Iowa	Smith, Ohio
Halleck	Mason	Smith, Va.
Hancock	Morrow	Smith, Wis.
Harness, Ind.	Michener	Springer
Hartley	Miller, Mo.	Stanley
Heldinger	Miller, Nebr.	Stearns, N. H.
Herter	Miller, Pa.	Stevenson
Hess	Mills	Summer, Ill.
Hinshaw	Monkiewicz	Sundstrom
Hoeven	Mruk	Taber
Hoffman	Murray, Wis.	Talbot
Holmes, Mass.	Norrell	Talle
Hope	O'Brien, N. Y.	Taylor
Howell	O'Hara	Thomas, Tex.
Jenkins	Peterson, Fla.	Tibbott
Jennings	Philbin	Towe
Jensen	Pittenger	Treadway
Johnson	Plumley	Troutman
Anton J.	Poage	Van Zandt
Johnson	Poulson	Vinson, Ga.
Calvin D.	Powers	Vorys, Ohio
Johnson, Ind.	Ramey	Vursell
Johnson, Ward	Reece, Tenn.	Wadsworth
Jones	Reed, Ill.	Wasielewski
Jonkman	Reed, N. Y.	Weichel, Ohio
Kean	Rees, Kans.	Wheat
Kearney	Richards	Whittington
Keefe	Rizley	Wigglesworth
Kilburn	Robertson	Willey
Kilday	Robison, Ky.	Wilson
Kinzer	Rodgers, Pa.	Wolverton, N. J.
Kleberg	Rogers, Mass.	Woodruff, Mich.
Kunkel	Rohrbough	

NOT VOTING—80

Baldwin, N. Y.	Guyer	O'Konski
Bell	Hagen	Pfeifer
Buckley	Heffernan	Phillips
Burch, Va.	Jeffrey	Ploeser
Burchill, N. Y.	Judd	Pracht
Byrne	Kennedy	Randolph
Carlson, Kans.	Keogh	Robinson, Utah
Cochran	Klein	Rogers, Calif.
Cole, N. Y.	Knutson	Satterfield
Cooley	LaFollette	Scott
Courtney	Lambertson	Sheridan
Creal	Lanham	Short
Culkin	Lea	Somers, N. Y.
Cullen	Lemke	Stefan
Dawson	Lynch	Stewart
Dies	McGehee	Summers, Tex.
Dirksen	McGranery	Thomas, N. J.
Disney	Madden	Weaver
Ellsworth	Magnuson	Weiss
Elmer	Martin, Mass.	Wene
Fay	May	Whelchel, Ga.
Flsh	Merritt	White
Ford	Miller, Conn.	Wolcott
Furlong	Morrison, N. C.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gallagher	Mott	Worley
Gearhart	Mundt	Wright
Gibson	Nichols	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Weiss for, with Mr. LaFollette against.
Mr. White for, with Mr. Ploeser against.

General pairs:

Mr. Cullen with Mr. Carlson of Kansas.
Mr. McGehee with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Worley with Mr. Short.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Randolph with Mr. Lambertson.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
Mr. Burch of Virginia with Mr. Stefan.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Elmer.
Mr. Dies with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. Weaver with Mr. Knutson.
Mr. Lynch with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Guyer.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. May with Mr. Wolcott.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Ellsworth.

Mr. Burchill of New York with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Miller of Connecticut.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 1.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 2: Page 4, line 13, strike out "\$3,100,000" and insert "\$3,800,000."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement with Senate amendment No. 2 and concur in the same.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I have moved to recede and concur in this Senate amendment, which would give to the activity known as Foreign Funds Control \$700,000 more for the fiscal year 1944 than was provided in the bill as it passed the House. Let us study for a moment the picture of this appropriation.

The appropriation for foreign funds control for the current fiscal year 1943 is \$5,000,000.

The Budget estimated \$4,350,000 would be required in 1944.

The House committee cut that appropriation by a quarter of a million dollars to \$4,100,000.

On the floor of the House it was slashed another million dollars and brought down to \$3,100,000.

The Senate raised the amount to \$3,800,000.

The amount appropriated by the House is \$1,900,000 below the appropriation for 1943.

The amount appropriated by the Senate is \$1,200,000 below the appropriation for 1943.

If the Senate figures are accepted the appropriation will still be \$550,000 below the amount the Budget considered necessary to conduct this control during the next fiscal year.

This appropriation for foreign-owned property control finances the Treasury Department's program of financial and economic warfare. The program is carried on by the Foreign Funds Control in Washington in cooperation with the 12 Federal Reserve banks, acting as field agents of the control, and the 15,000 private financial institutions in the United States. Foreign Funds Control was set up in April 1940, after the invasion of Denmark and Norway, to handle the freezing control of foreign-owned assets in this country. The control now extends to the assets of 35 foreign countries totaling over \$8,500,000,000.

The list of these countries you will find set forth on page 72 of the hearings on this bill. All of these controls except one are involuntary. China requested to be placed under the control and that was done at the request of that Government.

The assets include gold, securities, currency, bank deposits, and many other types of tangible and intangible property. Transactions involving any of these assets are subject to review and licensing by the Treasury Department to insure that the transactions are in the national interest.

A very elaborate system of licensing has been adopted involving both general and special licenses. If you will examine the record, page 74, you will find that this control has voluntarily reduced its own expenditures and has cut down its personnel drastically in both Washington and in the field. It has cut its expenditures almost in half since its peak which occurred during the months immediately following Pearl Harbor when it was expending at the annual rate of over \$9,000,000. During the fiscal year 1943 it will spend approximately \$5,000,000.

The Treasury Department has this to say in regard to the drastic cut imposed by the House:

The proposed House reduction of \$1,250,000 in the 1944 appropriation for Foreign Funds Control would mean crippling the Government's effectiveness in economic and financial warfare. The activities of Foreign Funds Control in cutting off trade and communication with the Axis and Axis sympathizers, in breaking down enemy-controlled international cartels, in preventing the Axis from cashing in on looted securities and currency, in enforcing the blacklist and preventing enemy financial transactions, and in assisting the Army in financial and property-control matters in occupied areas have been described in detail before both committees. No one can foresee the precise military consequences of relaxing these controls. It is clear, however, that the proposed House reduction, coming on top of the stringent economy measures that have been taken voluntarily during the past 15 months, could be made only by substantial elimination of major activities. If the \$3,800,000 figure passed by the Senate is agreed upon, every effort will, of course, be made to live within it. But even the adequacy of this figure will depend largely upon the course of the war during 1943-44.

The Foreign Funds Control is closely tied in with the war effort and an inseparable part of it. As the United Nations move into conquered territory, Foreign Funds Control moves with them. The Control now has a force in Africa. Invasion of Europe, which may be expected at any time, would mean a sudden and rapid expansion of the Control. It is not safe to wait until such invasion takes place. It must be anticipated and plans must be made in advance. As the war progresses, Foreign Funds Control is continually being assigned new projects of financial and economic control.

The question was raised on the floor of the House whether the establishment of the office of Alien Property Custodian results in the duplication of any operations of Foreign Funds Control. The President, by an Executive order on July 7, 1942, clearly delineated the respective functions and responsibilities of Foreign Funds Control and the Alien Property Custodian. Representatives of each agency appeared before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations and demonstrated that there is no overlapping or duplication of effort.

I want to call attention at this point to what Senator GEORGE, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, stated at page 64 of the Senate hearings on this bill. Senator GEORGE is very closely in touch with the activities of Foreign Funds Control. Senator GEORGE said:

The Foreign Funds Control appropriation is not used for the same purpose nor is it overlapping with the Alien Property Custodian. They deal with altogether different matters.

Foreign Funds Control will be unnecessarily crippled and irretrievable damage may be done to the national effort unless the Senate provision is adopted and I sincerely hope that my motion to recede and concur will be adopted.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is an effort on my part to continue to save \$700,000 that was saved in the House on this item. Here is the picture: As the Alien Property Custodian was set up, all the business activities of these aliens were transferred to the Alien Property Custodian and that reduced the activities of the Foreign Funds Control much more than the amount involved represented. The cut this year below last year is only from \$5,000,000 to \$3,800,000 in the Senate; in the House it was a cut to \$3,100,000.

The activities were cut more than that. The personnel cut will be approximately 400 out of 1,600 in the Foreign Funds Control, but we were presented with this picture: People living in this country whose property was affected would have to go before the Foreign Funds Control in New York and have a hearing for a week and then the same people on the same subject would have to go to Chicago and spend a week before the Alien Property Custodian because this Foreign Funds Control outfit insisted on doing something that they had not any business having anything to do with, and that is the way they were using all the help they had, they were doing things that had been taken out of their jurisdiction. It is a good deal of a burden upon any property that is in the hands of the Government as a trustee to have two outfits monkeying around with it where there ought to be only one. A part of the operation of cutting this appropriation was for the purpose of getting rid of that kind of activity.

Then there were some people approached in New York by this outfit and they were asked what their politics was. When they said their relatives were Republicans they began to ride them. I do not like that way of doing business. The fellow who was sent out to do that job could pretty well be eliminated and save some money to the Federal Treasury.

Their activity has been cut probably 50 percent by taking away the business enterprises. The only new activities that they have had are small activities in north Africa, where they told us they had eight or nine on the pay roll. They tried to make out at first it was a big

job, then when we got down to the number of people involved there were only eight or nine. There is also one small operation in South America, where they have a very, very small number of people involved. For the life of me, I cannot see, nor can any intelligent person who wants to do the fair thing, why they should have more than \$3,100,000. I think it is a very liberal amount and we should not go any further.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I want to get a little information. I notice that there are \$8,500,000,000 taken over in this control of foreign assets. Does not the management of that money pay for itself?

Mr. TABER. It does not in the foreign funds control because foreign funds control is a separate proposition, or supposed to be, from the Alien Property Custodian. The Alien Property Custodian does pay for itself.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Why should not this fund pay for itself if we manage it for them?

Mr. TABER. It should. The only thing is this: There are certain neutral countries and certain allied countries, such as the Netherlands, where there are some monies in this country and where we are decidedly in the nature of a trustee because of our situation.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. There is also Axis money involved?

Mr. TABER. There is Axis money and that should go, and it is supposed to go, to the Alien Property Custodian. That is subject to a fee.

The trouble is that these people are not doing the job they are supposed to do but they are trying to do the job of the Alien Property Custodian. The result is a serious duplication of effort, therefore they can get along with less money. On top of that all of the business activities have been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian and their activities have been reduced at least 50 percent. With a cut such as they have been given they can get along and do everything that they need to do without having an opportunity to do those things that they should not do and without having the opportunity of having more people on the pay roll than there is any possible excuse for. I want to see them have money enough to do the job, but I hate to see them get a great deal more. I am sure that these people can do their job with what the House provided. We had them before us after the rumors of a lot of these things came up and they made a rather pitiful showing, telling a big story about their activities, then when we got down to the personnel that was required for that activity, you could count them on the fingers of one or two hands.

There is no excuse in this situation for any more money than the \$3,100,000 which the House appropriated and I hope that the House will refuse to agree to the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow] to increase this amount \$700,000, which will be utterly and entirely wasted for no good purpose.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER].

(Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means very much concerned with the fiscal affairs of the Government, I have had occasion to look into this matter of foreign funds control, and it occurs to me that as a matter of good business this appropriation should be approved in at least the amount provided in the Senate amendment.

The appropriation for foreign funds control for the fiscal year 1944 has been reported by the joint conference committee in disagreement between the figures of \$3,800,000 and \$3,100,000. The Budget Bureau estimated that \$4,350,000 would be required for this appropriation, and it was originally approved by the House Appropriations Committee in the amount of \$4,100,000. This figure was set by the committee after searching hearings on the work of the agency and the distinction between its activities and that of other Government agencies. However, on the floor of the House an amendment was adopted reducing the appropriation by \$1,000,000. After hearings before the Senate committee, the appropriation was approved by the Senate in the amount of \$3,800,000, after which the conference committee disagreed.

This appropriation for foreign funds control finances the Treasury Department's economic and financial warfare programs. In essence, the purpose of these programs is to prevent the enemy from getting and utilizing funds for military campaigns, propaganda, sabotage, and other subversive activities throughout the world. Adequate financing is just as necessary to the enemy as tanks and ships and guns. Foreign funds control is the main agency of the Government concerned with combating the enemy on the financial front.

Inside the United States there exist over \$8,000,000,000 in assets owned by foreigners subject to Axis rule which the enemy would like to use. Foreign funds control insures not only that these billions are unavailable to the Axis but also that they are used constructively for the benefit of our war effort. Outside the United States the enemy is trying to cash in on the great loot of American dollars, dollar securities, diamonds, and other valuables seized from invaded countries. Foreign funds control by rigid scrutiny of transactions prevents the enemy from effectively using these resources against us. The control regulates foreign exchange transactions passing through the world-important United States markets to make certain the enemy cannot benefit. It drives the enemy out of business in Latin America. It ferrets out Axis financial fronts, uncovers Axis control of American assets and American firms, and applies effective sanctions to insure that such activities cannot continue.

To date these programs of financial control have apparently been successful.

One indication of this lies in the fact that whereas after the last war the Germans boasted they had had tens of millions of dollars in this country for their spies and agents, in this war the eight recently captured saboteurs were forced to bring in their money on their persons because all internal sources had been cut off by foreign funds control.

Because of the importance of the foreign funds control program to the war effort it is felt that any curtailment necessitated by inadequate funds would be a mistake. During the current fiscal year the program requires an expenditure of slightly over \$5,000,000. A reduction to \$3,800,000 would require a substantial curtailment. Any reduction beyond that figure, however, would seriously cripple the control's economic and financial warfare activity. Because billions of dollars are at stake in this financial warfare, any such further reduction for want of a minimum appropriation would be false economy.

Mr. Speaker, the function of this agency is not only to provide for the necessary supervision and control over eight and one-half billion dollars in this country belonging to foreigners that our enemies now want to get the use of, but this agency also has to take care of the situation in all of the areas where our fighting men are now engaged.

In the invasion of north Africa, when our forces entered there, agents of the Foreign Funds Control Agency had to advance right along with them. General Clark, who had to be provided a large sum of money to carry out and successfully discharge his important mission there, was assisted by this agency.

It seems to me this is an important part of this great war effort. There should be no doubt that at least the amount of money this agency says is the minimum with which it can function should be provided. I certainly hope the motion of the gentleman from Indiana is adopted.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, it is perfectly true, as the gentleman from Tennessee has said, that is a war activity. Let there be no mistake about it. The work of this Foreign Funds Control is a very important job dealing with the war. It is a matter that has far-reaching implications.

You cannot always tell what you have accomplished by way of prevention, but in my opinion, this group—and I think this is so, verified by the record—has had a great deal to do with the prevention of possible loss by sabotage and all the horrors that go with it.

It appears to me that this agency has been economical. I was impressed by the fact that in their testimony they were asking for less than what they had asked for before. Last year they had \$6,253,000. This year we cut them \$250,000, to \$4,100,000. The Committee of the Whole cut that amount to \$3,100,000, and this amount has been increased by the Senate to \$3,800,000.

The gentleman from Tennessee has described the general functions of this

agency. During the last war we did not have this sort of control, consequently we had a great deal of sabotage and destruction of life and destruction of property.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, we had the Alien Property Custodian, and instead of having small amounts of property under that control they had many times the amount of alien property that this outfit has.

Mr. O'NEAL. The fact remains that the Attorney General of the United States has stated publicly that during the 14 months we have been engaged in the war and during the 3½ years the present war has been in progress there have been no acts of sabotage in the United States. As appears in the testimony in the Senate hearings in 1922, the German Government spent \$27,000,000 in the United States during the last war for propaganda, subversive activities, sabotage, and espionage. These funds were made available to the German Government from foreign-owned assets in the United States.

During this war, as quickly as the foreign-owned assets in this country could be taken over they have been taken over by the Foreign Funds Control, \$8,500,000,000, as the gentleman from Tennessee said, and it is remarkable to note that there has been no sabotage in the United States, unless the recent incident at Elktown might be put in that category. Somebody has done a very good job on this, and I am inclined to think it is largely due to the Foreign Funds Control.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. The important thing to bear in mind is that the Alien Property Custodian and the Foreign Funds Control have entirely different functions to perform.

Mr. TABER. That is just it. They should be made to keep that way.

Mr. COOPER. They do keep that way.

Mr. TABER. No.

Mr. COOPER. The record shows it.

Mr. TABER. It shows the opposite.

Mr. O'NEAL. The Alien Property Custodian manages foreign businesses that are taken over here, which is an entirely different job from this. They take a foreign-owned factory in this country, a German- or Axis-owned factory, and manage it, and incidentally charge for it. By negotiation with the Foreign Funds Control there has been established a direct and distinct separation of duties. There is no overlapping. They perform a different type of work entirely.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. With reference to the employment, over \$1,000,000 of this sum is for employees in the Federal Reserve banks of this country. They are doing the Foreign Funds Control work. There are 1,269 persons employed under these estimates in this country and the rest of the world, over and above the employees in the Federal Reserve banks.

As the gentleman from Tennessee has said, we have done a most important job through the Foreign Funds Control when going into new countries like North Africa. The whole story is outlined in the Senate hearings. Let us hope that we are going into some other countries. The only agency to do this job as we advance, and let us hope that we do, is the Foreign Funds Control. That is the reason I started my statement by saying it is a war activity of greatest importance. I think we should back up the motion of the gentleman from Indiana to recede and concur.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. The gentleman certainly does not mean to say to this House that such sabotage as has been prevented in the whole United States owes its prevention to this little organization. Is the gentleman leaving out the F. B. I.?

Mr. O'NEAL. Do not tell the gentleman what he should say. I will tell you what the gentleman said: That Germany had \$27,000,000 in this country for sabotage purposes during the last war and there was great sabotage, but during this war the Foreign Funds Control has seized all the German money that was here and prevented its use. I cannot say they have prevented all of the sabotage but I say that money is necessary to perform sabotage, and if they have controlled practically all of it, \$8,500,000,000—

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. If they have it under control now.

Mr. O'NEAL. They have left very little for the German agents to use here. The Germans even had to send \$175,000 over from abroad with the saboteurs, and that was seized. When it was seized, there was no money for the saboteurs to operate on.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Does the gentleman mean to give the impression that that agency was responsible for the lack of sabotage?

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman has said twice and will say it again, if the gentleman from Ohio does not understand—

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I understand.

Mr. O'NEAL. That if you impound the money, whoever does it, so that they have no money to operate with, you will certainly reduce sabotage. The testimony is that they did impound this money and therefore it was not used. You can say who did it or who did not do it.

I trust the motion will be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, in what I shall say with respect to the operations of the Foreign Funds Control, I hope I shall not be construed as deprecating the work of this organization. I do not think that is the issue before the House, and I regret that the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] and the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] in characteristic manner—that is, characteristic of argu-

ments here on the floor of the House—have seen fit to obscure the issue, rather than to clarify it. No one challenges the necessity for the Foreign Funds Control. It was set up immediately after Pearl Harbor, and they spent in that year about \$9,000,000. No one questions that it did a fine job. No one questions that there is a job to be done now. They went out and seized these foreign funds, and then a row developed between this organization and the Alien Property Custodian as to the exact limits of their various functions. Some of us on this committee pretty well understand the background of that little battle between Foreign Funds Control and the Alien Property Custodian, and at least so far as it appears on the surface each organization has retained its function. The Alien Property Custodian has taken over all the work of operating and managing foreign business. It has taken that away from the Foreign Funds Control that first froze those assets and caused them to spend \$9,000,000 in their first year of operation. But their work has been receding rather than growing greater. It is true that they make the statement that every time they go into a foreign country they have to have a set-up and we are giving them the money to do that.

The simple question here is, Should you give them \$4,100,000, or should you give them \$3,800,000, or will they be able to perform their function with \$3,100,000? I submit that a reading of the testimony of these gentlemen before the Senate committee will disclose that they do not need \$3,800,000 to perform their function. I want the Foreign Funds Control group to be able to carry on their important work, which I do not deny is important. The simple question is, Should we just recklessly say, this is a war activity, a great activity, and, therefore, we should give them whatever they ask? Their work is receding, it is not growing, it is tapering off. There may be an opportunity for some question. Some compromise between \$3,100,000 and \$3,800,000. There may be an opportunity for some compromise, but I feel that the House having voted on this once, the matter should be sent back to conference, and let us survey this situation just a little more in the hope that we can carry out our real function as Members of Congress passing on these questions, and try to save a little bit of money.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 minutes more.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Was there any evidence before the committee, or does the gentleman know of any evidence which will substantiate the proposition that it was this outfit that is responsible for the lack of sabotage in this war, and not the F. B. I. or the security agencies of the Army and the Navy and the other vast organizations for which we have appropriated?

Mr. KEEFE. May I say this, that the gentleman who testified on this subject testified before the Senate committee and drew the conclusion that his organization was in large measure responsible for the lack of sabotage in this country, by pointing out the fact that in the last World War German agents had control of \$27,000,000 of money in this country, and that because they had seized Axis-controlled funds in this country this time, and there is no sabotage, therefore the conclusion is inevitable that the reason there is no sabotage is because they seized the funds, and that is all there is to it. It is an argument around a circle. There may be some truth in the matter, but I do not believe the conclusion is inevitable that the lack of sabotage is due merely to the work of this organization.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. If that argument is sound then, since we have foreign funds under control, we could follow through the argument by appropriating nothing for this organization or for the F. B. I. or anything else, because having the German money in hand, we are safe.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not think that is exactly the situation. I do not want to stop this organization entirely.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman has made a clear statement, and if the gentlemen will read the Senate hearings they will find what the individual referred to said, and how much he can claim credit for. I am not attempting to state, but I do know that we have had little sabotage and that there is some reason for it.

Mr. KEEFE. I have this suggestion to make. I am just as much interested as any man on this committee to see that Foreign Funds Control group has sufficient funds to work with, and I for one am not willing to be swayed by an emotional appeal, that because it is claimed this is a war effort, we must therefore lose all sense of proportion, all sense of judgment, and just give this agency anything it asks. We should send this thing back to the conference committee, and somewhere between \$3,100,000 and \$3,800,000 something can be agreed upon in further conferences between the Houses.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, just one word in conclusion. The gentleman says that the work of this activity is receding. I do not believe he has read carefully the hearings on the bill. If you turn to page 72 of the printed hearings you will get some idea of the monumental task that confronts the Foreign Funds Control.

The total value of blocked property is about \$8,500,000,000. You will find that these are some of the financial operations that this control has to administer:

Short-term funds, including earmarked gold, \$4,000,000,000.

Securities, \$2,000,000,000.

Direct investments and miscellaneous investments, \$2,000,000,000.

Blocked national revenue in the United States, \$500,000,000.

I cannot conceive that that can be done without reasonable personnel to handle the matter. I think it would be a tremendous mistake to cut down this activity.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman understands, does he not, the short term fund item of \$4,000,000,000, or half of the job, has already been completely done, and that all of the business properties are out from under the control of these people, and that means that more than half, altogether, of this eight and one-half billion is off the board. So that is the meat of the situation.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think the gentleman is mistaken. This set-up is the work that this activity has to perform.

I would like to call attention a little further along in the hearings, to the distribution of blocked properties; the Netherlands, \$1,800,000,000; Switzerland, \$1,500,000,000; and so on down the line. Germany, \$150,000,000. It was developed in our hearings that a large amount of the blocked property in Switzerland, \$1,500,000,000, while it purports on its face to be Swiss property, is probably camouflaged Nazi property.

If you will look over the tremendous volume of work that is to be done by this activity, then I think it ought to be perfectly plain to everybody that the amount which the House appropriated is far too little. Even the amount allowed by the Senate probably is below the actual need and the chances are that if we provide the higher amount allowed by the Senate a deficiency appropriation will be required before the fiscal year 1944 ends.

If you will turn to page 74 of the hearings you will find how they have been voluntarily reducing their personnel. On the basis of the Budget estimates they have set up for 1944, 1,120 permanent personnel as against 1,205 in 1943 and 1,287 in 1942. So they are voluntarily reducing their personnel and the Senate amendment, which is much below the Budget, would require further personnel reductions. Necessarily there will have to be considerable additional reduction of personnel if we accept the Senate figures. Now, in heaven's name, how far are you going to go toward cutting this activity so that they cannot function? It is one of the most important activities in connection with the war because it has to go into every country when we take over and set up its organization there. If we have an invasion of Europe, as we all hope before long, its duties will be tremendously multiplied. It is next to insanity to cut this amount down. No one believes in economy more ardently than I do but I do not believe in cutting appropriations for necessary, vital activities without rhyme or reason.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. If the gentleman will turn to page 2 of the hearings con-

ducted before the Senate Appropriations Committee he will find the following:

Immediately following Pearl Harbor, which was the peak of the work of the Foreign Funds Control, it was spending at an annual rate of over \$9,000,000. During the fiscal year 1943 it will spend approximately \$5,000,000.

So that it is obvious that the work has receded to the extent that it has justified about a 50-percent reduction.

I contend that under those circumstances it is reasonable to assume that the work will continue to recede.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman stopped reading a little too soon. If the gentleman will just read a little further, he will find this:

Its work load is expected to continue during 1944 at approximately the same level as at present.

Mr. DWORSHAK. But they have still recommended an additional reduction in view of that statement.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUDLOW) there were ayes 46 and noes 90.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 144, nays 195, not voting 94, as follows:

(Roll No. 65)

YEAS—144

Abernethy	Folger	Maloney
Allen, La.	Forand	Manasco
Anderson, N. Mex.	Gavagan	Mansfield,
Baldwin, Md.	Gordon	Mont.
Barden	Gore	Mansfield, Tex.
Barry	Gorski	Marcantonio
Beckworth	Granger	May
Bland	Grant, Ala.	Morrison, N. C.
Bonner	Green	Murdock
Boykin	Gregory	Murphy
Bradley, Pa.	Hare	Murray, Tenn.
Brooks	Harris, Ark.	Myers
Brown, Ga.	Harris, Va.	Norton
Bryson	Hays	O'Brien, Ill.
Bulwinkle	Hendricks	O'Brien, Mich.
Burgin	Hobbs	O'Connor
Camp	Hoch	O'Neal
Cannon, Fla.	Hollifield	Outland
Cannon, Mo.	Izac	Pace
Celler	Jackson	Patman
Chapman	Jarman	Peterson, Fla.
Clark	Johnson,	Peterson, Ga.
Coffee	Luther A.	Price
Cooper	Johnson,	Priest
Costello	Lyndon B.	Rabaut
Cravens	Johnson, Okla.	Ramspeck
Crosser	Kee	Richards
Curley	Kefauver	Rivers
D'Alesandro	Kelley	Robertson
Davis	Kerr	Rowan
Delaney	Kilday	Russell
Dingell	Kirwan	Sabath
Domengeaux	Kieberg	Sadowski
Doughton	Lane	Sasser
Drewry	Larcade	Scanlon
Eberhart	Lesinski	Schuetz
Elliott	Ludlow	Sheppard
Feighan	McCord	Sikes
Fernandez	McCormack	Slaughter
Fitzpatrick	McGranery	Smith, Va.
Flannagan	McKenzie	Smith, W. Va.
Fogarty	McMurray	Snyder
	Mahon	Sparkman

Spence	Vincent, Ky.	Whittington
Starnes, Ala.	Vinson, Ga.	Wickersham
Steagall	Voorhis, Calif.	Winstead
Sullivan	Walter	Woodrum, Va.
Tarver	Ward	Zimmerman
Thomas, Tex.	Weaver	
Thomason	Whitten	

NAYS—195

Allen, Ill.	Goodwin	Monroney
Andersen,	Gossett	Morrison, La.
H. Carl	Graham	Mruk
Anderson, Calif.	Grant, Ind.	Mundt
Andrews	Griffiths	Murray, Wis.
Angell	Gross	Newsome
Arends	Gwynne	Norman
Arnold	Hale	Norrell
Auchincloss	Hall,	O'Brien, N. Y.
Barrett	Edwin Arthur	O'Hara
Bates, Ky.	Hall,	Pittenger
Bates, Mass.	Leonard W.	Plumley
Beall	Halleck	Poage
Bender	Hancock	Poulsen
Bennett, Mich.	Harness, Ind.	Powers
Bennett, Mo.	Hartley	Ramey
Bishop	Heidinger	Rankin
Blackney	Hess	Reece, Tenn.
Bolton	Hill	Reed, Ill.
Boren	Hinshaw	Reed, N. Y.
Bradley, Mich.	Hoeben	Rees, Kans.
Brehm	Hoffman	Rizley
Brown, Ohio	Holmes, Mass.	Robison, Ky.
Burdick	Holmes, Wash.	Rockwell
Busbey	Hope	Rodgers, Pa.
Butler	Horan	Rogers, Mass.
Canfield	Howell	Rohrbough
Carson, Ohio	Hull	Rolph
Carter	Jeffrey	Rowe
Case	Jenkins	Sauthoff
Chenoweth	Jennings	Schliffert
Chilperfield	Jensen	Shafer
Church	Johnson,	Simpson, Ill.
Clason	Anton J.	Simpson, Pa.
Clevenger	Johnson,	Smith, Maine
Cole, Mo.	Calvin D.	Smith, Ohio
Colmer	Johnson, Ind.	Smith, Wis.
Compton	Johnson, Ward	Springer
Crawford	Jones	Stanley
Cunningham	Jonkman	Stearns, N. H.
Curtis	Kean	Stevenson
Day	Kearney	Stockman
Dewey	Keefe	Sumner, Ill.
Dilweg	Kilburn	Summers, Tex.
Ditter	Kinzer	Sundstrom
Dondero	Knutson	Taber
Douglas	Kunkel	Talle
Dworshak	Lambertson	Tibbott
Eaton	Landis	Towe
Ellis	LeCompte	Treadway
Ellison, Md.	LeFevre	Troutman
Elmer	Lewis	Van Zandt
Elston, Ohio	Luce	Vorys, Ohio
Engel	McCowan	Vursell
Englebright	McGregor	Wadsworth
Fellows	McLean	Wasielewski
Fenton	McMillan	Welch, Ohio
Fisher	McWilliams	Welch
Gale	Maas	West
Gamble	Martin, Iowa	Wheat
Gathings	Mason	Wigglesworth
Gavin	Michener	Willey
Gerlach	Miller, Mo.	Wilson
Gifford	Miller, Nebr.	Winter
Gilchrist	Miller, Pa.	Wolverton, N. J.
Gillette	Mills	Woodruff, Mich.
Gillie	Monkiewicz	

NOT VOTING—94

Andresen,	Fay	Lynch
August H.	Fish	McGehee
Baldwin, N. Y.	Ford	Madden
Bell	Fulbright	Magnuson
Bloom	Fulmer	Martin, Mass.
Buckley	Furlong	Merritt
Buffett	Gallagher	Merron
Burch, Va.	Gearhart	Miller, Conn.
Burchill, N. Y.	Gibson	Mott
Byrne	Guyer	Nichols
Capozzoli	Hagen	O'Konski
Carlson, Kans.	Harless, Ariz.	O'Leary
Cochran	Hart	O'Toole
Cole, N. Y.	Hébert	Patton
Cooley	Heffernan	Pfeiffer
Courtney	Herter	Phillbin
Cox	Johnson,	Phillips
Creal	J. Leroy	Ploesser
Culklin	Judd	Pracht
Cullen	Kennedy	Randolph
Dawson	Keogh	Robinson, Utah
Dickstein	King	Rogers, Calif.
Dies	Klein	Satterfield
Dirksen	LaFollette	Schwabe
Disney	Lanham	Scott
Durham	Lea	Sheridan
Ellsworth	Lemke	Short

Somers, N. Y.	Thomas, N. J.	White
Stefan	Tolan	Wolcott
Stewart	Weiss	Wolfenden, Pa.
Talbot	Wene	Worley
Taylor	Wheichel, Ga.	Wright

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Bloom for, with Mr. Short against.
Mr. Fulbright for, with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts against.
Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Ploesser against.
Mr. Weiss for, with Mr. Schwabe against.
Mr. Cullen for, with Mr. Carlson of Kansas against.

General pairs:

Mr. McGehee with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Dies with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. Pfeiffer with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Randolph with Mr. Pracht.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Guyer.
Mr. Lanham with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Miller of Connecticut.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. August H. Andresen.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Culklin.
Mr. Worley with Mr. Lemke.
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Wolcott.
Mr. Creal with Mr. Stefan.
Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Burch of Virginia with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Burchill of New York with Mr. LaFollette.
Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Disney with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Patton with Mr. Hagen.
Mr. Lynch with Mr. Gallagher.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 2.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 8: Page 13, line 5, change the period to a colon and insert "Provided further, That field employees of the War Savings Staff may be reimbursed, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in the promotion of the sale of United States Government securities (estimated War Savings bonds) within the limits of their official stations."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk a motion to be read.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, that has been agreed to by both sides.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Indiana.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Ludlow moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, No. 8, and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In the first line of said amendment after the word "That" insert the word "regular."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has stated, that amendment is agreed to by the entire conference committee.

For the information of the House I would like to state briefly what it provides.

The restoration of this proviso would materially assist the War Savings staff in the performance of its duties in many

large cities, as, for example, the cities of Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Employees of the War Savings Staff assigned to these territories are required to hold several meetings daily in connection with the installation of pay-roll savings plans in industrial plants. If these employees could be permitted to use their own cars, on a reimbursable basis, a serious loss of time could be avoided. A similar proviso has already been approved by Congress with respect to certain other agencies, the F. B. I., for instance. It applies to the United States marshals, and the same provision is included in a number of appropriation bills; so the committee has agreed, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and I have stated, and is unanimously in favor of this amendment.

I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] such time as he may need.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that roll call No. 59 on page 4007 of the RECORD of May 4, 1943, be corrected. Under general pairs I am listed as having paired for the so-called Carlson amendment. As I understand the rules of the House on a general pair it is not possible to be paired for or against. If present I would have voted against the Carlson amendment. I ask unanimous consent that the Journal and RECORD may be corrected accordingly.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does that include a correction of all the general pairs on that particular roll call?

Mr. JACKSON. I so modify my request, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CASE. Then, Mr. Speaker, I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent that all general pairs on roll call No. 59 be corrected.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as there is a unanimous agreement on this amendment, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, with reference to amendments Nos. 17 and 18, inasmuch as they relate to the same subject matter they should be considered together because there is no point to 17 unless 18 is agreed to.

Mr. LUDLOW. I am advised there is some doubt whether it can be handled in that way. On No. 17 we are going to move to recede and concur with an amendment. The two could hardly be grouped together.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 17. Page 34, line 7, insert after the word "account": "including

the employment of a temporary expert by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil service and classification laws, for the purpose of making studies of the cost, rating, and accounting procedures of the postal service."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I send a motion to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LUDLOW moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, No. 17, and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following: "including the employment of three temporary experts by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil service and classification laws, for the purpose of making studies of the cost, rating, and accounting procedures of the postal service."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman from New York advise as to the remaining items that appear to be in controversy?

Mr. TABER. As I understand it, this item including an increase of \$166,000 is in controversy. The argument against it will be made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Amendment No. 26 will probably be controversial, especially if a motion is made to recede and concur. That is the \$70,000,000 penalty mail proposition. In my opinion it should be kept in the bill. The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads undertook to say to us that they would bring in legislation to meet the situation, but this has not been done and the situation is crying for correction. We will have to have a vote on that.

I would suggest that amendments Nos. 17 and 18 be considered together, because a vote on one would cover both.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, if I understand the matter correctly, there is liable to be some controversy. It is now 20 minutes past 4 and we have a number of special orders pending. We might as well look at this thing rationally and if we cannot get through at a reasonable hour tonight let it go over until tomorrow, for I know the Members have a great deal of work to do in their offices; I know I have a great deal to do in my office, and I know what the other Members will do with the balance of the time today.

There are at least two controversial items, Nos. 18 and 26. There may be some controversy over those, in order for those who are opposed to items 18 and 26 to protect their position on them. Is that correct?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. We have two fights and a semifight, as I understand it, as 17 and 18 are linked up together?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. I can see where those who oppose 18 are forced to the position of probably opposing 17. Then if 18 should be concurred in by the

House, item 17 should be concurred in in accordance with the motion made.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think the gentleman is correct. If it is desirable to adjourn now, I think it would be best to adjourn probably before we take up No. 17 because it is absolutely interrelated and connected up with No. 18. It is entirely agreeable to me to pause at this time.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the thought I had in mind. It is very apparent that we have at least 2 hours' debate and probably two roll calls and there are special orders.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I was also thinking of a question of personal privilege, after the special orders are out of the way.

Mr. McCORMACK. In view of that, if Members on both sides have no objection, we might as well suspend. I do not want to take anybody off their feet. Is that agreeable to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

Mr. LUDLOW. I may say to the gentleman that is entirely agreeable to me, and it seems to me that is the sensible thing to do.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I shall be compelled to object if a unanimous-consent request is made. I see no reason why we should not proceed to finish this matter up. If there are special orders, they are special orders and necessarily follow this business, and it seems to me it will not take us an hour to finish this work.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Wisconsin does not undertake to put the gentleman from Massachusetts in the position of wanting to protect the special orders alone. I am simply saying you are going to have 2 hours' debate anyway. Do not worry about that. You are going to have two roll calls. I do not think my friend from Wisconsin wants to interfere with the House proceeding under those circumstances. I was hoping we would suspend consideration of this conference report and then let the special orders proceed rather than to go on and have 2 or 3 hours' debate.

Mr. DINGELL. Why not put it to a vote of the House whether we are going to stay here or not? I am not willing to permit one man to tell me whether I am going to stay here or not.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Michigan realizes that I am trying to get everyone together. We can do things together. The House is very tolerant. I just want to protect those who have special orders.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will it be the program tomorrow to go on with this and finish it when the House adjourns tonight? Will it be the program to go on and finish it tomorrow?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is up to the chairman of the subcommittee. Of course, tomorrow is another day.

Mr. TABER. I understand, but the membership is anxious to know about what the program will be if we adjourn.

Mr. McCORMACK. The program tomorrow will be that this bill, as I under-

stand it, would be in order. It would be the order of business, if it is called up.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is, if it is called up.

Mr. McCORMACK. Unless the House adjourns.

Mr. MICHENER. Am I correct in assuming that if this bill is completed tonight, the House will adjourn over until Monday? If the bill is not completed tonight, it will be completed tomorrow and the House will then adjourn, after completion of this bill tomorrow, until Monday.

Mr. McCORMACK. If the bill is completed tonight I cannot guarantee that we would adjourn over until Monday. I was hopeful that we would be able to adjourn from Friday to Monday, though.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. As I understand it, if we adjourn until tomorrow and finish the bill tomorrow the gentleman anticipates there will be a couple of roll calls in the meantime?

Mr. TABER. There is not any question but what there will be at least one roll call on amendments to this bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is the adjournment so that they can get the majority Members in?

Mr. TABER. I do not know anything about that.

Mr. McCORMACK. My friend from Michigan always is so nice in undertaking to assist everybody else.

The SPEAKER. The Chair suggests that if some kind of an arrangement cannot be made privately, the House proceed with the matter in hand.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like the floor if the gentleman is through.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I am not through. I have not even started.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] will proceed.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, this provision inserted in the bill by the Senate would give the Postmaster General a small cost-ascertainment unit whereby he would be enabled to get some line on the costs of the various services rendered by the Postal Establishment.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I understood the gentleman to say that this was to give the Postmaster General a small sum. We have heard it said that this amendment is related to amendment No. 13, and apparently, by the report, there is a difference of \$166,000 or \$167,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. I will explain that to the gentleman as I go along.

Mr. CASE. What I should like the gentleman to explain is the small sum to which he refers of \$166,000 or \$167,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. The small sum I referred to is \$1,702. That is all in the world there will be above the appropriation that is being used now for that purpose.

Mr. CASE. Then does the gentleman expect on amendment No. 18 to ask for only \$1,700?

Mr. LUDLOW. No; we ask for \$300,000, which would be only \$1,702 more per annum than has been used for cost-ascertainment purposes, which has been

paid out of the mail transportation fund. It is proposed to reorganize the Service and set up a new unit under the Bureau of Accounts. That will withdraw it from the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who has heretofore been in charge of this unit, and will transfer it from his bureau over to the Bureau of Accounts.

Mr. CASE. If the gentleman's proposal were only to ask for \$1,700 there probably would not be a great deal of contest about it, but if it is \$166,000 there will be.

Mr. LUDLOW. I do not propose to ask for \$1,702. I am merely making a statement of fact as to what this unit will cost under the Senate amendment in excess of what it costs this year under the old dispensation. The excess would be \$1,702.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Then do we correctly understand that if this amendment is agreed to it will have no effect whatever on amendment No. 18?

Mr. LUDLOW. No, that is not correct. No. 18 is an integral part of this proposition. Amendment No. 18 would have to follow if this amendment No. 17 is adopted, and \$300,000 would be carried in the bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman mean that if amendment No. 17 is adopted it would affect amendment No. 18?

Mr. LUDLOW. Amendment No. 18 is necessary to implement No. 17 with funds to carry on. Let me read my statement, and I think the matter will be cleared up.

Heretofore the Department has made cost surveys under a system known as cost ascertainment which has been paid for out of the appropriation for railroad transportation of the mails. The Postmaster General, after a careful study of the methods followed and the results obtained has determined that the old system is not producing accurate information and that it is possible to revamp the whole program along modern cost accounting lines thereby securing definite, accurate data which will be most useful in proper administration of the Postal Service which is a billion-dollar-a-year business.

Cost ascertainment surveys have heretofore been handled by the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General. That survey has now been discontinued and it is proposed to set up the new program in the Bureau of Accounts. The amount expended on cost ascertainment in 1942 was \$164,658 and the proposal for 1944 involves a cost of \$166,360, an increase of only \$1,702. The elimination of the cost-ascertainment system was taken into account in reducing the railroad transportation item in the bill which shows a reduction of \$8,000,000 below 1943.

This item was reduced by \$166,360 by the House when the bill was on the floor.

Postmaster General Walker, on page 91 of the Senate hearings, says:

We find ourselves in the position that here we are doing a business of \$900,000,000 a year and I have been unable to find out what it

costs to handle first-, second-, third-, and fourth-class mail, what it costs to handle registered mail, or the Special Delivery service, or air mail.

He would not now have the information on which to recommend any change in postal rates. It is due to him that we provide him this facility which he so much needs and which can be done with an increased cost of only \$1,702. He has in mind not to exceed three experts to assist him. One of these has been comptroller of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and another is assistant comptroller of the Guarantee Trust Co.—page 93, Senate hearings. The expenditures for management personnel in the Post Office Department amount to only six-thousandths of a dollar for each dollar of postal expenditures—Senate hearings, page 92.

Surely the Postmaster General, the head of the greatest business in the world, is entitled to an infinitesimal sum to enable him to establish a dependable cost-ascertainment unit. Let us concede to him that small measure of encouragement in the discharge of his arduous duties.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, in considering extension of the reciprocal trade-agreements program, we are debating not only a fundamental post-war problem in a very concrete sense, but an issue immediately fraught with momentous war implications. The principles of co-operation with other nations inherent in this program constitute not only the basis for what post-war understandings the United States has made, but, what is of perhaps more immediate essentiality, they are the fundamentals upon which the United States has based its World War No. 2 political offensive in proclaiming abroad that a United Nations' victory would bring a better world for all peoples "of like mind" as well as for the victors.

Repudiation of the trade-agreements program or nullification by restrictive amendment at this critical time would surely undermine world confidence in the nobility of our war aims. It would notify the world that because of shifting party politics, the United States did not have, and apparently could not have, a sustained foreign policy, either economic or political; that the United States Congress was already back on an isolationist tack. This would do incalculable damage to our war effort.

On the other hand, extension of the program would indicate Congress' willingness to extend and participate in international cooperation, at least to this limited extent.

I believe one cannot study the history of wars nor be cognizant of the intangible

elements inherent in the present global conflict without reaching the conclusion that political and psychological offensives are important corollaries to successful military action. Indisputably, this kind of an offensive is sometimes phenomenally successful. For instance, President Wilson's famous 14 points are now universally acknowledged to have had a tremendous effect on the outcome of World War No. 1. For more recent examples, look at the propaganda efforts of our enemies in this war.

Today, in an effort to offset Axis propaganda, our own Government is undertaking to tell the world's teeming millions that a United Nations' victory would be a good thing for the world. In other words, our foreign broadcast spokesmen and foreign information writers are daily and nightly pledging a better, more cooperative world if we win; that we want to be a good neighbor and make peace secure. Knowing full well that Congress has the final say in the sphere of foreign affairs, the Government has been quite circumspect in its foreign propaganda program and has carefully based it upon those principles of international cooperation previously approved by Congress.

Through the Atlantic Charter and in the lend-lease agreements, we have made material headway by a combination of executive and legislative action in holding out to the world an opportunity of broader economic and political cooperation. The basic principles of international economic cooperation inherent in the reciprocal-trade-agreements program have been embodied in the lend-lease agreements entered into between the United States and our many allies, and they are apparent also in the Atlantic Charter.

In these agreements, the United States has agreed that in the final determination—

The terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries and to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world relations.

And let me remind you, Mr. Speaker, that since the signing of these agreements, the Congress has extended the Lend-Lease Act. By these agreements, we have further agreed with the United Nations that the final agreements shall include provisions—

open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion * * * of production, employment, and the exchange * * * of goods * * * and to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers.

These are brave words, and they express high hopes. But our allies and other nations, too, are looking to our decision on the extension of the trade-agreements program as an indication of how seriously or lightly we regard these promises and agreements.

The post-war question paramount in America's mind, and I dare say foremost in the minds of the world's humanity, is how to make peace secure. This question cannot be resolved, as some people

seem to think, merely by whether the United States joins some sort of a league of nations. To be sure, a step of this nature may be necessary, but such membership alone will not be sufficient and, at best, could only be a beginning. There must be cooperation between nations to remove the causes of war. To be successful, any such international undertaking must include the United States which, if we are victorious, will occupy a world position, both economically and politically, of dazzling preeminence. The United States cannot for very long, nor can any other nation in this world of shrunken space and time, be either prosperous or secure in peace in a world spiritually, economically, and politically bankrupt.

So, in a very real sense, upon this bill we will make an elementary choice between economic cooperation between nations, which is a necessary foundation upon which to build a structure of international political cooperation and peace, on the one hand, and extreme economic isolationism, a blind alley which the between-war period has proved stupid and disastrous, on the other. This decision will vitally affect the war which, may I remind you, is not yet won even in Europe, to say nothing of Japan.

The most important issue involved in this decision is its international and immediate war implications. Surely, this is a field in which partisanship can be set aside. I ask my Republican colleagues whom I know to be patriotic, whom I know to be anxious to make every contribution toward victory, to regard the extension of the reciprocal-trade-agreements program as being a vital part of the war effort and to consider it on a nonpartisan basis. I plead with you not to jeopardize our international understandings at this crucial moment, not to destroy world confidence, an important ally, in the nobility of our intentions after victory, not to drive even our allies into a reconstruction of the age-old European abomination, balance of power.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a motion?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The colloquy we have had shows that it will probably be 2½ or 3 hours before we can complete the consideration of this conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 7, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE

MARCH 5, 1943.

TO THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Pursuant to clause 4 of rule XXVII, I, VITO MARCANTONIO, move to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 131) entitled "A resolution to make H. R. 7, a bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers," a special

order of business, which was referred to said committee February 23, 1943, in support of which motion the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives affix their signatures, to wit:

1. Vito Marcantonio.
2. Grant Furlong.
3. Warren G. Magnuson.
4. Homer D. Angell.
5. James M. Fitzpatrick.
6. Andrew L. Somers.
7. Sol Bloom.
8. James A. O'Leary.
9. Usher L. Burdick.
10. James F. O'Connor.
11. John M. Coffee.
12. Harold C. Hagen.
13. Richard Welch.
14. Alvin E. O'Konski.
15. Samuel Dickstein.
16. George H. Bender.
17. Howard Buffett.
18. George G. Sadowski.
19. Louis J. Capozzoli.
20. Joseph A. Gavagan.
21. John J. Delaney.
22. William L. Dawson.
23. Adolph J. Sabath.
24. William A. Rowan.
25. Martin Gorski.
26. Thomas S. Gordon.
27. Thomas O'Brien.
28. James H. Fay.
29. John Lesinski.
30. Charles R. Clason.
31. Matthew J. Merritt.
32. Jennings Randolph.
33. John C. Butler.
34. Ray J. Madden.
35. Arthur G. Klein.
36. Thomas D'Alesandro.
37. Charles A. Wolverton.
38. Louis Ludlow.
39. James J. Heffernan.
40. Joseph Mruk.
41. Thomas H. Cullen.
42. Walter A. Lynch.
43. Thomas F. Bunchill.
44. Ed Rowe.
45. Henderson H. Carson.
46. Charles N. LaFollette.
47. Joseph Clark Baldwin.
48. Edward J. Hart.
49. Emanuel Celler.
50. Daniel Ellison.
51. Ralph E. Church.
52. Eugene J. Keogh.
53. Winifred C. Stanley.
54. Charles S. Dewey.
55. Noble J. Johnson.
56. Thomas E. Scanlon.
57. Clare Boothe Luce.
58. Reid F. Murray.
59. Harry Sauthoff.
60. Joseph J. O'Brien.
61. Karl Stefan.
62. Edwin A. Hall.
63. Cecil R. King.
64. Christian A. Herter.
65. George D. O'Brien.
66. John D. Dingell.
67. A. C. Schiffer.
68. Elmer H. Wene.
69. Charles L. Gerlach.
70. James P. McGranery.
71. Homer A. Ramey.
72. Leonard W. Schuetz.
73. William T. Byrne.
74. Frances P. Bolton.
75. Harry L. Englebright.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for 2 days' leave of absence for my colleague, Dr. FENTON, on account of illness in the family.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an article from the Breeders Gazette.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

HOUSING FOR NAVAL PERSONNEL

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time to call to the attention of the House the manner in which the personnel of our Navy are being treated with respect to housing. Many of the men coming in from sea, who are assigned to shore duty at naval establishments on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are at the mercy of unscrupulous owners of real estate. These men have had little or no chance to spend any time with their families for months and are entitled to the opportunity to spend some of the time they are on shore duty with their families. Near those same naval-shore establishments fine housing projects have been built for the benefit of civilian workers.

It certainly seems to me that our men who are fighting this war ought to be given at least the same consideration as is given those people who are paid large salaries for doing war work. The Federal Housing Administration apparently believes that its efforts should be devoted to taking care of civilians. It seems to me that when the next bill providing funds for housing is taken up we should earmark a part of it for the Navy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

FOOD SUPPLY FOR U. S. O.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, a problem has arisen in my area, which has doubtless come to other areas of the United States. If so, I would be glad to hear about it. It is in connection with

the U. S. O. and its allocation by the O. P. A. of such things as coffee and sugar and the ingredients for the usual doughnut. The U. S. O. is given an institutional quota by the O. P. A. in each district based in the same manner as are other institutions.

Of course, the O. P. A. is limited in the quotas available for assignment in the several districts for what is intended to be civilian consumption. On first thought it seems to me that the foodstuffs to be supplied to the U. S. O. should not come through O. P. A. allocation but should be allocated or supplied directly from the military commissary, because, after all, the food is for distribution among military personnel. With those men absent from their post, on leave, or traveling on orders, it seems to me that the military might well supply quotas of their own material to aid the U. S. O. in supplying these men with coffee, doughnuts, and sugar, thereby eliminating an unnecessary drain on the civilian quotas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in reference to H. R. 1366, now known as Public Law 25, which provides an increase in the salaries of postal employees. I wish to describe a certain appreciative action being taken by the post office employees of Detroit, numbering about 4,200, in tribute to my colleague, the Honorable GEORGE D. O'BRIEN, and to include therein a certain letter and inscription.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

QUESTIONNAIRES OF THE O. P. A.

Mr. McWILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McWILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, while I was home on Easter vacation I was told a very funny story and peculiar incident which I think deserves repeating to my colleagues.

It seems that one of our most illustrious and distinguished citizens became a grandfather in my town and knowing that the parents of this child were very, very busy he took it upon himself to visit the O. P. A. in the hope that he would obtain for this week-old infant ration book No. 2. He found, however, that it was not so easy as that; there were complications. He was told to give the child's name and address and the O. P. A. would attend to the rest of it. In a couple of days this little week-old infant received a letter, one of the first letters he had received in all his life from the O. P. A. He was asked among other questions:

Why did you not apply for your ration book No. 2 when the others did?

But the prize question of them all was:

Where were you at the time ration book No. 2 was issued?

I relate this without editorial comment, only for your edification.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Assistant Secretary of the Navy John Forrestal written on the first anniversary of the statutory authority to renegotiate contracts and reporting what has been accomplished under that legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have several unanimous-consent requests: One, that I may extend my own remarks in the RECORD on three subjects and include in each a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

ENLISTED PERSONNEL AND THE UNIONS IN THE POST-WAR ECONOMY

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I ask for the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. I ask him what there is in the record of this administration which would cause him to think that the fighting men are going to receive equal consideration with those who are members of unions. These men in the Navy do not belong to the United Mine Workers; they do not belong to the C. I. O. or the A. F. of L. Why should they ask the Government for housing? All they are doing is just fighting and dying for the rest of us and making it possible for the workers in these unions to have jobs at high pay and live in comfortable homes. Union racketeers who stay here at home in safety and in comfort may have their fighting tools held up until the union organizers get their blood money.

I understand now we are to bring out a bill which will give everybody the right to vote regardless of what the States may say. Americans like to vote, but they also like to eat and Americans would like to see the Congress rise to its responsibility and say that American citizens can earn a livelihood without paying tribute to some union. Why are we not interested in seeing that American citizens can work and eat as well as vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the hour of meeting of the House on Monday be 11 o'clock.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I must object to that. Monday morning is the busiest time of the week. I do not think we should meet at 11 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. RAMSPECK. May I say to the gentleman from Mississippi that the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the ranking minority Member asked me to submit this request.

Mr. RANKIN. If you are going to meet on Monday morning at 11 you can just as well meet on Saturday.

Mr. RAMSPECK. We are only going to have general debate.

Mr. KNUTSON. I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to meeting at any hour on Monday. It was my thought that inasmuch as we have only 2 days of general debate that would be one way of getting more time.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a great many Members will be getting back to the city on Monday morning. I do not think the House should meet before 12 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. We are going to have general debate on the trade-agreements bill.

Mr. RANKIN. But the gentleman from North Carolina stated that it was immaterial to him whether we met at 11 o'clock or at noon.

Mr. KNUTSON. It is immaterial to me, too, but there are a lot of Members who want to be heard in general debate and we had a "gentlemen's agreement" that we would not ask for more than 2 days' time.

Mr. RANKIN. I think we can run in the afternoon just as well as we can meet at 11 o'clock. Every Monday morning the desk of every Member is literally piled with mail. I think we ought to wait until 12 o'clock to meet.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, if we meet on Monday, will they protect the special orders before adjournment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] object?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Baldwin, Md.	Buckley	Celler
Baldwin, N. Y.	Burch, Va.	Cochran
Barry	Burchill, N. Y.	Cole, N. Y.
Bell	Byrne	Cooley
Bender	Capozzoli	Cox
Bonner	Carlson, Kans.	Creal

Culkin	Johnson,	Randolph
Dawson	Calvin D.	Robertson
Dickstein	Johnson, Okla.	Robinson,
Dies	Judd	Utah
Dirksen	Kennedy	Rowe
Disney	Keogh	Sabath
Ditter	Klein	Sadowski
Domengeaux	Lane	Satterfield
Ellsworth	Lanham	Scanlon
Fay	Lea	Scott
Fenton	Lemke	Sheppard
Fish	Luce	Sheridan
Fitzpatrick	Lynch	Short
Fogarty	McGehee	Simpson, Pa.
Furlong	McGranery	Slaughter
Gallagher	Magnuson	Smith, W. Va.
Gavagan	Mansfield, Tex.	Somers, N. Y.
Gearhart	Marcantonio	Stefan
Gerlach	Martin, Mass.	Summers, Tex.
Gibson	Merritt	Taylor
Gifford	Miller, Pa.	Thomas, N. J.
Gore	Mott	Weiss
Granger	Nichols	Wene
Gross	O'Konski	Whelchel, Ga.
Guyer	O'Toole	White
Hagen	Philbin	Wolcott
Hall	Ploeser	Wolfenden, Pa.
Leonard W.	Plumley	Worley
Heffernan	Pracht	Wright

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Three hundred and thirty-two Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

On motion of Mr. RAMSPECK, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 231.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That on Wednesday, the 26th day of May 1943, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand at recess for the purpose of holding the memorial services as arranged by the Committee on Memorials under the provisions of clause 40-A of rule XI. The order of exercises and proceedings of the service shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and all Members shall have leave to extend their remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD until the last issue of the RECORD of the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress on the life, character, and public service of the deceased Members. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Speaker shall call the House to order, and then, as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased, he shall declare the House adjourned; and be it further

Resolved, That the necessary expenses connected with the memorial services herein authorized shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the Committee on Memorials and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, after the routine business and special orders have been disposed of, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an article by Westbrook Pegler, which appeared in yesterday's News, and in the other to include another article by Westbrook Pegler.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business before the House is the further consideration of the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 17 to the bill H. R. 1648, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, and concur in the same with an amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my motion and move that the House insist on its disagreement to all the pending amendments in disagreement.

The amendments referred to are as follows:

Amendment No. 17. Page 34, line 7, insert, after the word "account", "including the employment of a temporary expert by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil service and classification laws, for the purpose of making studies of the cost, rating, and accounting procedures of the Postal Service."

Amendment No. 18. Page 34, line 12, strike out "\$133,640" and insert "\$300,000."

Amendment No. 26. Page 52, line 11, strike out the following:

"Sec. 204. No part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of government."

And insert in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 204. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Postmaster General are hereby directed to conduct jointly a study of the use of the mails free of postage by the departments and independent establishments of the executive branch of the Government, and shall report to the Congress not later than 60 days after the passage of this act such actions as may be considered in the best interests of the Government toward reduction in the volume and cost of handling such penalty mail."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The effect of that motion would be to send the bill back to conference?

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. If the motion is agreed to, then a conference can be asked for.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on my motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the remaining Senate amendments in disagreement.

The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEEFE) there were—ayes 125, noes 1.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 323, nays 5, not voting 105, as follows:

[Roll No. 67]
YEAS—323

Abernethy	D'Alesandro	Hobbs
Allen, Ill.	Davis	Hoch
Allen, La.	Day	Hoeven
Anderson,	Delaney	Hoffman
H. Carl	Dewey	Holifield
Anderson, Calif.	Dilweg	Holmes, Mass.
Anderson,	Dingell	Holmes, Wash.
N. Mex.	Dondero	Hope
Andresen,	Doughton	Horan
August H.	Douglas	Howell
Andrews	Dewry	Hull
Angell	Dworshak	Izac
Arends	Eaton	Jackson
Arnold	Eberharter	Jarman
Auchincloss	Elliott	Jeffrey
Barden	Ellis	Jenkins
Barrett	Ellison, Md.	Jennings
Bates, Ky.	Elmer	Jensen
Bates, Mass.	Elston, Ohio	Johnson,
Beall	Engel	Anton J.
Beckworth	Feighan	Johnson,
Bell	Fellows	Calvin D.
Bennett, Mich.	Fernandez	Johnson, Ind.
Bennett, Mo.	Fisher	Johnson,
Bishop	Flannagan	J. Leroy
Blackney	Forand	Johnson,
Bland	Ford	Luther A.
Boren	Fulbright	Johnson,
Boykin	Fulmer	Lyndon B.
Bradley, Mich.	Gale	Johnson, Okla.
Bradley, Pa.	Gamble	Johnson, Ward
Brehm	Gathings	Jones
Brooks	Gavin	Jonkman
Brown, Ga.	Gilchrist	Kean
Brown, Ohio	Gillette	Kearney
Bryson	Gillie	Kee
Buffett	Goodwin	Keefe
Bulwinkle	Gordon	Kefauver
Burgin	Gorski	Kelley
Busbey	Gossett	Kerr
Butler	Graham	Kilburn
Canfield	Grant, Ala.	Kilday
Cannon, Mo.	Grant, Ind.	Kirwan
Carson, Ohio	Green	Kleberg
Carter	Gregory	Knutson
Case	Griffiths	Kunkel
Chapman	Gwynne	LaFollette
Chenoweth	Hale	Lambertson
Chiperfield	Hall	Landis
Church	Edwin Arthur	Larcade
Clason	Halleck	LeCompte
Clevenger	Hancock	LePevre
Coffee	Hare	Lesinski
Cole, Mo.	Harless, Ariz.	Lewis
Colmer	Harness, Ind.	Luce
Compton	Harris, Ark.	Ludlow
Cooper	Hart	McCord
Costello	Hartley	McCormack
Courtney	Hayes	McCowan
Cravens	Hébert	McGregor
Crawford	Heldinger	McKenzie
Crosser	Hendricks	McLean
Cullen	Herter	McMillan
Cunningham	Hess	McMurray
Curley	Hill	McWilliams
Curtis	Hinshaw	Maas

Madden	Powers	Starnes, Ala.
Mahon	Price	Stegall
Maloney	Priest	Stearns, N. H.
Mansfield,	Rabaut	Stevenson
Mont.	Ramey	Stewart
Mansfield, Tex.	Ramspeck	Stockman
Martin, Iowa	Rankin	Sullivan
Mason	Reece, Tenn.	Sumner, Ill.
May	Reed, Ill.	Summers, Tex.
Michener	Reed, N. Y.	Sundstrom
Miller, Conn.	Rees, Kans.	Taber
Miller, Mo.	Richards	Talbot
Miller, Nebr.	Rivers	Talle
Mills	Rizley	Thomas, Tex.
Monkiewicz	Robison, Ky.	Thomason
Monroney	Rockwell	Tibbott
Morrison, La.	Rodgers, Pa.	Tolan
Morrison, N. C.	Rogers, Calif.	Towe
Mruk	Rogers, Mass.	Treadway
Mundt	Rohrbough	Troutman
Murdock	Rolph	Van Zandt
Murphy	Rowan	Vinson, Ga.
Murray, Tenn.	Rowe	Voorhis, Calif.
Murray, Wis.	Russell	Vorys, Ohio
Myers	Sabath	Vursell
Norman	Sadowski	Wadsworth
Norrell	Sasser	Walter
Norton	Sauthoff	Ward
O'Brien, Ill.	Scanlon	Wasielewski
O'Brien, Mich.	Schiff	Weaver
O'Brien, N. Y.	Schuetz	Welchel, Ohio
O'Connor	Schwabe	Welch
O'Hara	Shafer	West
O'Leary	Short	Wheat
O'Neal	Sikes	Whitten
Outland	Simpson, Ill.	Wickersham
Pace	Slaughter	Wigglesworth
Patman	Smith, Maine	Willey
Patton	Smith, Ohio	Wilson
Peterson, Fla.	Smith, Va.	Winstead
Peterson, Ga.	Smith, Wis.	Winter
Phillips	Sparkman	Wolverton, N. J.
Pittenger	Spence	Woodruff, Mich.
Poage	Springer	Woodrum, Va.
Poulson	Stanley	Zimmerman

NAYS—5

Camp	Manasco	Vincent, Ky.
Folger	Tarver	

NOT VOTING—105

Baldwin, Md.	Fitzpatrick	Miller, Pa.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Fogarty	Mott
Barry	Furlong	Newsome
Bender	Gallagher	Nichols
Bloom	Gavagan	O'Konski
Bolton	Gearhart	O'Toole
Bonner	Gerlach	Pfeifer
Buckley	Gibson	Philbin
Burch, Va.	Gifford	Ploeser
Burdick	Gore	Plumley
Byrne	Granger	Pracht
Cannon, Fla.	Gross	Randolph
Capozzoli	Guyer	Robertson
Carlson, Kans.	Hagen	Robinson, Utah
Celler	Hall	Satterfield
Clark	Leonard W.	Scott
Cochran	Harris, Va.	Sheppard
Cole, N. Y.	Heffernan	Sheridan
Cooley	Judd	Simpson, Pa.
Cox	Kennedy	Smith, W. Va.
Creal	Keogh	Snyder
Culkin	King	Somers, N. Y.
Dawson	Kinzer	Stefan
Dickstein	Klein	Taylor
Dies	Lane	Thomas, N. J.
Dirksen	Lanham	Weiss
Disney	Lea	Wene
Ditter	Lemke	Whelchel, Ga.
Domengeaux	Lynch	White
Durham	McGehee	Whittington
Ellsworth	McGranery	Wolcott
Englebright	Magnuson	Wolfenden, Pa.
Fay	Marcantonio	Worley
Fenton	Martin, Mass.	Wright
Fish	Merritt	
	Morrow	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Dies with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Ditter.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Kinzer.
Mr. McGehee with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Burch with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Harris of Virginia with Mr. Gross.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Fenton.
Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Wolcott.

Mr. Bloom with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Leonard Hall.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Stefan.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Miller of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Byrne with Mr. Guyer.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Pracht.
Mr. Weiss with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Robertson with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Bolton.
Mr. Somers with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Creal with Mr. Scott.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions made on the conference report and the amendments in disagreement was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes at this time.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The Chair will state that six Members have already been granted permission to address the House this afternoon, and the Chair cannot recognize the gentleman to address the House for 5 minutes now unless it is agreeable to those Members that the gentleman from Michigan precede them.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I object, Mr. Speaker. I believe the rules should be observed.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Expressing his own personal opinion, the Chair feels that where special orders have been previously entered it is rather difficult for a Member to try to precede the Members who have been granted that permission. If the gentleman desires to address the House after the Members having special orders have spoken, the Chair is sure such permission can be obtained.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I modify my request and ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes at the conclusion of the special orders heretofore entered.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on four occasions and include in each a resolution of the Florida Legislature.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

WAGE INCREASES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, an apology is undoubtedly due the House because of my objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] that he be permitted to address the House at this time for 5 minutes. My purpose was wholly selfish. I figured that, if he was not permitted to speak now, there was a possibility that he might remain here and hear some of the rest of us talk and I was quite certain that no one would leave until he had finished. That was the only reason I objected.

Congress cannot dodge its responsibility for what may happen in connection with the coal strike. The papers this morning carry the news that the War Labor Board is asking that it be permitted to disregard the Little Steel formula. Of course, that means that it intends to grant John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers an increase in wages.

Already the Secretary of the Interior has increased the wage of the coal miners by some 30 percent by requiring a 6-day week, which means that they will receive pay and a half for all work over 35 hours per week and double pay for any work performed on either Sundays or holidays. That is a substantial increase.

At the same time, the leaders of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. are supporting Mr. Lewis in his demand for an increase in wages by insisting that we roll back the prices of the things the workers must buy. That will be a fine thing if those who furnish the food, clothing, and shelter receive compensation equal to that given the union men.

In addition, they have a further new pay formula, which is that the workers throughout the country should receive a take-home wage equivalent to the sum they received before. That being interpreted means that the pay check which the employee receives at the end of the week or the 2-week period or the month shall be equal in amount, after social-security payments have been deducted, after union dues have been deducted, and after certain other sums have been deducted, to what he received before.

That may sound all right, but, as you understand, it means that the man who receives that kind of a pay check is not contributing anything to the war effort. If, by way of compensation for my services here, I am to have an amount equal to my last year's net income from salary received, what have I contributed toward the war? This idea that there should be an increase in wages to meet every cost of living means that every fellow who receives that kind of an increase is not contributing to the war effort.

If a man receives an increase in wages which enables him to meet all expenses and deductions and still retain the same amount he received before, has he con-

tributed anything toward the defeat of our enemies?

The President may think that he is fooling the people in this controversy with John L. Lewis; but they are on to him, and they are on to the Congress, and they are going to place the responsibility in the end upon our shoulders. It is not only the coal strike that makes them indignant, but throughout the country the unions, and at the present time the A. F. of L. in particular, are insisting that they shall have the right to levy tribute upon every man who wants to work in defense of his country.

The Ways and Means Committee of this House spent several months trying to figure out a tax bill. The House spent several days debating a tax bill; but these men who are hiding behind the union organizations, many of them ex-convicts, many of them traveling the country on rationed gas and rubber, have put across without legal right a plan which requires men who work—they are not the people's representatives, the people's Congress—but they have put across this program which requires men who work in these defense and other industries to contribute \$11,000,000 every single month to the treasuries of those two unions. That is not tax money. That is tribute money.

I suggest to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, who I see before me, that he find out how those fellows get away with that procedure. There is no forgiveness in connection with the collection of those dues. They pay them, whether they like it or not, and they pay them before they go to work.

Mr. DOUGHTON. The gentleman's conscience is bothering him about forgiveness?

Mr. HOFFMAN. My conscience is not bothering me any. When you can vote billions of dollars to foreign governments, but refuse to extend to the taxpayer a moratorium on a tax bill, and when you voted to give Federal employees drawing from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year a minimum increase of \$300 per year, do not talk to me about forgiveness. We are not forgiving anybody anything. You are postponing the day of payment. And if this New Deal keeps on spending, then the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina will never get enough money to meet the bills, no matter what he does.

Mr. DOUGHTON. It will not be necessary if you can forgive it as fast as you impose it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What are you talking about? You borrow it, or you get it by taxation, and it is evident to every person and to my good friend from North Carolina that the New Dealers are going to get every last dollar that they can rake and scrape out of the bottom of the barrel. They are going to get every dollar a man has before they are through with the taxpayer. It will not be forgiveness, because the citizen will not have anything left.

Mr. DOUGHTON. They are no worse than the old dealers.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, the old dealers, of course, were not always honest. I admit that, and I admit that the Republican Party was corrupt at times, and

that it did buy votes, but, thank God, we bought them with our own money and not with Federal funds appropriated to aid the sick and the poor and unfortunate. And another thing we never did. We never brought in a lot of fellows from foreign countries who did not believe in our Government and put them on the Federal pay roll and keep them there. We knew enough to recognize our enemies and keep them off the Federal pay roll. And if we had our little Green House on K Street you have your great big Red House on R Street.

Mr. DOUGHTON. But some of your most distinguished men and leaders patronize it. Our President has never been there.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Has his wife—was she not down there? You ask Harry Hopkins and find out.

Mr. DOUGHTON. If she was, she was in good company.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I will say she was, with Monroe, Mrs. Smith. She was in better company than she was when she took those Communists under her wing and went with them over before the Dies committee in an effort to give them face.

Mr. DOUGHTON. She can take care of herself. You cannot disparage her.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You brought the matter up. I did not. No one wants to disparage her. She makes her own record.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; I want to talk about something that I had in mind when I got up here.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. That is what I want to talk about.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then what did I have in mind?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. The gentleman mentioned that the Little Steel formula was in jeopardy and that Congress had a certain responsibility. I wondered whether the gentleman believed that Congress upheld the Little Steel formula in view of the raise-in-pay bill that we passed yesterday.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Of course Congress did not. That was just another step toward inflation. This what I wanted to talk about. The intimidation of businessmen and the extortion practiced against employees.

Here are three illustrations which show you how this administration, this saintly administration, this pious administration, this honest, politically honest administration has gone into partnership with the racketeers and ex-convicts. Here is one of them. It is being practiced in Port Huron, Mich., where ex-convicts are going up from Detroit, going up to Port Huron and following the milk drivers around on rationed gasoline and tires, compelling them to come across and get into the union of A. F. of L. teamsters before they can peddle milk in the city of Port Huron. The administration gave them authority to use those cars and gave them authority to obtain that extra gasoline.

The Port Huron Times-Herald, in an editorial under the caption "Must be a juicy racket," and in a news story, tells the tale in its issue of April 30. The edi-



aside from the question of civilian supply, is the right of appeal to Mr. Byrnes or any other person the President may designate.

This war is infinitely larger than the other World War, and the President's task is much harder than the task Mr. Wilson had. If he is unable to settle disputes between various departments of the Government he can assign Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Hopkins, or anyone else who sits at his right hand and has his confidence, to settle them.

That is what the appeal to Mr. Byrnes means. The only reason we do not take away the appeal from the President is that these are Executive matters. In the conduct of the war the President must be the final judge. It is not a court appeal. The problem is one of distribution of administrative powers. Under the terms of the bill, if the President can administer the powers himself, he may do so; but we have provided, in effect, that he may appoint Mr. Byrnes as Assistant President, if you please, to settle disputes between the various bureaus, czars, and commissions, mostly created by Executive order.

I do not know whether the people realize the situation which has gradually grown up in the Government. Mr. Nelson has no great amount of power today. His function is still that of the War Production Board, one of the allocating agencies. As I see it, today the war government is divided into half a dozen allocating agencies, which have the function of trying to create, to produce, to obtain production in a particular field, and, having obtained production, of allocating that production among the various claimants. Mr. Nelson is the czar of war materials, manufactured goods, and munitions. He allocates such goods to the various claimants.

Mr. Davis is the Food Administrator. His function is to obtain the production of more food, and then decide on the allocation of that food as between the Army and the Navy.

Mr. Eastman is the head of the Office of Defense Transportation. He is charged with the land transportation of supplies necessary for the Army, and the transportation of troops and everyone else.

The Maritime Commission has the function of assigning ships. It is said that the Civilian Supply Administrator will interfere with the Maritime Commission. I think he will. I think that if it becomes necessary, in behalf of the civilian population, to bring more sugar from Cuba to America than is now being brought, and if it should become necessary to assign ships to Puerto Rico to keep the civilian population alive, there ought to be someone in the Government who would stand up and say even to the War Shipping Administration, "We need these ships for civilian purposes in order to keep the Nation alive. Neither the Army nor the Navy will say that. They want every ship there is, of course. That is natural. But there should be someone on the other side of the situation to represent the civilian administrator before the War Shipping Administration."

When former Senator Brown testified he used that as an example. He said:

We ought to bring more sugar from Cuba. It is essential that we have five or six hundred thousand tons more of sugar in order to can the fruits and vegetables we are asking people to raise in this country. Otherwise we cannot allocate the sugar.

He said:

I stepped out of my function somewhat in order to get the Maritime Commission to make available ships in which to import more sugar.

But he pointed out that he as Price Administrator was not particularly concerned with civilian supply.

So I think there ought to be someone in the Government to represent the civilian population before the Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration so as to secure adequate shipping facilities for the civilian population.

As allocating authorities we have Mr. Nelson, we have Mr. Eastman in land transportation, the Maritime Commission in sea transportation, Mr. Blandford in housing, Mr. Davis in the case of food, and Mr. McNutt as to manpower. We have also in a kind of a semiautonomous state the rubber czar and the oil czar, Mr. Ickes and Mr. Jeffers. To exactly what extent they are under Mr. Nelson I am not certain. They are subject in some way to his control, but certainly they seem to be in an autonomous state.

There are then at least seven independent allocating agencies. Today the Army, the Navy, the Lend-Lease Administration, the Board of Economic Warfare are all claimants before these allocating agencies, making it clear that they want certain things for the Army or for the Navy or for foreign populations. This bill proposes to create a Civilian Supply Administrator on an equal basis with the others who can appear before the allocating agency. He would not be a czar, he would merely be in a position to go to the other half dozen allocating agencies and say, "We want you to allocate so much to the civilian population." There would be an appeal.

Take the case of the laundries. I do not remember the exact circumstances, but in order to operate a laundry it is necessary to have some laundry machinery, and to have repair parts for laundry machines. Men and women must be obtained to operate the laundries. It is necessary to apply to the Office of Defense to obtain rubber tires to run trucks. What happens? One agency decides that laundries are essential civilian activities. Another agency decides that they are not necessary, that a civilian can get along without laundries, although, of course, many women who formerly did their own laundry work are now employed in munition plants. It is necessary for some one superior officer to decide whether laundries are essential or not essential. If they are essential, the civilian administrator ought to represent them. He ought to get from the Rubber Administrator enough tires, and from the Defense Administrator enough trucks, and from the War Production Board enough parts to keep the machinery going. Much of

the laundry machinery today is probably worn out. In some cases it will be necessary to go to the Manpower Commission to have allocated a sufficient number of men and women to run the laundries.

We have, therefore, a condition involving five or six allocating agencies and five or six claimant agencies. If at any time the Army or Navy is turned down by the War Production Board on something which they think is essential, does any Member believe they do not run to Mr. Byrnes today, and do so without any legal authority? Of course they do. If Mr. Byrnes will not give it to them, they go to the President directly, and get from him the final decision. He has complete power finally to make the decision.

It seems to me that we have reached the point where we ought to have a Civilian Supply Administrator able to pursue the same course. When we created the War Production Board, we did not bother with the question of civilian supply. It was assumed that we had a perfectly unlimited supply of material and ample manpower, and that all we had to do was to draw on the pool for what we wanted for the Army and Navy and essential foreign services. That was the assumption.

It is said we are reaching the point where no such assumption can be made.

Some claim that we cannot safely provide for 10,800,000 in the armed forces without serious interference with production at home. Maybe we can go somewhat further, but there is a point beyond which we cannot go. Certainly that question ought to be determined; someone ought to face it and determine what is necessary to keep the civilian machine running. I am in favor of armed forces of 10,800,000. I am willing to vote for it if it becomes necessary. I think we shall have no serious trouble in providing 10,800,000 men without any interference with the necessary production.

But there is another machine besides the armed forces, and that is this tremendously complicated machine of 125,000,000 people.

One hundred and twenty-five million people must provide all the food for this Nation as well as for other nations. They must supply all the food and munitions for our armed forces, and most of the munitions and supplies for many of our allies. That machine has to be kept running smoothly, and it is a far more complicated machine to run than any army. Compulsory orders cannot be issued to 30,000,000 families throughout the United States. We cannot enforce military discipline on every farm in the United States. That is why I do not think the compulsory approach represented in the Austin-Wadsworth bill is the proper approach to get the machine to operate; but the machine should operate. Someone should look upon the machine as a whole and ask if we are sure we are obtaining the things to keep the machine in operation, and the meat to feed the men who have to do the physical work, and a supply of the absolutely necessary and basic materials and foods to maintain in operation this machine of 125,000,000 people.

That is a job. It is a single job, and it seems perfectly clear to me that it has no relation whatever to Mr. Nelson's job. Mr. Nelson is engaged in trying to produce munitions of war, everything which the Army and Navy need, and to allocate fairly as between the Army and the civilian population.

Mr. President, I feel very strongly that the bill suggests—I wish it went further than to suggest—a war cabinet. It suggests the coordination of all these agencies under an assistant president. It suggests that the disputes between the different allocating agencies be settled, but, as I see it, it is not true that we are taking anything away from Mr. Nelson that is related to the allocation of war materials. We are simply providing that the Civilian Administrator shall be in the same position as the Army and Navy and the Lend-Lease Administration now are, and as the South American countries are through the Board of Economic Warfare. We are simply saying that the American people should have the same representation in obtaining supplies which are necessary for them. The Administrator will have no final power to get them. We are naturally all in favor of the Army and the Navy up to the very limit. We are all concerned in seeing that they get everything they need, but there is a point beyond which we may not be able to go, and that point of view ought to be represented by some one in the Government.

We are not creating another bureau. The President could do this tomorrow. Our control over office employees has now gone so far as the creation of offices is concerned. We can control only through the appropriations. I think that Congress made a great mistake, incidentally, after they created the Price Administration when they appropriated \$120,000,000 for 1 year for 60,000 employees in that administration. I do not know what the appropriation will be for the Manpower Commission, but again we get a vast number of bureaucratic organizations spread over the entire United States.

Here we are saying, in effect, that this existing bureau shall be independent. We are not even creating the bureau, but we are saying that it shall have the power that other bureaus have to appear before allocating agencies and present their case and present the whole picture to Mr. Byrnes, or the President, or perhaps to some other assistant president acting in the civilian field. Far from producing complications, I think it points toward a gradual integration and simplification of the whole war administration so far as it relates to the civilian aspects. I sincerely hope that the Senate will see its way clear to approve the bill when it has considered the different reasons for and against it.

THE BITUMINOUS COAL ACT—NOTICE OF ADDRESS BY SENATOR GUFFEY

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I should like to give notice now that at the next meeting of the Senate I shall address the Senate for a few minutes on the history of the bituminous coal legislation and the benefits from the Bituminous Coal Act.

I do that at this time for the reason that there are 51 new Members of the Senate since this act was first brought to the attention of the Senate in 1935, and I should like to have them familiar with the act and be able to give it some study, as we will soon have to act again on the legislation.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, if I may interrogate the Senator, there will be a session tomorrow, and will the Senator be prepared to proceed tomorrow?

Mr. GUFFEY. I shall be prepared to proceed tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, and 25; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$57,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$21,519,935"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, That the office of comptroller of customs at San Francisco, California, is hereby abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations upon the said comptroller of customs, his assistants and deputies, are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate regulations shall specify; and he is further authorized to designate the title by which such positions shall be officially known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment of any new positions in the Customs Service: *Provided further*, That no interior port of entry shall be closed"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$578,450"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$467,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$795,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$134,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$276,540"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "seven hundred and eighty-five"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,902,160"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,030,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "three hundred and forty"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$822,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$8,650,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 2, 8, 17, 18, and 26.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
PAT McCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous sent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I do not know that I have any objection to the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is whether there is any objection to the present consideration of the conference report.

Mr. McNARY. There is none on my part.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection. The question now is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I wish to make an inquiry concerning the report. What occurred in the conference to that portion of the bill relating to penalty mail?

Mr. McKELLAR. The House disagreed to it, in fact, they disagreed to Senate amendments No. 1, No. 2, No. 8, No. 17, No. 18, and No. 26. I intend to move, first, the adoption of the conference report; then I shall move that the Senate further insist upon its amendments heretofore adopted and ask for a further conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

I wish to explain to the Senate the amendments about which there is disagreement. The first, and probably the one which will be most actively contested, is that relating to silver. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is exceedingly interested in it, and, of course, that item will not be taken up until he returns to the Senate.

The next amendment in disagreement is that increasing the appropriation for foreign funds control. The House disagreed to the Senate amendment to that item, and it will be necessary to have another conference about it.

Another amendment in disagreement relates to the employment of an expert by the Bureau of Accounts. The House objects very seriously to the Senate amendment, and it will have to go back to conference.

The House objects to the Senate amendment increasing to \$300,000 the appropriation for the Bureau of Accounts, and that amendment will have to go back.

Another amendment which will have to go back to conference is the one affecting the use of the franking privilege by the departments. The Senator from Oregon will recall that the House bill prohibited the use of the franking privilege on the part of any officer of the executive departments and administrative agencies of the Government. The Senate adopted a provision which I will read at this point. It is on page 52 of the bill:

SEC. 204. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Postmaster General are hereby directed to conduct jointly a study of the use of the mails free of postage by the departments and independent establishments of the executive branch of the Government, and shall report to the Congress not later than 60 days after the passage of this act such actions as may be considered in the best interests of the Government toward reduction in the volume and cost of handling such penalty mail.

Our committee believed that that was the best, and really, the only fair and just way that the matter of penalty mail could be handled, at all events.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, my inquiry was addressed a few moments ago in regard to the provision as to penalty mail to which the Senator just now alluded and read. Wherein did the Senate action modify the House bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. The House bill provided as follows:

SEC. 204. No part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of government.

The Senate struck all that out, and inserted a provision that there should be an examination by the Director of the Budget Bureau and the Postmaster General and a report within 60 days, and the Congress will act upon that report when it comes in.

Mr. McNARY. And upon those two provisions the House and the Senate conferees disagree?

Mr. McKELLAR. The conferees disagree, and it will have to go back to conference.

Mr. McNARY. That is one item it is desired to carry back to conference?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; and I will so move.

The only other amendment in dispute is on page 13, line 5, which I will explain to the Senator and the Senate. The Senate inserted the following provision in the item, "Expenses of loans":

Provided further, That field employees of the War Savings Staff may be reimbursed, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in the promotion of the sale of United States Government securities (estimated War Savings bonds) within the limits of their official stations.

The House has amended that provision by inserting after the word "That" the word "regular", so that it will read "That regular field employees of the War Savings Staff", and so forth.

I think that is a very wise amendment; I shall move, first, that the Senate agree to that amendment, and then I shall move that the Senate insist further upon the other amendments which I have described, and let them go back to conference.

Mr. President, the first question, as I understand, is on the adoption of the conference report. I move its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on amendment No. 8, which will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

May 7, 1943.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8 to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In the second line of said Senate engrossed amendment after "That" insert "regular"; and that the House insist upon its

disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 17, 18, and 26 to said bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the Senate amendment numbered 8. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Now I move that the Senate further insist upon its amendments still in disagreement, ask for a further conference with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. WHITE conferees on the part of the Senate.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 885) to establish a Civilian Supply Administration, and for other purposes.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, are amendments in order on the pending bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They are.

Mr. TAFT. On page 10, line 12, I move that after the word "transportation" and the comma there be inserted the word "housing" and a comma.

The purpose of the amendment is to make it clear that the National Housing Agency is considered an allocation agency, and if the Administrator thinks more housing should be allotted to the civilian population, he must apply to the National Housing Administration in the first instance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. I offer another amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 10, line 14, to strike out the period after the word "services", insert a comma and the following: "Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent any other officer or agency of the Government from making a similar application to the appropriate Government agency or joining with the Administrator in his application."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, in my opinion, this is already provided for, but a number of the agencies felt that it might be construed that they must go to the civilian supply administrator in the first instance before making application direct to the War Production Board. In order to make it perfectly clear that they could join together in making an application, I agreed to offer the pending amendment for several of the war agencies which were interested.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I am not against the objectives sought in the bill now under consideration, but the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] assured us that the bill would not provide for the creation of another bureau, and it seems to me that, by whatever name it is called, it means just that. It establishes a director, at a salary of \$12,000 a year, and confers upon the director the power to employ whatever number of employees he sees fit to choose, and, subject to the power of the Congress to make appropriations, in any number he may see fit to choose. There is no limitation whatsoever upon the number of employees in the bill as suggested, however desirable the objectives may be.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. Does the Senator know of a single governmental agency, except the House and the Senate and the Supreme Court, in which the number of employees is limited?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I do not, but I would certainly put a limitation in many of the bills creating new bureaus.

In addition to granting unlimited authority in the selection of employees, the bill under consideration creates this agency, by whatever name it may be called, and turns it loose to go forth and study the needs of this country.

I came to the Senate with a very fixed impression in my mind that we had too many bureaus and too many governmental agencies at the present time, and that we need less of them instead of more, and that we need fewer governmental employees instead of more. But the provision in the bill which sets up the authority of the agency which is to be created turns loose a fishing expedition, by which a man who might not be a proper leader of the agency could cause untold annoyance and irritation to industry and business, by prying into their private records and into their stocks of merchandise.

Mr. President, as I see it, that is not the most serious objection to the proposed bill. There will be found on page 10, line 6, and on page 11, lines 21 and 24, the words "and services." Are we studying this bill as carefully as we should before it is offered to the President for signature, to determine what these words may mean, and what they may be interpreted to mean? I ask the question because in recent months there have been instances when the intent of Congress was misinterpreted.

What does section 6, on page 11, provide? It provides that "subject to the approval of the Economic Stabilization Director" this new agency shall "determine the need for rationing goods and services."

In the next sentence it provides that "The Administrator shall direct the appropriate agencies"—mark the words, Mr. President, "shall direct"—"The Administrator shall direct the appropriate agencies to ration such goods and services," and so forth.

I questioned the distinguished Senator from Connecticut a few days ago about the meaning of those words. Are we, in attempting to cure a condition which we feel should be remedied, inadvertently to turn over to some Government bureau or agency the power to ration the labor and the services of this country?

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. That is exactly what we are not going to do under the bill. As I tried to explain to the Senator a few days ago, the word "services" in the bill means such things as laundries, barbers, optometrists, and repair services. I cannot for the life of me understand why the particular word "services" should cause the Senator such concern.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I will tell the Senator why. Naturally, being a lawyer by profession, I went to the only place of which I know to get a definition. I went to the Law Library because I was troubled after the Senator's explanation a few days ago of the meaning of the word "services," not that I thought the Senator had any intention to mislead or misinterpret or misconstrue, but because I felt there was a possibility, if the bill should become law, that someone else might misconstrue or misinterpret the word. Therefore, I went to the Law Library, and this is what Corpus Juris says about the word "services":

In general, a word of different meanings, according to the sense in which it is used; and the sense in which it is used must be determined from the context. Common or ordinary sense as singular noun. As lexically defined, "service" means aid rendered; an act of helping another, or of serving, and advantage or benefit conferred; any work done for the benefit of another; assistance rendered; benefit or good performed, done, or caused; employment in the interest of a person, or of a cause; labor performed for another, or in the interest, and under the direction of others.

Mr. President, that is the definition of the word "services" as it appears in the standard legal work Corpus Juris, and I know of no better place to which to go to obtain a definition. If there could be a provision in the bill which would limit the agency from taking charge of manual services and rationing the labor of this country, then perhaps the point would be met, but I insist that under the language used in the bill it would turn over to the Civilian Supply Agency the power to ration the labor of America, and I am against the bill until and unless it is drawn in a manner which definitely precludes such a possibility.

Mr. MALONEY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. Does the Senator know that the Congress of Industrial Organizations appeared and testified for the bill, and that the American Federation of Labor went on record in the committee as being in favor of the bill?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I knew that they had done so.

Mr. MALONEY. And that representatives of enough millions of Americans to

make up the majority of the population of the country are in favor of the bill?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Was there discussion of the word "services" in the hearings or in the testimony before the committee?

Mr. MALONEY. No; it is such a commonly used word that no one seemed to think it was necessary to discuss it.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I do not understand what those words in the bill mean, and I went to the Law Library in order to ascertain what the legal definition was.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair). Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I think as written in the bill it is clear that the word "services" would not include the rationing of manpower, but I see no particular reason why that should not be expressly stated, if it would meet the Senator's objection. After the words "determine the need for rationing goods and services" we could insert, "but not including manpower" in parentheses, and then the words "to the civilian population" would follow. Language of that sort I think would be easy to insert. Certainly manpower is not intended to be included. The word "services" is taken from what appears in line 15 above. In it we find the words "retail, wholesale, and service trades." The word "services" means service trades. It means such things as laundry service, transportation service, and so forth.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I do not question what the sponsors of the bill intended it to mean, but I do not want someone else to interpret it in a different way.

Mr. TAFT. I think it would be easy to make the provision clear, and I should be glad to prepare an amendment making clear that when it comes to rationing it shall not include the rationing of manpower.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I thank the Senator. I desire to call the Senate's attention to a letter which I have received from President Edward A. O'Neal, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in which he, on behalf of his organization, registers very definite objection to this bill. He says very briefly, quoting simply a sentence or two:

We are greatly concerned over the Maloney bill, S. 885, proposing to establish a Civilian Supply Administration under the Economic Stabilization Director, with far reaching powers over supplies, production, and distribution of civilian goods.

In our judgment, the creation of such an agency would injure, rather than help, the production and distribution of essential goods needed for the war and to sustain our civilian economy, because it would divide responsibility with respect to the over-all job of production and distribution. It would divide the powers and authority exercised by the War Production Board, Food Administration, and other governmental agencies, and even go so far as to forbid any Federal department or agency to take any action regarding any of the far reaching functions heretofore assigned to the Civilian Supply Administrator without first obtaining his approval.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, May 19, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 17, 1943:

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

APPOINTMENTS IN THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Floyd W. Sharp to be area director, at \$5,600 per annum, in the Little Rock area office.

John Francis Daly, Jr., to be senior training supervisor, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Hartford area office.

John D. Talbott to be senior manpower field representative, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Cleveland regional office.

Milton G. Young to be area director, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Oklahoma City area office.

Nathan H. Gowing to be area director, at \$6,500 per annum, in the Hampton Roads area office.

Russell A. Rasco to be area director, at \$5,600 per annum, in the Miami area office.

Joseph T. Flakne to be senior placement specialist, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Seattle area office.

Joseph G. Dellert to be principal manpower utilization analyst at \$5,600 per annum, in the Philadelphia regional office.

Clarence A. McGowan to be housing and transportation specialist, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Philadelphia regional office.

Eugene J. Ronan to be senior manpower utilization consultant, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Philadelphia regional office.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Robert Wood Johnson to be a brigadier general.

POSTMASTER

NORTH DAKOTA

John F. Leonard, Marmath.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Ellis A. Fuller, D. D., LL. D., president, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., offered the following prayer:

Our gracious and holy Father, we acknowledge Thee as the giver of every good and perfect gift. Let Thy favors be upon this great Nation and upon those who direct its affairs. Let Thy protecting care be about our men in arms. We acknowledge Thee as the giver of every good gift. Forgive us of our sins and give us liberally of Thy wisdom. For Christ's sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 14, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2570. An act to provide for the current payment of the individual income tax, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GEORGE, Mr. WALSH, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. CLARK of Missouri, Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. DAVIS, and Mr. DANAHY to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 151):

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. HARRY L. ENGLEBRIGHT, late a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That a committee of four Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of the above resolution the Presiding Officer had appointed Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MURDOCK, and Mr. SCRUGHAM members on the part of the Senate to the above committee.

GASOLINE RATIONING

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BROWN of Georgia addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE—JOHN B. SULLIVAN AGAINST LOUIS E. MILLER

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged report from the Committee on Elections No. 3, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read (H. Res. 240) as follows:

Resolved, That the time allowed for taking testimony in the election contest, John B. Sullivan, contestant, against Louis E. Miller, contestee, Eleventh Congressional District of Missouri, shall be extended for a period of 65 days, beginning May 18, 1943, and the testimony shall be taken in the following order:

The contestant shall take testimony during the first 30 days, the contestee shall take testimony during the succeeding 30 days, and the contestant shall take testimony in rebuttal only during the remaining 5 days of said period.

The resolution was agreed to.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and move to agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. LUDLOW, O'NEAL, MAHON, CURLEY, TABER, KEEFE, and DWORSHAK.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from yesterday's Post by Carl Sandberg.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE LATE JOHN B. TOWNLEY

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein two short editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. EBERHARTER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

THE COAL SITUATION

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, I stated on this floor on the 7th day of May that it was my firm conviction agreements could be reached between Harold Ickes and John L. Lewis, and further said I was just as sure that the powers behind the War Labor Board do not want them to agree.

To substantiate those opinions I called to your attention the division of authority within the War Labor Board, and the added authority of other committees and men to deal with this coal situation, a most serious national predicament, none of whom seem to have the power to settle the difficulty between the United Mine Workers of America and the operators.

I challenge the War Labor Board and Judge Byrnes to place the power to settle this matter in the hands of Harold Ickes for 48 hours. If this is done, the operators and the coal miners will settle their grievances and proceed to do the job the Nation expects of them. If this is not done and authority remains divided, no one can be blamed except the power back of all these different committees and individuals. If Harold Ickes was sent in to handle the coal situation, just why was he restricted and his power curtailed in handling the dispute and settling it?

The next few days will definitely disclose whether the administration wants this matter cleaned up, or if the fight between John L. Lewis and the fourth termers is the real issue.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein two letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

success by dictatorship over its members and class war against its employers?

It has not. Among its 900 locals there have been plenty of instances of headbandedness and unreasonableness. The main point nevertheless remains that the typographical union, so old, so successful, is utterly anti-dictatorship and utterly anticlass war. Let us look at its methods from the bottom up.

You start toward being a member of the typographical union by becoming an apprentice. You can become an apprentice at 16. Then for six years you study your trade by practice in the shop and by taking 149 printed lessons sent to you by the union's bureau of education. These lessons are so complete that they have been adopted by many school systems as official textbooks.

A special set of lessons tells you about unionism. You are taught to remember the 19 London Times printers who in the early nineteenth century were sent to jail for trying to have a union. You are taught that union men must sacrifice for each other in order to continue to have a union. You are taught that it will be your duty to attend union meetings and to vote on all union problems.

But you are also taught about employers. You are taught that labor should not be unfriendly to capital; that capital and labor both are essential to efficient and economical production; that the union should insure high-class workmanship; that it should strive to reduce unit costs; that the employers of the typographical union have virtually never broken a contract with the union, and that no local should ever break a contract with any employer; that every local should regard itself as a partner with the employer in the production process; that every preacher of class war, every Communist, every Fascist, every Nazi, is an enemy to the union and should be eliminated from the whole American labor movement.

On all these lessons the apprentice must pass examinations. Then he is a journeyman and a full member of the union and starts voting. He spends lots of his time voting.

The typographical union insists that its locals shall manage their own local affairs. Some unions get themselves centralized into their national headquarters. Their national officers become national despots. They found dynasties. The typographical union nourishes democracy's taproot—local self-government.

Every typographical union local must hold a regular monthly meeting on a regular stated day. It must elect an auditing committee or employ a certified public accountant to examine the books of its officers every 3 months. It must vote on every contract with an employer; and the contract binds every member. It must conduct a referendum of all its members and get a majority before it can raise its dues. It must vote on any proposed strike and get a three-quarters majority before striking.

In these circumstances no one-man rule is possible. And if this union can prevent the birth of labor bosses, all unions can.

Unions normally choose their national officers in a convention of elected delegates. That's democratic enough for most of us. But the members of the typographical union nominate and elect their national officers themselves in a Nation-wide referendum. It happens every 2 years. It is one of the most instructive events under the American democratic sky.

Members who aspire to be candidates must announce themselves in four lines of 6-point type, one column wide, in the December and January issues of the Typographical Journal, the union's paper mailed to every member. The Journal has to print the announcements of all aspirants to national offices whether the existing officers like them or not. They often do not.

The union, being American and democratic, just naturally has the two-party system. One party is called the Independents, the other the Progressives. Each gets its issues by watching the other and pouncing upon it for the general welfare, just like Republicans and Democrats. And, just as where are men known as national Democratic or Republican leaders, so there are union-wide Progressive and Independent leaders.

In February the locals nominate. Each may name one man for each national office. A local with a majority of Independents will vote for a nationally known Independent. Another local will vote for a Progressive leader. In the case of each national office, the five men nominated by the largest number of locals become the Nation-wide candidates. Often, however, it turns out that all the Progressive locals have voted for one man, and all the Independent locals for another, so that only two men run in the final election.

The names of the nominees are printed in the Journal in April. Each nominee may state his qualifications in the Journal—up to 200 words' worth of them.

On the third Wednesday in May the locals vote by secret ballot. The sealed ballots are forwarded to Indianapolis, where, on May 31, while watchers from both parties watch, they are opened and totaled; and the victors are proclaimed. The process has taken 6 months; but it is absolutely stealproof.

And if this union can operate stealproof elections, all unions can. The coercion and fraud that so often occur in union elections are not necessary to a strong and energetic labor movement.

Now, let us look at some more referendum democracy in the typographical union. In 1937 Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent the union a letter. It said that an American Federation of Labor convention had ordered the union to pay to the American Federation of Labor a new assessment of 1 cent per member per month. The typographical union was shocked to its foundations.

The union has an annual convention of its own. This convention does a lot of important enacting of general laws and bylaws for the whole union. But there are two things it cannot do. It cannot by itself amend the union's constitution. And it cannot by itself levy a new tax upon the members. Both these things have to go to a referendum vote of the entire membership.

When the members of the typographical union thought of an American Federation of Labor convention trying to do to them in taxation what not even their own convention could do, they went "white hot." They yelled "Dictatorship!" and they rushed to a referendum. They voted 4 to 1 to decline to pay the new American Federation of Labor assessment.

The typographical union in the early 1880's was the main force in the founding of the American Federation of Labor. Now it is independent, belonging neither to the American Federation of Labor nor to the Congress of Industrial Organizations. At its 1942 convention it adopted a resolution saying that it would like to unite itself with a reunited American labor movement—but only on one condition, namely: "The establishment of democratic procedures in all affiliated unions."

And it came near adding another condition, namely: "The elimination of gangsterism and the barring from office of all associates of underworld characters in all affiliated unions."

I ask, Is the typographical union anti-union because it charges that undemocratic procedures exist in unions?

I suggest that this country is equally tired of business leaders who cry "antibusiness" to stop business reforms and of union leaders who cry "antiunion" to stop union reforms.

Now, let us look at the typographical union's funds. On this point our unions are often unfairly attacked. People say:

"Look at all their money, taken off poor working people!"

It is a foolish remark till we know what the money was spent for.

The national organization of the Typographical Union, in its last fiscal year, collected more than \$4,000,000 from its members, which is about \$1 a week per member. It's a lot. But the union spent more than \$400,000 on the Union Printers' Home, and almost \$3,000,000 on pensions for old members. It spent \$500,000 on funeral benefits and continued to be able to say, "No union printer ever filled a pauper's grave." It spent \$100,000 on the Typographical Journal. Its expenses for all its elected officers and employed organizers, for all their traveling expenses and for all other services, and they were many, amounted to less than \$200,000. It works out to less than 5 cents per member per week. No corporation does a tighter job of economy.

Claude Baker, president, and Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer, get \$7,500 a year. How many businesses with an annual turn-over of more than \$4,000,000 pay less to their top men?

But how do I know that the union accounts are straight? Because they are checked twice a year by a committee of three auditors elected by the total membership of the union; and because they are additionally checked twice a year by certified public accountants; and because they are printed every month in page after page of the Typographical Journal.

Many other unions come equally clean. Therefore all can and should and must.

A democratic union has two advantages for the country. The first is that it tends toward relations with employers that are more human and intelligent and stable. But the second is even more important.

The whole democratic world, in order to meet the competition of the totalitarian world, has to perfect its own democratic institutions. It has to democratize its daily business life and its daily labor life. You cannot live an undemocratic life 364 days in the year and then achieve democracy by going to a political polling place on the 365th.

If you visit a union composing room, you may see the compositors, in a lull of work, gathered into a quick huddle. They are holding a meeting of their chapel—a subdivision of their local. They are rapidly settling, among themselves, some point of shop technique or shop discipline.

These little cells represent daily, hourly practice in democratic living. They represent participation in economic government. They represent economic government by consent. They train men to detest autocracy and to desire democracy in all things.

Freedom needs such men. Free democratic business must learn that in order to survive against the totalitarian state it has to have such men. The final merit of the typographical union is that its institutions are organized to produce such men.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Jersey.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, this is a very important bill and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentlewoman will not insist upon the point of order. The Committee is practically ready to rise and I want to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], whose views concur with those held by the gentlewoman from New Jersey.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I will withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from New Jersey withdraws the point of order.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I heard with interest some of the figures and statements given by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Smith] as to the loss of man-hours resulting from strikes, and I would like to counter by calling the attention of the Members to a very brilliant statement made by Hon. James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and former distinguished Member of this body the other night over the radio on the subject, wherein he said:

Do not forget during 1942 only one-twentieth of 1 percent of time of workers engaged in war work was lost on strike. A striker in a war industry is almost as rare as a slacker in the Army.

I have read carefully this bill, read it from stem to stern. To my mind it is a very obnoxious measure, in these parlous times particularly. I would call it a "scab's charter," particularly since it has the effect of reviving and re-creating the vile and loathsome "yellow dog" contracts, and it also reinstitutes domination of labor by court injunctions.

Both Democratic and Republican Parties repeatedly in their platforms denounced rule by labor injunctions, and they illustrated the most intolerable conditions that were brought about by labor injunctions. Now we would revive all that; a section of the bill provides for the revival of that vilest weapon that has ever been used in the past against labor.

We are again to have the "yellow dog" contracts. This bill will strafe labor, to borrow a World War term.

I believe we are revenging in haste by this bill what we are going to repent at our leisure.

Everywhere you hear words denunciatory of John L. Lewis, but why visit the sins of Mr. Lewis upon the rank and file of labor? Why give vent to your spleen with reference to Mr. Lewis and thereby do all in your power to hurt not only him but labor everywhere, and besides, to foment and encourage unrest among the ranks of labor.

Section 2 of this bill denies the minority the right to strike. For example, 499 men of a plant of 1,000, under repeated Supreme Court decisions, have the individual right to agree one with the other to strike. But this bill, through section 2, denies the right to a minority to strike. That is an inalienable right, because the right to strike has been held to be not only an individual but a collective right. It involves the right of free speech, the right of free press, and the right of peaceful assembly. Nothing should prevent a group of men in a plant, even if they be the minority, to gather together peacefully and freely express their desires and wishes to better their conditions, and, if they are not bettered, they have a right to urge their fellows to strike.

But, under the cloak and cover of war, that right is to be taken away. Labor is to be curbed into submission.

While labor is engaged in turning out a plethora of tanks, planes, guns, and ships, it is to be stabbed in the back. That is ill reward for labor's purpose voluntarily to ban strikes. I have just read to you the statement of Mobilization Director Byrnes, praising labor and its great contribution to our war effort.

I cannot touch upon all the obnoxious provisions of this bill. One of them is involved in section 5-A. This outlaws the boycott and sympathy strikes. It withdraws the right of the workers to work on "unfair materials." That right should be suspended in war times. It has been suspended by voluntary agreement. There is no need to suspend it by legislative fiat. It is an insult to labor to do so. By judicial interpretation, it is no longer a violation of the Sherman law, or any other law, to refuse to work upon unfair goods. In this regard, I quote the late Mr. Justice Brandeis, who, together with the late Mr. Justice Holmes, said:

If on the undisputed facts of this case refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman law and the Clayton Act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude.

The decision referred to has since gone into the limbo of over-ruled cases, and the right to strike for the purpose of defending the integrity of a trade union organization has never since been successfully challenged.

This section 5-A to my mind has no connection whatsoever with the war effort. If a war contractor is on an unfair list and his customers who are employers who are in turn in no way involved in defense, unions cannot, under section 5-A strike, picket, or boycott such customers.

This is so, despite the unfair conditions obtaining in such employer-customers shops or plants. This is so despite the unfair goods handled by such employer customer, which goods the man in the shop of the war contractor may have to use or fabricate or handle.

There is no conceivable connection between section 5-A and the defense program. The purpose is simply to strike down labor's basic constitutional right to boycott, to strike and to refuse to use "unfair materials."

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 796) relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interests of the national defense, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record at this point the amendments which were agreed to and adopted by the House Military Affairs Committee on today, which will be offered tomorrow to the pending bill, for the information of the Members of the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The amendments referred to follow:

On page 8, line 22, after the word "which", strike the words "may be" and insert the word "are." Line 23, after the word "which", strike the words "may be" and insert the word "are."

On page 9, line 13, after the word "lock-out", insert the following: "and the issues involved in the dispute giving rise thereto." At the end of section 2 strike the period and add the following: "and the issues involved in the dispute giving rise to such intended strike."

On page 10, line 13, after the word "and", insert the following: "to include on such ballot a concise statement of the major issues involved in the dispute together with a statement of the position of each party with respect thereto." On page 10, line 16, add the following: "No ballot shall be conducted under this section when any issue involved in the intended strike has been determined by statute or by any rule, regulation, or order issued pursuant thereto."

On page 11, line 12, after the word "contractor", add "or officers of a local labor organization of which said bona fide employees are members."

On page 13, line 12, strike the period, insert a colon and the following language: "Provided, That the penalties provided in this subsection shall extend to the local union or unions or other portion of the labor organization concerned in, connected with, or participating in such violation and to no other portion thereof."

On page 17, line 6, strike all after the period down to and including the word "organization" on line 9.

Section 10, where the word "Chairman" occurs change to "Board."

On page 15, line 23, after the word "regulation", insert the word "heretofore."

On page 18, line 10 after the word "strike", insert the words "or lock-out."

Strike all of section 12 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"RETURN OF PROPERTY TO OWNERS"

"SEC. 12. When possession of any plant, mine, or other property has been, or is hereafter taken by the Government under authority of section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or otherwise, by reason of a strike, lock-out, threatened strike, threatened lock-out, work stoppage, or other cause, such plant, mine, or other property shall be returned to the owners thereof as soon as practicable but in no event more than 60 days after the termination of the conditions which caused possession of such plant, mine, or other property to be so taken."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record on three subjects and to include therein certain statements and excerpts, and a copy of a bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CELLER and Mr. LUDLOW asked and were given permission to revise and extend their own remarks in the Record.)

TREASURY-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944.

Mr. LUDLOW submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 17, and 26.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMETT O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TAHER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
PAT MCCARRAN,
JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 2: Increases the appropriation for "Foreign funds control" from \$3,100,000 to \$3,800,000. The House recedes with an amendment making the amount to be appropriated \$3,450,000.

Amendment No. 18: Increases the appropriation for the Bureau of Accounts, Post Office Department, from \$133,640 to \$300,000. The House recedes.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

Amendment No. 1: Deletes a provision, included in the bill by the House, prohibiting the expenditure of any appropriation in the bill for carrying out the provisions of the Silver Purchase Acts.

Amendment No. 17: Authorizes the employment of a temporary expert by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or civil-service laws.

Amendment No. 26: Provides for a study by the Director of the Budget and the Postmaster General of the use of the mails by agencies in the executive branch of the Government, the report on such study to be filed within 60 days of the passage of the act, in lieu of the provision included by the House prohibiting the use of any funds in the bill for carrying penalty mail.

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EMMETT O'NEAL,
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HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief article from the Nation's Week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection. There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a substitute bill for the one under consideration today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I was granted a special order to address the House today. I now ask, in lieu thereof, that I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes on tomorrow, Thursday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY] is recognized for 25 minutes.

THE SMITH-CONNALLY BILL

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, in the following 25 minutes, during which time I have been privileged to address the Members of this distinguished body, I would like to point out why, in my humble opinion, the House should not adopt the provisions of the Smith-Connally bill. The House of Representatives has been referred to repeatedly as the greatest deliberative body in the world. Deliberation as defined by Webster is:

Done or offered with deliberation * * * formed, arrived at, or determined upon as a result of careful thought and weighing of considerations; as deliberate judgment or plan; carried on coolly and steadily.

2. Given to weighing facts and arguments with a view to choice or decision; careful in considering the consequences of a step; circumspect * * * characterized by reflection; dispassionate—not rash.

Certainly in a matter of such grave importance, it is not a time to rely upon emotional appeal or an appeal to passion but to consider the question from the standpoint of a cold factual analysis.

On December 1, 1941, there was introduced in the Senate a bill, No. 2054, relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interest of the national defense. That bill did not pass in the Seventy-seventh Congress. Recently the provisions of that bill were reintroduced in Senate bill 796. Senate bill 796, originally known as the Connally bill, provided in substance for Government seizure of plants in which a strike had developed and criminal penalty for any activity which might provoke or cause a strike after seizure. Without hearings the bill was brought on the floor of the Senate in the heat and hurry of the critical situation which then appeared

to be developing with respect to the coal mines. On the floor of the Senate, and during the course of debate, a substantially new bill was written and passed containing provisions which went far beyond the original Connally bill and covered operations of the National War Labor Board generally, including a provision which apparently called for and permitted dilatory court review of Board decisions.

When the bill reached the House, the Military Affairs Committee, still without hearing—and in fact refusing to accede to the pleas of the labor organizations and many others for the opportunity to discuss the bill—simply and literally struck out the entire bill as passed by the Senate, and inserted a complete new bill of its own. This new bill substantially embodied most of the factors of the so-called Smith bill of 1941. It is for this reason that in its present version the measure is generally referred to as the Connally-Smith bill.

The Connally bill considered by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate was in effect an amendment of section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. In the House, because of the military aspects of the bill, it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and not to the Labor Committee.

It is fair to assume, therefore, that the problem is not primarily one of labor but something connected with the military. That being so, it is necessary first to consider—how will the bill aid in the war effort?—will it provide an improvement over present methods in helping to win the war at the earliest possible date? Military authorities feel and the record discloses facts which justify the assertion that we are making great strides under the present set-up. May I call your attention to the testimony of some distinguished military witnesses?

One of the first acts of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the American commanding general of all allied forces in the African theater, following the Tunisian victory, was to dispatch the following message across the Atlantic Ocean:

Our fighting men, standing shoulder to shoulder with our gallant allies, the British and the French, have driven the enemy out of north Africa. In this victory the munitions made by American industry—labor and management—played a very important role. There is glory for us all in this achievement.

Hon. James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy, had this to say:

Hitler and Tojo disrupt, convert, and create industries as expediency dictates. They possess complete power over their war production and exercise that power ruthlessly. Such methods are not for America. Such tactics are completely antipathetic to the very principles for which we are fighting. In this country a tremendous reorganization and reeducation of industry is taking place, but it is on a basis of voluntary cooperation. Management and labor alike are putting their shoulders to the wheel, freemen banded together in the common cause of human liberty.

Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Director of Production, War Department, said inter alia:

We are all part of this effort to win the war. Our combined efforts will show the

enemy that free labor and free enterprise can lick any combination of slavery and fear. We have the resources; we have the men; and we have the will to win. This is your United States and my United States—united as never before.

Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, United States Navy, retired, Chief of the Incentive Division, Navy Department, in referring to Pearl Harbor said inter alia:

The fact is that many of these civilian workers had themselves been under fire in that treacherous attack and had courageously joined the Navy and Marine Corps in manning guns that defended the harbor. Undismayed and undaunted, they subsequently resumed their duties with even greater zeal and devotion. And despite almost insurmountable difficulties, their production achievements during the next 9 months were so outstanding that they won for themselves the high distinction of the Army-Navy E—symbol of excellence in production.

That indomitable spirit, manifested in a thousand ways by both labor and management in their relations with the Navy since the beginning of the world crisis, is immeasurably speeding the gigantic task we have before us. It is not only bringing ever closer to realization America's multi-ocean Navy of the future, but is laying, securely and inexorably, the foundations for the smashing victory over the forces of aggression which we are consecrated to win.

Today the Navy is the largest single employer in the country, if not in the world.

And again:

In meeting this mighty production problem, rendered doubly grave because in our struggle we are facing enemies who have been frantically arming for years while we were busily beating our swords into ploughshares, the Navy sought to enlist every hand and brain, every ounce of energy, every bit of skill and ingenuity that free American labor and free American enterprise could muster. It has not sought in vain. The response from both management and labor, organized and unorganized, has been little short of magnificent.

But even more inspiring has been the unity, the feeling of comradeship that has animated these soldiers of production and the personnel of the Navy in their common task of transforming our enormous industrial organization and potentials into an arsenal for the tools of victory. Never has practical democracy been more dynamic or efficient. If any more proof were required that for us, the American way of life is the only way of life, this most perilous period of our national existence has supplied it beyond quibble or dispute.

The Navy Department itself accurately characterized this prevailing spirit of understanding and cooperation when it declared publicly not long ago: "The aims, ambitions, plans, and hopes of the Navy are identical with those of the vast majority of men and women who work for the Navy, and its employees are engaged and joined in a common cause and a common objective."

This cooperation and teamwork is a prerequisite of total war, which is in essence war on two fronts—the fighting line and the production line. The strategy of this type of warfare is simple: Produce—and attack! The side that produces matériel faster, and with this advantage of fire power attacks sooner, wins the day.

While management, in these and other ways, enlisted its resources in the Navy's gigantic program, labor rose to the occasion no less quickly and patriotically and assumed new responsibilities in our victory drive.

Even before Pearl Harbor labor had demonstrated its fighting spirit when it pitched in

and repaired in 5 days the damage done by fire to a \$2,250,000 defense plant at Cleveland, Ohio. It rushed construction of the immense naval base at Corpus Christi, Tex., to completion far ahead of schedule and smashed building records in putting up defense housing.

Upon our entrance into the war labor voluntarily discarded its time-honored right to strike, and the score since then is 2,000 strikes prevented for each one that has occurred. Labor is trying manfully to eliminate even this small fraction of work stoppages.

Unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor have of their own initiative waived double-time rates for holidays and Sunday work in all continuously operating war industries. The building trades unions have done this in the stabilization pact with the Government and war contractors. The metal-trades unions have done the same thing in the shipyards.

Despite the overtime provisions of the 40-hour week law, 7 out of 10 workers are now putting in 48 to 60 hours per week. In the machine-tool industry labor is working from 50 to 70 hours a week; in most aircraft factories 44 to 54 hours weekly; and nearly 70 percent of the Nation's shipyard workers are on their jobs from 46 to 52 hours a week.

In the production of ships, steel, machine tools, and other materials labor is setting new records regularly, only to smash these records in short order. In everything, from driving rivets and welding seams to laying wartime oil pipe lines and building naval barracks, labor has exceeded any previous standards of accomplishment.

The battleship *Alabama* was completed 9 months ahead of schedule. The mighty *Iowa* hit the water 7 months in advance of the contract date. The greatest mass launching in history was staged by the shipbuilders of America last Labor Day, when no less than 174 naval and merchant vessels were launched in 60 different yards throughout the United States. The keels for 49 ships were laid the same day in these same yards. The achievement gained additional luster from the fact that many workers donated their Labor Day wages as contributions toward the purchase of bombers, new ships, and more arms for our fighting forces, and toward Navy relief.

In other ways labor has shown itself equally generous with its money as with its skill and sinews, notably when American Federation of Labor building-trades members recently presented to the Navy a new \$62,000 archives building for storing microfilms—1 of 10 buildings contributed by the group to the war effort with wages earned on extra days and holidays.

In recognition of the splendid service of both labor and management the Navy instituted the Navy E award for presentation to plants that demonstrated their excellence in producing ships, weapons, and equipment for the Navy. A total of 221 plants were so honored, with the privilege of flying the Navy E burgee at their mastheads. The present Army-Navy production award was inaugurated in order that all our fighting forces could join in paying tribute to exceptional performance on the production line. Thus far, the Army-Navy production award has been made to 200 plants which are producing for the Navy. Over each of these plants flies the red and blue pennant with its wreath of oak and laurel leaves; and each individual employee wears the distinctive silver E pin as a badge of meritorious service to his country.

An honor not lightly bestowed, the E floating above a plant means that the workers in that building have earned their award with the same caliber of efficiency, skill, and loyalty as the sailors of the warships that in times past won the right to display the identical symbol on their turrets or conning towers.

It means: "Well done to all hands."

Hon. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, made a comment, which is pertinent, as follows:

I wish with all my heart that we could likewise increase the quality of criticism. We have had a greater overproduction in fault finding than in any other product of American ingenuity. If all the profligate outpouring of good paper, ink, and breath could be refined to sound, useful, critical analysis, from which the men charged with the management of war effort could profit, Hitler and his stooges in Tokyo and Rome would know their ultimate doom to be closer.

Today, on the floor of the House, we were treated to the very interesting spectacle of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs speaking with great zeal, with great emotion, and with great feeling, about labor taking 30 days to cool off. It seems to me that a poem I learned when I was but a youngster is appropriate at this stage of the proceedings:

In speaking of another's faults
Pray don't forget your own,
Remember those in homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone.

When we have nothing else to do
But speak of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home
And from that point begin.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
I find it works quite well—
To try my own defects to cure
Before of others tell.

Then let us all, when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To others we little know.

Remember that our troubles
Sometimes like our chickens roost at home;
So do not speak of others' faults
Until you have none of your own.

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF OBJECTIONS TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONNALLY-SMITH BILL

I could go on and quote in the RECORD the objections of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, the objections of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, the objections of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, the objections of the United Rubber Workers of America, the objections of the Congress of Industrial Organizations—which have been prepared and outlined at length—and the objections of the American Federation of Labor.

At this point I should like also, referring to my little bit of poetry, to refer to the statement made on the floor by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH]. He said that in 1942 we had more strikes than at any other time except 2 years in the preceding 20 years. Let me quote the facts from the record. In the Monthly Labor Review of May 1943 will be found the following, and I quote verbatim from page 959:

There was a substantial decline in strike activity in 1942, the first full year of the country's participation in World War No. 2. During the year there were 2,968 strikes, involving approximately 840,000 workers, and 4,183,000 man-days of idleness. About 28 workers out of 1,000 employed were involved in a strike at some time during the year; idleness during strikes is estimated to be a twentieth of 1 percent of the time worked.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

JUNE 2, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. LUDLOW, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1648]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 17, and 26.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
PAT MCCARRAN,
JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 2: Increases the appropriation for "Foreign funds control" from \$3,100,000 to \$3,800,000. The House recedes with an amendment making the amount to be appropriated \$3,450,000.

Amendment No. 18: Increases the appropriation for the Bureau of Accounts, Post Office Department, from \$133,640 to \$300,000. The House recedes.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

Amendment No. 1: Deletes a provision, included in the bill by the House, prohibiting the expenditure of any appropriation in the bill for carrying out the provisions of the Silver Purchase Acts.

Amendment No. 17: Authorizes the employment of a temporary expert by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or civil-service laws.

Amendment No. 26: Provides for a study by the Director of the Budget and the Postmaster General of the use of the mails by agencies in the executive branch of the Government, the report on such study to be filed within 60 days of the passage of the act, in lieu of the provision included by the House prohibiting the use of any funds in the bill for carrying penalty mail.

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Managers on the part of the House.

Hunter when the team and the wagon he was driving was struck, on May 18, 1940, on the United States Highway No. 40, about 6 miles west of the town of Mount Meridian, Ind., by a truck owned and operated by an employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 6 and 7, strike out "\$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be" and insert "\$4,000."

Page 1, lines 8 and 9, strike out "on account of the injuries sustained by the said Fred Hunter" and insert "for personal injuries sustained by him."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WYMER BOWLIN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1790, for the relief of Wymer Bowlin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 15 to 20, inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for the employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 5, secs. 767 and 770), are hereby waived in favor of Wymer Bowlin, who is alleged to have sustained injuries by becoming overheated in the line of his duties on July 10, 1940, while employed by the Work Projects Administration in feeding a rock crusher at a quarry at Highcliff, Campbell County, Tenn., and his claim for compensation is authorized to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, as amended, if he files such claim with the United States Employees' Compensation Commission not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 2. The monthly compensation which the said Wymer Bowlin may be entitled to receive by reason of the enactment of this act shall commence on the first day of the month during which this act is enacted.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2 line 5, after the word "amended", insert "and supplemented by the act of February 15, 1934."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREDERICK LEE LITTLEFIELD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1835, for the relief of Frederick Lee Littlefield.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized

and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frederick Lee Littlefield, of Hyannis, Mass., the sum of \$8,000 and disbursement amounting to \$53.30, in full satisfaction of his claim for damages against the Government of the United States on account of personal injuries of a permanent nature suffered by him on May 5, 1941, when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a truck belonging to the War Department and operated by a private of said Department on Route No. 130 near the intersection of Quaker Meeting House Road in the town of Sandwich, Mass.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$8,000 and disbursement amounting to \$53.30, in full satisfaction of his claim for damages against the Government of the United States on account of personal injuries of a permanent nature suffered," and insert the following: "\$5,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by him."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LUCKENBACH STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1890, for the relief of the Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MADDEN and Mr. PRIEST objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

JOHN RHODEN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2088, for the relief of John Rhoden.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 17 and 20 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 5, secs. 767 and 770), are hereby waived in favor of John Rhoden, Brushart, Ky., and his claim for compensation for disability resulting from an injury sustained on January 12, 1940, while employed by the Work Projects Administration, is authorized and directed to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, as amended, and under other provisions of law relating to disability or death compensations and benefits for employees of the Work Projects Administration, as if he had filed notice of injury and claim for compensation for disability within the time prescribed by such sections

17 and 20, but only if he files such claim with the United States Employees' Compensation Commission not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "17" and insert "15."

Page 1, line 10, after the word "Increase", insert "alleged to have been."

Page 2, line 10, after the word "than", insert the word "sixty."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BURTON S. RADFORD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2556, for the relief of Burton S. Radford.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized, notwithstanding any provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the payment of compensation to aliens, to pay Burton S. Radford, formerly an employee of the Corporation, in accordance with the terms of his employment, for services rendered by him during the period from October 16, 1942, to October 28, 1942, inclusive, such payment to be made from any funds available to the Corporation for payment of administrative expenses; and that Burton S. Radford shall not be required by the disbursing officer of the Corporation to refund any moneys heretofore paid to him for services rendered to the Corporation which, under the provisions of section 3 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1943, approved June 27, 1942, he otherwise might be required to refund: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out the figure "28" and insert the figure "29".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOSES TENNENBAUM

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2456, for the relief of Moses Tennenbaum.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MADDEN, Mr. GRANT of Alabama, and Mr. MCGREGOR objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

THADDEUS C. KNIGHT

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 414, for the relief of Thaddeus C. Knight.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Whereas Thaddeus C. Knight, formerly a captain, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, was convicted on April 28, 1926, by a general court martial for the violation of the ninety-third and ninety-sixth articles of war and sentenced to be discharged from the military service and to serve 5 years in prison. The said Thaddeus C. Knight was discharged from the Army in accordance with the findings of the court martial and served 2 years of the sentence imposed upon him, at which time he was paroled. Since the carrying into execution of the findings of the court martial it has been determined that the testimony upon which the said Thaddeus C. Knight was convicted was perjured and untrue and that the conviction of the said Thaddeus C. Knight by general court martial was without foundation in law or in fact: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Thaddeus C. Knight, a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, with the same longevity and rank on both the relative and promotion list as the said Thaddeus C. Knight would have attained had he not been separated from the service.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELEANOR McCLOSKEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 438, for the relief of Eleanor McCloskey, also known as Evelyn Mary Mikalauskas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MOTT, Mr. GRANT of Alabama, Mr. MCGREGOR, and Mr. PRIEST objected, and under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

ANNA M. KOHLER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1434, for the relief of Anna M. Kohler.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MOTT, Mr. GRANT of Alabama, Mr. MCGREGOR, Mr. MADDEN, and Mr. PRIEST objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

ANTHONY J. LEIBERSCHAL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1907, for the relief of Anthony J. Lieberschal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MOTT, Mr. GRANT of Alabama, Mr. MCGREGOR, and Mr. PRIEST objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

ANTHONY J. LEIBERSCHAL

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 158, H. R. 1907, for the relief of Anthony J. Lieberschal. I am authorized to say that the gentleman from Mississippi desires to withdraw his objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to

pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anthony J. Lieberschal, Everett, Wash., the sum of \$3,315.22. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Anthony J. Lieberschal against the United States for losses sustained as the result of a United States Army airplane crashing on February 17, 1942, into a chicken house owned by the said Anthony J. Lieberschal and located approximately 6 miles east of Paine Field, near Silver Lake, Wash.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", strike out "\$3,315.22. The payment of such sum shall be" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,775.43."

At end of bill strike out the period, insert a colon, and add "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That completes the call of the Private Calendar.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on today following the other special orders I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING NATIONAL DEFENSE MIGRATION

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 257) for immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there is authorized to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House a sum not to exceed \$250, on vouchers signed by the chairman of the committee under authority of House Resolution 113, Seventy-seventh Congress and approved by the Committee on Accounts in order to pay outstanding debts incurred by the Special Committee Investigating National Defense Migration.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXPENSES OF COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 258.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of the committee of investigation authorized by House Resolution 38, not exceeding \$50,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by the committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATTON]?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement from the Department of the Interior in reference to the development of the war food program in reclamation areas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein some excerpts and quotations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL—1944

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 2, 1943.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, this report is the unanimous report of the conferees, signed by all members of the conference committee. I move the adoption of the report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 1: Page 3, line 19, strike out lines 19 to 24, inclusive.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 1 and concur in the same with an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LUDLOW moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 1 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows:

"Restore the matter stricken out by the Senate amendment amended to read as follows:

"No part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used directly or indirectly

during the fiscal year 1944 for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions of the silver purchase acts—namely, the acts of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1934—or for the carrying out of any of the provisions of said silver purchase acts except with respect to silver purchased or procured or transfers of any interest in silver bullion effected on or before June 30, 1943.”

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I have often heard it said that the rules governing this Chamber are such that a majority of the House of Representatives can always find a way to do what it wants to do. That saying is about to be exemplified once more in connection with the proposition now before us.

In no uncertain terms a majority of the House has twice made known that it does not want any of the taxpayers' money spent during the fiscal year 1944 for the enforcement of the silver purchase acts. It gave its first decision to this effect when it adopted the Celler amendment. It gave its second decision to this effect when, on a former occasion, I moved to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which struck out the Celler proviso. So the House under majority rule is indubitably on record in favor of denying any appropriation to enforce the silver purchase acts during the next fiscal year.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman recalls that when that amendment was first voted on we were unable to get a record vote in the House.

Mr. LUDLOW. We had a record vote later.

To a majority of your subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office Department appropriations this nullification of acts of Congress by the starvation method seemed to be very poor business. It seemed to us that the sounder practice would be to bring in a bill through the regular legislative committee to repeal the silver purchase acts outright. The appropriation bill before us is applicable only to the next fiscal year. As that year draws to a close, the issue as to whether funds shall be provided to enforce the silver purchase acts will come up again and that issue will have to be faced again and again, year after year, unless or until the silver purchase acts are repealed.

But the fact remains that the House has spoken twice on this matter and your subcommittee is a servant of the House. In deference to the majority opinion, I have presented this motion to recede and concur with an amendment which has been read at the Clerk's desk.

The effect of the adoption of this motion would be to reaffirm the position of the House in respect to the Celler amendment and to add to the Celler amendment the following language:

Except with respect to silver purchased or procured or transfers of any interest in silver bullion effected on or before June 30, 1943.

This additional language was proposed by the Treasury Department, and it is intended to prevent the nullification of

the silver purchase acts from having a retroactive effect. The Treasury Department has no interest in a continuation of the purchase of silver under the silver purchase acts, but it was tremendously disturbed lest the abrupt nullification proposed in the Celler amendment might cause great confusion and embarrassment in Treasury operations.

I invited the Treasury Department to submit language which in its opinion would obviate this anticipated interference with its administrative operations, and I received the following letter from Daniel W. Bell, the Under Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR MR. LUDLOW: You have requested advice as to possible changes in the language of the Celler amendment to the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriations bill which would eliminate the administrative difficulties expected to result from its enactment. The amendment now reads as follows:

“No part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used, directly or indirectly, during the fiscal year 1944, for the purchase or procurement of silver, under the provisions of the silver purchase acts, namely, the act of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out of any of the provisions of said silver purchase acts.”

In previous letters to you, I have pointed out that the amendment would not repeal the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, or section 4 of the act of July 6, 1939, but would merely leave the Department without an appropriation with which to carry out the provisions of such acts, and that this would create a confusing situation. While we believe that it would be desirable to have a clearer expression of the intention of the Congress, if the amendment is finally adopted the Department will be required to interpret it as a mandate that the acquisition of silver under the silver purchase acts be suspended during the fiscal year 1944.

On the other hand, it seems clear to me that the amendment was not intended to have retroactive effect, and, accordingly, the operations of the Department with respect to, or arising in connection with, silver acquired prior to June 30, 1943, should not be deemed to fall within the scope of the amendment. However, in order that there will be no doubt as to the propriety of this construction of the amendment, it is suggested that the following language be added at the end of the proposed amendment: “except with respect to silver purchased or procured or transfers of any interest in silver bullion effected on or before June 30, 1943.”

If you deem it appropriate, I should appreciate it if you would have this letter inserted in the RECORD, so that there will be no misunderstanding as to the Department's views on this subject.

Very truly yours,

D. W. BELL,

Under Secretary of the Treasury.

When your managers go back to conference with this proposal we will face a real battle, as Senator McCARRAN, of Nevada, leader of the silver bloc in the upper body, has served notice that snow will be flying before the Senate yields to the nullification of the Silver Purchase Acts. That is a situation which we shall have to face when we come to it.

From the standpoint of the House I think the motion I have made is as good a solution as can be worked out. By adopting the motion to recede and concur which I have offered, the House will carry out its will as heretofore twice ex-

pressed and will do so without embarrassment to the Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I heard with interest what the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], has stated. I agree with him it would be far better to attempt to wipe the Silver Purchase Acts clean off the books and to do that by a frontal attack rather than by a flank attack, which is what we did when we adopted the amendment I offered which precluded the use of any moneys appropriated for the Treasury Department for the administration of the so-called Silver Purchase Acts. I agree that it is more appropriate to consider a specific bill to repeal the Silver Purchase Acts or some similar measure rather than indirectly attack those acts by sort of “riders” to an appropriation bill.

The distinguished Under Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bell, makes the suggestion that the prohibition involved in my amendment should not apply to the silver that has already been purchased and which is to the extent of roughly 3,000,000,000 ounces. That silver is rotting and tarnishing at West Point, where it is stored, but rather, says Bell, my amendment should apply only to future purchases of silver, that is, silver purchased after June 30, 1943. The amendment of the committee—as suggested by Mr. Bell—to the so-called Celler amendment would make my amendment apply only to future and not to past purchases of silver by the Treasury.

Let us see the effect of that. Frankly, it would greatly weaken my amendment. It would apply to a trickle of silver and would not get at the meat of the situation at all. But a half a loaf may be better than no loaf at all. Let us see what Mr. Bell said with reference to future purchases of silver. He testified before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency as follows:

During the month of December 1942, the Treasury did not acquire any foreign silver under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and it acquired only an inconsequential amount of newly mined domestic silver pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the act of July 6, 1939. Consequently, the acquisition of more “free silver” seems unlikely and cannot safely be considered in making plans for the use of Government-owned silver in the war effort.

In other words, he admits that practically no silver will be purchased after July 1 of this year. Therefore, if you add his amendment to my amendment you practically vitiate the very purposes of my amendment, because this vast amount of silver has already been purchased and the moneys appropriated under the Treasury Department appropriation bill could thus still be used for its administration. We did not want the moneys to be used in any respect for the administration of those Silver Purchase Acts. We took that means of putting a broomstick, as it were, between the legs of the silver bloc to make them realize it is time to change its attitude

on silver. It was time to get "mad" about silver.

I went down to the Riggs National Bank this morning and asked a teller to give me four silver dollars. I have them in my hand. I gave them four one-dollar bills. The paying teller said to me, "Why, this is astounding. You are the first man in my experience that has come to this window and asked for silver dollars. Everybody wants to get rid of his silver dollars and does not want to take silver dollars." Judging by the sheer weight of these four heavy silver disks, their bulkiness, I can well see the reason for the dislike. Truly, I ask you to reflect, when did you last have or see a silver dollar?

It is very significant that there is contained in every silver dollar a large amount of copper and other very strategic metals. I have here a chart which is very interesting. There is the United States silver dollar. There is only 35 cents worth of silver in that silver dollar. The rest of it is copper and other strategic metals. Thus the silver dollar contains only 35 cents' worth of silver, even at the world market price. Thus to call this coin I hold before you a silver dollar is a misnomer.

Mr. WHITE. I think the gentleman ought to stick to the facts.

Mr. CELLER. I am going to stick to the facts. There is no need of getting personal or hot about it, I say to my good friend from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman knows there is 10 percent of copper in every silver dollar and every gold dollar.

Mr. CELLER. In this dollar I hold before you there is 10 percent of copper. The Board of Economic Warfare goes all over the world in its endeavor to get this very precious metal, copper, for the war effort, this metal used in tanks, airplanes, anti-aircraft guns, searchlights, and what have you. Yet, there is a vast stock pile of copper in these dollars. Let us get at it. Put it to work. Put it on the "front line."

I asked, furthermore, how many silver dollars of this character there are in existence and was told that there are 468,000,000 of these minted silver dollars held by the Treasury. I asked further how many are in circulation and used, and got this astounding information. Only 70,000,000 of these 468,000,000 silver dollars are actually in circulation and used throughout the country. What is the conclusion? The difference, or 398,000,000 of these minted dollars are useless—lying idle—people just will not use them. Three hundred and ninety-eight million of these silver dollars are useless "cartwheels." Nothing is done with them. They are in the vault wasting away. The people do not want to use them as circulating media. Ten percent of these 398,000,000 silver pieces is composed of this very valuable copper. Thus there is rotting in conjunction with the silver and other metals contained in these unused 398,000,000 silver dollars a vast stock pile of copper, which we cannot touch because of the so-called silver bloc. Why should not that copper be released and applied for war industrial uses? We could substitute that copper

for use in cartridges. Do we want the cartridges to kill the Huns and Nazis and save our boys from being killed or do we wish to continue feeding silver mine owners with subsidies? Shall we become sensible about silver and use "free" silver in the war, or shall we consider silver still a sacrosanct metal—thus untouchable. If the latter, then Goebbels in the Reich might well say, "Keep the silver subsidy on your books. That helps the Axis." I call it all legalized silver robbery.

Eight hundred and fifty million ounces of silver circulate in these coins; 1,170,000,000 ounces are pledged to paper currency. The remaining amount of silver—namely, 1,338,000,000 ounces—represents a tribute paid to the silver bloc. How much is that in dollars and cents? Multiply for yourselves 71 cents—price paid to silver miners as a subsidy—by 1,338,000,000, and you get the vast amount of tribute paid to the silver mine owners, for which the Government does not get a blessed thing in return.

It is no wonder, therefore, that I call it legalized robbery. We are trying to hold down inflation, we are doing our damndest to do that; we have set up all kinds of agencies to hold down prices and put ceilings on practically everything, but when it comes to silver, we have a sort of Mad Hatter arithmetic, and the lid is off. Let me present a chart with reference to the effect of the silver purchase on inflation and see how it stimulates the vicious spiral of inflation. Under the inflationary Silver Purchase Acts the United States silver miner sells to the Treasury up to 45 cents worth of silver for how much? Under the Silver Purchase Act he sells it to the Treasury for 71 cents an ounce, and he makes a minimum profit of 57 percent. Then what does the Government do? The Treasury takes plain silver it purchased at 71 cents and issues it to the public at \$1.29 an ounce, and the Government makes the second profit of 82 percent. Thus we have the profit of 82 percent superimposed upon a profit of 57 percent.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. First there is a profit of 57 percent to the miner, and then a profit of 82 percent to the Government, which puts it out to the public at \$1.29. If that is not inflation gone berserk I will eat my hat, all because of the silly Silver Purchase Acts. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Who makes the profit when the Government issues the money?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman said the Government issues the silver and who makes the profit when the Government puts out the money?

Mr. CELLER. The Treasury has no right to such profit. Some of the silver—a very little—is used in the war effort, and those who purchase silver from the Government must pay \$1.29 to the Government for that which is mined, sometimes at a cost of only 30 to 35 cents

per ounce. Then when the War or Navy Departments buy the goods containing silver for the war, the Government pays the profit back to the contractor plus his profit on the profit. See what suckers we are for foreigners. This chart gives you an idea of what we do with reference to the purchase of silver. It shows the sources of purchase. Foreigners have gained most. This chart represents—by the smaller black square—the amount of silver the Government purchased from Americans, namely 501,000,000 ounces, newly mined, and this other larger black square represents the silver we purchased from foreigners—2,158,000,000 ounces. We benefited, since the advent of the Silver Purchase Act through March 3, 1943, foreign sellers of silver more than four times as much as we benefited domestic sellers. If that is not playing a sucker game to the entire world outside of America, again I will eat my hat.

Mr. WHITE. And when the gentleman is talking about buying silver, what about paying \$35 an ounce for gold to South Africa?

Mr. CELLER. I cannot say that is, offhand, wrong. If it is, two wrongs do not make a right.

Mr. WHITE. Then the gentleman admits that that is wrong?

Mr. CELLER. Maybe yes, maybe no. But we have \$23,000,000,000 worth of gold stored at Fort Knox, which is more than ample to base all the currency, paper money, and circulation media that are issued. We do not need any second foundation by way of silver.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. If you have \$23,000,000,000 worth of gold, and have a national debt of \$300,000,000,000, what is the ratio between that actual debt and the gold backing?

Mr. CELLER. I am not worried about the credit of America. We are the richest country in the world, and we are the finest people in the world occupying it. If we are not good for the credit then our whole structure will topple over, and that would topple over regardless of gold or silver. Our real credit is based in a great measure upon our worthwhileness, our talents, inventiveness, our industry, our general character, our aptitudes, our personal worth, all combined.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman is not objecting to the compromise of the Celler amendment to the extent that the money may be used to carry on what has happened up to 1943? The gentleman is not objecting to that?

Mr. CELLER. I say to the gentleman that I am not objecting to that amendment to my amendment, but I want to point out in general to the membership of the House the seriousness of the situation. I want to indicate that I am not an obstructionist. I shall not object to the amendment to my amendment. I do not want to hold up the Post Office-Treasury appropriation bill, but I want to impress upon the membership of the House the need for having hearings at least on the bills which I have offered to cure the silver malady from which we

suffer. Unhappily, my bills, H. R. 822 and H. R. 823, are gathering the dust of centuries in the Ways and Means Committee. Help me on that score. Get me some action in the Ways and Means Committee. I am helping the Treasury Department and your Committee on Appropriations by not insisting upon my amendment in toto. Now you give me some help with reference to the Ways and Means Committee. Get action on my bills.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand the introduction of the Ludlow amendment will be the means of releasing an amount of silver which otherwise might be put into commercial and war purposes.

Mr. CELLER. As to that there is an interesting story. The silver bloc in the other Chamber says that they are not going to pass favorably on the so-called Green bill unless the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] withdraws his amendment. In the first place, I would not have the power to withdraw my amendment. The House has acted upon it. I do not believe it is to the credit of the other Chamber to try to bludgeon us, to coerce us, force us. It should not say, We will not give you the Green bill unless CELLER withdraws his amendment." Such a threat must fall upon deaf ears. I do hope the members of the committee of conference on this side of the Capitol will make known to the silver bloc in the other Chamber, in no uncertain terms, that we are not going to stand any longer for that type of shenanigans. Let us see what is happening with reference to silver in the war effort. No silver can be used practically except for what is called nonconsumptive uses. You cannot use the silver, you cannot melt the silver, you cannot change the character or the texture of it, you cannot use it as an alloy, you cannot use it as the War Production Board says it ought to be used, as a substitute for chrome, steel, and tin and other precious metals. They will not let us touch the silver—it is a sacred cow.

I herewith submit a letter from the War Production Board addressed to me under date of October 5, 1942, showing the uses to which silver can be put in the war effort. Storing silver and locking it up is like locking up and storing ammunition, tanks, and airplanes in a warehouse.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CELLER: I am pleased to acknowledge your letter of the 29th instant in which you inquire as to the use of silver in war industry as a substitute for tin, copper, and antimony and other strategic metals. I trust the following will serve to orient you somewhat in respect to your inquiry.

1. SILVER AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR TIN

Silver is now replacing tin in solder. It is estimated that some 50 long tons of silver will be used in silver-lead solders in the year 1942, that 200 long tons will be used in 1943,

and that possibly 275 long tons will be used in the years following 1943. An all-out substitution of silver for tin in all solders would, it is estimated, involve some 375 tons annually. Present indications are, however, that this all-out substitution would be unnecessary.

Silver is also used in engine bearings and saves tin in cases where tin is used in the bearing alloy. In the year 1941 steel-backed bearings faced with silver used in air cooled radial aircraft engines consumed some 108 tons of silver, while estimates for the year 1942 indicate that some 500 tons of silver would be so used.

2. SILVER AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COPPER

The principal substitution of silver for copper is for bus bars. This is a nonconsumptive use and there has been authorized under lend-lease agreement with the Treasury Department use of upward of 40,000 tons of silver for bus bars in magnesium and aluminum plants, as well as some 6,000 additional tons for similar use under control of military authorities. The element of time is a factor in determining just how soon all of this silver will find its way into the channels indicated.

In the electrical field silver and silver alloys also replace copper and other metals for such uses as circuit interruption devices, commutator segments, contact switches, wiring in fractional horsepower motors, etc. These and similar uses consumed 157 tons of silver in 1941. Eventually, should the war continue, it is estimated that as much as 700 tons may be so used annually.

Silver, in a sense, replaces copper in brazing alloys. Copper-zinc alloys containing silver are now needed in which the silver content varies from 5 to 80 percent. Statistical data as to the extent of this use is not as yet available, although it is known to be of considerable magnitude.

3. SILVER AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR NICKEL

Perhaps the most important substitute to date is in the recently authorized 5-cent coins which will require some 30,000,000 ounces of silver. Other substitutions involve linings and plated surfaces, such as silver-plated steel, where corrosive resistant properties are essential.

4. SILVER AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ANTIMONY

Antimony is currently in ample supply. However, in cases of shortage, silver could be substituted for it in storage battery plates.

5. SILVER AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALUMINUM

Silver could be used in lieu of sheet or foil aluminum because of its malleability, corrosive resistance, and high reflectivity.

A questionnaire has recently been sent out by the Miscellaneous Minerals Branch of the War Production Board to various industries concerned with the use of silver. Replies to these are just now being received. When the information submitted has been correlated we will be in a position to evaluate current trends with much greater accuracy than is now possible.

Sincerely yours,

C. K. LEITH,
Technical Consultant.

P. S.—The information contained in this letter was furnished me by Mr. J. S. Macgregor of the Miscellaneous Minerals Branch.
C. K. L.

Mr. Speaker, the Government does not permit the hoarding of war metals like tin or steel. Yet the Government is the worst offender when it comes to silver. I want to put silver in uniform and make silver fight. It is a slacker metal, and it ought to be put on the battlefield.

Only about 700,000 ounces of silver are used as bus bars in the war effort. A bus bar is used to conduct electricity. These

silver bus bars replace copper bus bars and to that extent properly release copper. But what of the other vast silver reserves buried by law up at West Point? This buried silver amounts to 2,135,000,000 ounces. Thus the silver bloc says, "The war can wait." While industry clamors for metals, "monetary" silver, now an industrial precious metal, is buried.

Secretary Morgenthau said he would like to see all silver-purchase laws repealed. Senator CARTER GLASS favors immediate repeal. Under the present statute the Treasury must continue to buy silver, both foreign and domestic, until our silver reserve equals 25 percent of our total monetary metal—gold and silver. Considering the fact that we have \$23,000,000,000 worth of gold stored at Fort Knox, it will take years and years before the Treasury can purchase silver to enable that silver to equal 25 percent of our total monetary metal.

There is plenty of silver in the Treasury for American arts and industry, for the war effort, and for the setting up of an appropriate basis for the issuance of silver certificates and the so-called silver cart wheels.

I roughly suggest the following remedies: The free or unpledged silver—1,350,300,000 ounces—should be used for the war and industrial purposes under control of the War Production Board. Secondly, all pledged silver or bullion, namely, 1,167,000,500 ounces, less 63,000,000 ounces used in standard silver dollars now in circulation might well be used or lend-leased as so-called bus bars to replace copper bus bars.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MURDOCK was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, when this conference report was before the House on May 6 last, I was delighted to have the chairman move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, which, at that time, meant throwing the Celler amendment out of the bill. In my judgment it should be thrown out of the bill. However, the motion then to recede and concur was defeated. Now we have before us today a motion to recede and concur with an amendment. I do not like the motion today, for it virtually incorporates the Celler amendment as originally proposed. Therefore, I shall vote "no" on this motion today.

We are dealing here with more than one important matter involving silver. Not only is the question of the maximum use of silver in our war effort involved, but our attitude toward silver in our monetary system is also involved. Twice already this session, as on February 5 and May 6, this year, have I tried to express myself with regard to silver, and prior to this session I have expressed myself many times in other sessions on some phase of the silver question. Accordingly I will use only a little time today.

I have done my best to show the close relationship between the mining of silver and many other base metals, such as

copper, lead, and zinc. That physical relationship brings about a close price relationship, all of which have been brought out in debate here in the House. Anything which slows up or stops the production of silver also slows up and stops the production of those strategic and critical minerals associated with silver in Mother Earth. Silver is itself a critical and necessary war mineral, as well as being a precious metal. It has indeed more than one function to perform. It is performing more than one function in our total war effort, both in our financial system and for war purposes, both in a consumptive and non-consumptive way.

What powerful influence has spread abroad all this misinformation about silver during the past months? Magazine articles of very wide distribution had declared that silver was selfishly being held out of war usefulness at the very time when, to my personal knowledge, some of the best friends of silver in Congress had made due arrangements with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the War Production Board, and other high Government officials for using thousands of tons of free silver directly serving the war purpose in a nonconsumptive way. These same Members stood ready to make adequate provision for silver's consumptive use as needed in the prosecution of the war. To my mind there is a sinister motive back of this campaign of misinformation, and it has been carried on in the face of facts, which facts have not had the publicity given them as has had this misinformation.

There seems to be a determined effort in Congress and outside to strip silver of its dignity and place in our monetary system by relegating it to a very minor place in subsidiary coin. Of course, those individuals or institutions profiting by taking over the sovereign function of furnishing this Nation with money do not want our Nation to use the people's money. There is one school of economists and one class of businessmen who contend that the only kind of money which America should have is a kind which is based on an interest-bearing debt, so that those who furnish it may be the recipients of the toll charged the public for the issuance of such money. This is a class of people who act on the theory that a national debt is a national blessing in that it keeps the American people busy paying interest. Perhaps it was one of this school who said, "Fleas are good for a dog because they take his mind off his worries."

Yes; this motion to recede and concur has the sanction of the Treasury Department, and it would save the Department from some embarrassment which would be occasioned by the original Celler amendment, but this amendment offered us today is just as unfriendly to silver and strikes a blow at silver in the same way that the original amendment did. Although it is offered in the name of patriotic effort to put silver into the war, such a move is unnecessary in that respect and the amendment would be exceedingly harmful in other respects.

Therefore, I trust that the motion will be voted down.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, if the Celler amendment prevails, it will simply be a triumph of misleading and false propaganda over the real facts in connection with the Government silver-purchase program. Only a few moments ago the Sergeant at Arms in cashing a check in payment for my services here presented me with a one-dollar silver certificate; here it is, a piece of money that is perfectly good in all parts of the United States and the rest of the world because we are paying our troops in Africa with the so-called gold-seal silver certificates.

This certificate reads:

This certifies that there is on deposit in the Treasury of the United States of America one dollar in silver payable to the bearer on demand.

That is the only redeemable money you can get your hands on today.

The gentleman from New York certainly does not know his silver facts or he would not have made such a foolish statement as he has presented to the House. There is now outstanding silver certificates redeemable in silver dollars, according to the Treasury statement for June 9, \$1,920,549,506—money that is circulating interest free; money that is circulating at a profit to the people of this country; money that did not cost the taxpayers one cent. These are the facts—facts that should be known to every Member of this House.

I am told by the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a question in the hearings, that the silver behind this one-dollar silver certificate only cost the Government 50 cents. The Government is making a clean profit of 50 cents on every one of these \$2,000,000,000 of silver certificates and silver dollars that have been put out.

The gentleman from New York says that the silver is rotting and useless. Where did he get his facts? Silver is held as security for paper money in circulation, just as it has been from the time this Government was established—just as gold has—for the redemption of our paper currency. Two billion dollars of that silver is held for redemption and backing for the currency of this country.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield for a question.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. On this matter of credit the gentleman from New York said he had faith in the credit of the United States, but is it not true that as long as we have got this silver in the vaults we have hard money behind these paper bills which we are putting out?

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman is correct. The gentleman from New York says that silver is rotting. If he had read the footnote on the bottom of the Treasury statement he would have found that there are 699,000,000, over half a billion, ounces of silver now held by the Defense

Plant Corporation that is being supplied to Government war industries as fast as it is needed. I think the gentleman knew that.

Mr. CELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield briefly.

Mr. CELLER. That is only used as bus bars. It cannot be melted.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman says it cannot be melted. How do you make a silver ingot into a bus bar without melting it?

Mr. CELLER. In other words, you have to restore to the Treasury in the same form, size, shape, and quantity at which it was loaned to the various defense plant corporations.

Mr. WHITE. I hold in my hand a silver dollar, an old, worn silver dollar, minted in 1879. What has that old, worn silver dollar saved the American people? Let me tell you. I have this from the Federal Reserve bank itself. I asked them on the telephone what would be the interest on a bank note that was issued in 1879. The letter is dated February 1, 1942, from which I read: "The present value of a dollar computed at 6 percent from 1879 would be \$39.29"—\$39.29 that old, humble, worn silver dollar has saved the American people, in circulating from hand to hand, in transacting business without interest. If that had been a Federal Reserve note, loaned by the Federal Reserve bank, and borrowed out again when the loan was paid—and that is the only way these notes can flow in circulation—it would have cost its user more than its weight in gold. Get that fact when you go to vote on this proposition.

Mr. COMPTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. COMPTON. Can you tell us how much interest has been lost on the silver that is now at West Point and has not been used?

Mr. WHITE. Let me tell the gentleman it is used. Every silver certificate is backed by a silver dollar stored at West Point. If any financial disturbance shakes this country your money is good.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield for a question.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. You say the money is backed by the silver at West Point, but currency of any kind is worth only what you can get for it. If that silver were to be sold, how much would it be worth—35 cents an ounce?

Mr. WHITE. If the restraints were taken off of silver it would go to its monetary value of \$1.29 per ounce. With all the restraint the British Government is putting on silver to keep it from rising, it is worth 91 cents per ounce in India. They come here and ask us for \$3,000,000,000 of silver to be coined by them into money. We would be a bunch of chumps—talk about suckers! We would be suckers if we gave them that silver on a lend-lease proposition. Let England go into the market and buy her silver just as we do.

Let me read this act that the gentleman complains of.

Each United States coinage mint shall receive for coinage into standard silver dollars any silver which such mint, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is satisfied has been mined subsequently to July 1, 1939, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Now, listen to what the real words of this law are that the gentleman is complaining of, the law they are trying to strike down.

The Director of such mint, with the consent of the owner, shall deduct and retain of such silver so received 45 percent as seigniorage for services performed by the Government of the United States relative to the coinage and delivery of silver dollars. The balance of such silver so received, that is 55 percent, shall be coined into standard silver dollars and the same, or any equal number of other standard silver dollars shall be delivered to the owner or depositor of such silver.

Now who gets the subsidy? The miner or the Government? You do not have a subsidy in that case. Forty-five percent of the product of the miner who goes into the ground and performs the labor and bears all the expense—the fellow who mines the silver gets 55 percent, and Uncle Sam then takes 45 percent and mints silver dollars that flow into the channels of trade to carry on the business of this country.

But opposed to this we have a proposal of usury, a scheme under which every dollar in circulation must be drawn from a bank, whether it is for the purchase of goods or commodities, someone must pay interest on it; you cannot escape paying your share of this interest, whether it is in spending money for meals or goods, because you have to pay the merchants' cost of doing business, and it is added into the price you are paying for the article you buy.

That is a beautiful scheme, but it is a scheme that we are going to come up against some of these days when inflation or repudiation hits us, when the old silver dollar will look as big as a cart wheel to the people of the United States.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. To make the record clear I want to state that the Treasury Department gave me a statement of its unpledged silver for certificates, showing 1,160,000,000 ounces as the free silver, unpledged, at West Point, and 1,350,000,000 ounces for the silver not in use.

Mr. WHITE. The statement is an error, because here is the Treasury statement showing that 699,000,000 ounces plus of the silver is in uniform, so to speak, in use by the Defense Plant Corporation to help fight this war—silver that did not cost the taxpayers a penny. That is shown in the daily statement of the United States Treasury.

And in the way of seigniorage of silver used for money the Government has made \$819,700,000 of profit. That is shown by the table in monthly bulletins of the Treasury issued by the Treasury Department if anyone will take the time to sit down in his office and read it.

This bulletin for May that comes to us directly from the Treasury Department shows that the Government has made \$819,700,000 in the way of profit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. The silver which the Treasury has on hand in these vaults which the gentleman from New York refers to, that is not covered by outstanding silver notes, could be covered by silver notes if they thought it were necessary?

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman is right. But the point I am referring to is the fact that the Treasury has made \$819,700,000 in profit in the way of seigniorage.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. What I want to know is, Do they have the power to issue the notes if they wanted to do so?

Mr. WHITE. I could read the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act to the gentleman showing that the Secretary has the power, but because of some gentleman's agreement with the banks the Department will not do that; it prefers to permit the banks to collect interest for the use of money.

Much of this silver is now being used in the defense of this country by the Defense Plant Corporation. There is nothing to equal the benefits we have received from the silver-purchase program in the history of any country. The operation of the Silver Purchase Act provides the peoples of the United States with \$200,000,000 interest-free money and the silver which the Treasury does not use as money, but which is going into use in fighting this war, at no cost to the taxpayer.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. What I want to get clear is this: The distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] said this silver was idle. I understand that such of it as was idle could be covered at any time by silver certificates just as the quantity which has been covered was done?

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman from North Carolina is entirely correct.

Mr. Speaker, usury is woven into every line of this Celler amendment to strike down silver and the use of silver as money.

The payment of interest by the people who use money is the issue behind this organized fight by the Republicans supported by a few Democrats to do away with interest-free money and cut off the profit the American people are making in using silver from their own mines for money.

What a pitiful spectacle the grand old Republican Party presents today in fighting for this usury thing, in contrast to the Republicans of Lincoln's day when our Nation was facing another great war emergency and Lincoln struck down the usury schemes of his times and financed

the winning of the Civil War with interest-free Government money.

What will the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the Republican keyman of the Appropriations Conference Committee, do by putting through the silver amendment?

He will break down a program that has put over \$2,000,000,000 of interest-free silver money to circulating in the channels of trade and business in this country and at the same time he will strike down a monetary program that has made a profit to our Government of over \$819,000,000 in the form of silver seigniorage, profits that are represented by 1,350,000,000 ounces of silver that is a godsend to our war industries in this time of need for strategic metals, metal that is rolling from the Treasury to the defense plants in a constant stream as fast as these plants can use it. Silver metal that has been acquired with no cost to our taxpayers.

Surely the Republicans must know these facts. A Treasury statement comes to each Member of Congress daily and the silver seigniorage tables are printed every month in the Treasury Bulletin. Our Government needs money now, as never before. The American people need to have their interest load lightened now, as never before. How will this Republican organization that has waged this 15-week-long fight to strike down the use of interest-free money and the only monetary plan on which the Government is making a profit—how will the Republican membership of this Congress justify the fight they are making on interest-free money in this hour of our Nation's need to the people who have given them the sacred trust of representation in this Congress?

(Mr. WHITE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. SULLIVAN].

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, however important to the maintenance of peace in the world as the monetary role of silver may be, the immediate importance of silver in winning the war is its direct effect upon the production of the base and other metals.

The average easterner seems to visualize a mine as consisting of shelves containing separate supplies of copper, silver, lead, gold, zinc, or what have you.

The price of silver contained in the complex ores containing copper, lead, and zinc is what in most cases makes possible or impossible the production of the other badly needed metals—the difference between loss and bare profit. For instance, the great mines in the Tintic, Utah, district could not produce lead and zinc if the domestic price of silver were lowered.

Current prices paid for silver, copper, lead, and zinc are far below World War No. 1 prices, underground mining costs are more than 60 percent higher than during the last conflict.

Domestically produced silver during World War No. 1 was \$1 per ounce as against 71.11 cents now.

Silver production in the United States will be 48,000,000 ounces short of requirements for the current year, according to Richard J. Lund, Director of the Miscellaneous Division of the War Production Board.

The United States produces 25 percent of the world's production of silver; Canada 9 percent; Mexico 30 percent; total, United States, Canada, and Mexico, 64 percent; total, North America, 66 percent; total, Western Hemisphere, 77 percent; total, British Empire, including Canada, 18 percent; total, British Empire, excluding Canada, 9 percent.

Very obviously, an enhancement in the price of silver will especially benefit the United States and its immediate neighbors as well as other countries in the Western Hemisphere with whom it hopes to have a large and growing trade. The United States interest in gold as a metal is far less than its interest in silver. With the British Empire, the opposite is the case.

The function of price making of silver for the world for a century or two has been discharged by what is known as the London Fixing Board, a group comprising four brokers licensed under Crown grant in London as representatives of the silver-using nations and the great silver buyers and sellers over the world.

How unfair this price-fixing method is when you consider that the British Empire, including Canada, produces only 18 percent of the world's silver.

Mr. Speaker, after this war is over the United States is expecting a great development in China. The Chinese and the inhabitants of India have always been silver-using nations. Long centuries of experience—in China recently repeated—have taught their people the uncertainties of paper money. More than ever will they demand hard money—gold and silver, and especially silver, which best suits the purpose of the great majority of their people. If the United States wishes for the development of those nations any many others in Asia and Africa it should use its utmost efforts to restore silver to a monetary status.

During World War No. 1, Lloyd George said that the war would be won with silver bullets. The utility of the white metal is, and must be, recognized by our own Government. It may be idle to speculate on future demands. We do know, however, that immediate demands exist for more silver than can be produced.

It is claimed that the purchase by the Government of domestic silver constitutes an outrageous expense on the Government and an outrageous subsidy to the silver producers. Every time the Government buys such silver it pays the producer \$71.11 per 100 ounces in silver certificates, practically at the cost of running the printing presses, and minting the bullion, if and when called on to redeem the paper. In other words, 55 ounces out of each 100 ounces are coined into silver dollars, and the remainder, or 45 ounces, are held by the Government as a free gift from the miner.

I do not think anyone who will read section 4 of the Domestic Silver Purchase Act will contend that the Government is

out 1 penny in buying domestic silver at 71.11 cents per ounce, or will deny that the Government profits by the transaction to the extent of 45 percent of the silver purchased.

As the silver in a silver dollar is figured at \$1.29 an ounce, the Government makes a profit of 45 cents on every dollar it coins, or 58 cents on each ounce of silver that goes into the coinage of a silver dollar.

The Wall Street Journal of May 20, reports that the war boosted 1942 usage of silver for all purposes in the United States to 193,933,000 ounces, that this is a gain of more than 43 percent over that consumed in 1941, and more than three times that consumed in 1940, and that about 50 percent of that consumed in 1942 was for direct and indirect military purposes. This does not include the silver leased for use as bus bars, and so forth.

I have some of these silver dollars here; so have other Members. On every one of these dollars that the Government mints it makes 45 cents. The purchase of silver does not cost the Government or the people of this country one cent; it is not a subsidy.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I rise for the purpose of asking the Members to vote down this amendment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nevada has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a statement by the Petroleum Administrator for War, Harold L. Ickes, made at a meeting in the Senate caucus room this morning. This statement is of very great importance to every Member of Congress and I want to recommend that it be read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Smith].

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow] if the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York prohibits the use of any funds in this appropriation for the purchase by the Treasury of domestic as well as foreign silver during the fiscal year 1944?

Mr. LUDLOW. It prohibits the use of any funds to carry into effect either one of the Silver Purchase Acts. These acts are definitive and explain themselves. I do not know whether the amendments specifically prohibit all purchase of silver, but the effect of the motion is to prohibit the use of any funds to carry these acts into effect.

Mr. WHITE. If the gentleman will yield, I may state that it is very definitely stated in the Celler amendment and this amendment to the Celler amendment that there will be no money used for the purchase of silver by the Government from any category after June 30, 1943.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. But the amendment which the gentleman from Indiana offers provides that no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be used directly or indirectly during the fiscal year 1944 for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions of the Silver Purchase Acts—namely, the act of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1939.

Mr. WHITE. If the gentleman from Ohio had been listening he would have heard me read the provisions of the act of 1939 right today on the floor.

I will say to the gentleman—

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I should like to have somebody else answer this question.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the question?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I wish to be sure about what this amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow] really does, whether it prohibits the purchase of domestic silver as well as the purchase of foreign silver or the use of this money for the purchase of silver in any of these categories?

Mr. LUDLOW. It is not my amendment, I may say to the gentleman from Ohio; it is the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York who probably can explain it better than I; but my understanding is that it prohibits the purchase of all silver.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. It prohibits the purchase of all silver according to the gentleman's understanding?

Mr. LUDLOW. That is my understanding.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I am pursuing this inquiry merely because I want to be certain. So the only change made by the gentleman's amendment to the Celler-Wolcott amendment is that it removes the restriction that would not allow the use of these funds for administering the silver already on hand; is that correct?

Mr. LUDLOW. I may say to the gentleman from Ohio that the motion I offered embraced in toto the Celler amendment in the exact language of the Celler amendment and adds to it language prepared by the Treasury Department to prevent embarrassment in its administrative operations. The effect of the language of the Treasury Department is that the Celler amendment shall not have a restrictive effect on operations that have already taken place.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That satisfies my interest in the matter.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Taber] such time as he may desire.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I think this amendment protects the idea that the House had in mind when it adopted the original amendment that is under consideration now and permits the Treasury to do those things that it otherwise might do with the silver that is already in the Treasury. It permits no

purchase of silver by the Treasury. The amendment, in my opinion, is satisfactory.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I think we have talked enough about this.

Mr. WHITE. I would like to ask the gentleman if he has not led the fight against silver and silver legislation consistently all the way through?

Mr. TABER. I do not know that I have led the fight. I would not want to hand myself all the bouquets in the world. That would look kind of presumptuous on my part. Mr. Speaker, I refuse to yield further and yield the floor.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

The question was taken; an on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITE), there were—ayes 66, noes 19.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order a quorum is not present.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I made the point of order that a quorum is not present before the gentleman's point of order.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 258, nays 57, not voting 116, as follows:

[Roll No. 99]

YEAS—258

Allen, Ill.	Clason	Gathings
Allen, La.	Clevenger	Gearhart
Andersen,	Cole, Mo.	Gilchrist
H. Carl	Compton	Gillette
Anderson, Calif.	Cooley	Gorski
Andersen,	Cooper	Gossett
August H.	Cravens	Graham
Angell	Creal	Grant, Ala.
Arends	Crosser	Grant, Ind.
Arnold	Cullen	Gregory
Auchincloss	Cunningham	Griffiths
Bates, Mass.	Curtis	Gross
Beall	D'Alesandro	Gwynne
Bender,	Davis	Hagen
Bennett, Mich.	Dawson	Hale
Bennett, Mo.	Day	Hall,
Bishop	Delaney	Leonard W.
Blackney	Dewey	Halleck
Bland	Dickstein	Hancock
Bloom	Dilweg	Harness, Ind.
Bolton	Dingell	Harris, Ark.
Boren	Dirksen	Harris, Va.
Boykin	Disney	Hart
Bradley, Pa.	Ditter	Hartley
Brehm	Dondero	Hays
Brooks	Doughton	Hébert
Brown, Ga.	Drewry	Herter
Brown, Ohio	Durham	Hess
Bryson	Eaton	Hinshaw
Buffett	Ellis	Hobbs
Bulwinkle	Ellison, Md.	Hoch
Burch, Va.	Engel	Hoeven
Burchill, N. Y.	Feighan	Holmes, Mass.
Burgin	Fellows	Hope
Busbey	Fenton	Howell
Camp	Fish	Jeffrey
Canfield	Fisher	Jenkins
Cannon, Mo.	Fitzpatrick	Jennings
Carlson, Kans.	Flannagan	Jensen
Carter	Fogarty	Johnson,
Celler	Fulbright	Anton J.
Church	Fulmer	Johnson,
Clark	Gale	Calvin D.

Johnson, Ind.	Mills	Schuetz
Johnson,	Monkiewicz	Sheppard
Luther A.	Monroney	Sikes
Johnson, Ward	Morrison, La.	Simpson, Ill.
Jones	Mott	Simpson, Pa.
Jonkman	Mruk	Smith, Maine
Judd	Murray, Tenn.	Smith, Ohio
Kean	Murray, Wis.	Smith, Va.
Kee	Newsome	Smith, Wis.
Keefe	Norrell	Snyder
Kefauver	Norton	Sparkman
Kilday	O'Brien, Ill.	Spence
Kinzer	O'Hara	Springer
Kirwan	O'Konski	Stanley
Kleberg	O'Neal	Stefan
Klein	Patton	Stevenson
Kunkel	Peterson, Ga.	Sumner, Ill.
LaFollette	Pfeifer	Sundstrom
Lambertson	Philbin	Taber
Landis	Pittenger	Talbot
Lane	Ploeser	Taille
Lanham	Poage	Thomas, N. J.
Larcade	Poulson	Thomas, Tex.
Lesinski	Powers	Tibbott
Lewis, Ohio	Pracht	Towe
Ludlow	Priest	Troutman
Lynch	Rabaut	Vincent, Ky.
McCord	Ramey	Vorys, Ohio
McCormack	Ramspeck	Walter
McGregor	Randolph	Ward
McKenzie	Reece, Tenn.	Wasielewski
McLean	Reed, Ill.	Weiss
McMillan	Reed, N. Y.	Wene
McMurray	Rees, Kans.	West
Maas	Rivers	Wheat
Madden	Robertson	Whittington
Mahon	Rodgers, Pa.	Wigglesworth
Maloney	Rogers, Mass.	Wiley
Manasco	Rohrbough	Wilson
Martin, Iowa	Rowe	Wolcott
Martin, Mass.	Sasser	Wolfenden, Pa.
Michener	Satterfield	Wolverton, N. J.
Miller, Conn.	Sauthoff	Worley
Miller, Nebr.	Scanlon	Wright
Miller, Pa.	Schiffner	Zimmerman

NAYS—57

Abernethy	Hull	Patman
Anderson,	Izac	Rankin
N. Mex.	Jackson	Richards
Barrett	Johnson,	Rockwell
Beckworth	J Leroy	Rogers, Calif.
Burdick	Johnson, Okla.	Rolph
Case	Kerr	Rowan
Coffee	Lea	Sadowski
Colmer	Lemke	Steagall
Dworshak	Magnuson	Stewart
Elliott	Mansfield,	Stockman
Fernandez	Mont.	Sullivan
Folger	Mansfield, Tex.	Tarver
Ford	Marcantonio	Thomason
Granger	Morrison, N. C.	Vursell
Hare	Murdock	Welch
Harless, Ariz.	Norman	White
Hill	O'Brien, Mich.	Whitten
Hollfield	O'Connor	Wickersham
Horan	Outland	Winstead

NOT VOTING—116

Andrews	Furlong	McGranery
Baldwin, Md.	Gallagher	McWilliams
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gamble	Mason
Barden	Cavanagh	May
Barry	Gavin	Merritt
Bates, Ky.	Gerlach	Morrow
Bell	Gibson	Miller, Mo.
Bonner	Gifford	Mundt
Bradley, Mich.	Cillie	Murphy
Buckley	Coodwin	Myers
Butler	Gordon	Nichols
Byrne	Gore	O'Brien, N. Y.
Cannon, Fla.	Green	O'Leary
Capozzoli	Hall,	O'Toole
Carson, Ohio	Edwin Arthur	Pace
Chapman	Heffernan	Peterson, Fla.
Chenoweth	Heldinger	Phillips
Chipperfield	Hendricks	Plumley
Cochran	Hoffman	Price
Cole, N. Y.	Holmes, Wash.	Rizley
Costello	Jarman	Robinson, Utah
Courtney	Johnson,	Robson, Ky.
Cox	Lyndon B.	Russell
Crawford	Kearney	Sabath
Culkin	Kelley	Schwabe
Curley	Kennedy	Scott
Dies	Keogh	Shafer
Domengeaux	Kilburn	Sheridan
Douglas	King	Short
Eberharter	Knutson	Slaughter
Ellsworth	LeCompte	Smith, W. Va.
Elmer	LeFevre	Somers, N. Y.
Elston, Ohio	Luce	Starnes, Ala.
Fay	McCowan	Stearns, N. H.
Forand	McGehee	Summers, Tex.

Taylor	Voorhis, Calif.	Winter
Tolan	Wadsworth	Woodruff, Mich.
Treadway	Weaver	Woodrum, Va.
Van Zandt	Weichel, Ohio	
Vinson, Ga.	Weichel, Ga.	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Knutson.
Mr. May with Mr. Short.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Slaughter with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. McWilliams.
Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Curley with Mr. Miller of Missouri.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Schwabe.
Mr. Green with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Woodruff of Michigan.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Hall, Edwin Arthur.
Mr. King with Mr. Gifford.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. O'Brien of New York.
Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Elmer.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Shafer.
Mr. McGehee with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Carson of Ohio.
Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Weichel of Ohio.
Mr. Robinson of Utah with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Hendricks with Mr. LaFevre.
Mr. Fay with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Costello with Mr. Robson of Kentucky.
Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Gillie.
Mr. Cox with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Mundt.
Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Andrews.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Chenoweth.
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Bell with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Hoffman.
Mr. Pace with Mr. Gallagher.
Mr. Weaver with Van Zandt.
Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Butler.
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Culkin.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 17: On page 34, line 7, after "accounts," insert the following: "Including the employment a temporary expert by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil service and classification laws, for the purpose of making studies of the cost, rating, and accounting procedures of the postal service."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17 and concur in the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LUDLOW moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert: "Including the employment of not to exceed three temporary experts by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil service and classification laws, for the purpose of making studies of the cost, rating, and accounting procedure of the Postal Service."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, in explanation of this amendment I may say that it has the endorsement of all of the

members of the committee of conference. The amendatory language simply gives the Postmaster General the authority to employ three temporary experts of his choosing instead of one temporary expert, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the civil-service and classification laws. As I understand, this has the approval of all the members of the subcommittee.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. I understand the gentleman's amendment refers to amendment No. 17?

Mr. LUDLOW. That is right.

Mr. KEEFE. On what page does that appear?

Mr. LUDLOW. On page 34 of the bill. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 26: On page 52, line 11, strike out the following:

"Sec. 204. No part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of government."

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 204. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Postmaster General are hereby directed to conduct jointly a study of the use of the mails free of postage by the departments and independent establishments of the executive branch of the Government, and shall report to the Congress not later than 60 days after the passage of this act such actions as may be considered in the best interests of the Government toward reduction in the volume and cost of handling such penalty mail."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, and I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I object to a division of the question and insist on my preferential motion to recede and concur.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman from New York is entitled to have the question divided if he so desires.

Mr. LUDLOW. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LUDLOW. I have always understood that a motion to recede and concur by the Member in charge of the bill is a preferential motion.

The SPEAKER. It is a preferential motion, but it may be divided.

Mr. LUDLOW. If I insist that it is a preferential motion, what is the ruling of the Chair?

The SPEAKER. The ruling of the Chair is that it is a preferential motion, but it is divisible. If any Member desires

a division of the question, he has a right under the rules of the House to demand it.

Mr. O'NEAL. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. O'NEAL. May I inquire if a Member is entitled, merely on his own request, to have a division of the question even on a preferential motion, which includes two parts?

The SPEAKER. He is.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I am a little uncertain about the parliamentary status. If we agree to recede, then the motion would come on concurring?

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House recede from its disagreement?

Mr. LUDLOW. Speaking for a majority of our subcommittee, we have no objection to receding.

The SPEAKER. Then the question is on the motion to recede.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. LUDLOW. Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the status? I move to concur.

The SPEAKER. That motion is pending now. The gentleman from Indiana moved to recede and concur. The gentleman from New York demanded a division of the question, and the Chair put the question to recede, which was agreed to.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion, to concur with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin. The gentleman from Indiana retains the floor.

Mr. LUDLOW. Then this is just for information?

The SPEAKER. Oh, no; this is a preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KEEFE moves to concur with an amendment as follows: Insert in lieu of the Senate amendment No. 26 the following:

"SEC. 204. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Postmaster General are hereby directed to conduct jointly a study of the use of the mails free of postage by the departments and independent establishments of the executive branch of the Government, and shall report to the Congress not later than 60 days after the passage of this act such actions as may be considered in the best interests of the Government toward reduction in the volume and cost of handling such penalty mails: *Provided further*, That after January 1, 1944, no part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting, and delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of the Government."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane to the paragraph under discussion. It goes beyond the matters considered in the paragraph.

Mr. LUDLOW. I supplement that with the suggestion, Mr. Speaker, also that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. But the Senate amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill, or the matter would not be here. The only difference that the Chair

can see is that there is a further proviso—a difference in the date.

Mr. O'NEAL. Which is beyond the scope of the paragraph and, therefore, is not germane.

The SPEAKER. The Chair calls the attention of the gentleman from Kentucky to the language in the House bill that no part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of the Government. The Chair thinks the language is practically identical except that it has been limited to 6 months instead of a year.

Mr. O'NEAL. I have not had an opportunity to read the amendment, but as I understood it, it provides that after January 1, 1944, no part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting or handling, transporting or delivering free the mail of any officer of any department or administrative agency of the Government. The Senate amendment has only to do with a study of penalty mail, unless the Senate amendment includes the matter stricken from the House bill. The Keefe amendment deals with the use of the money after January 1, 1944, and this seems to go beyond the scope of paragraph 204, the amendment of the Senate, in that among other matters there is a wide degree of prohibition as to all agencies of the Government. That is beyond what is contained in the Senate amendment, unless the Senate amendment includes the previously stricken matter.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is of opinion that this appropriation runs until June 30, 1944.

Mr. O'NEAL. Only for those things in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The limitation of January 1, 1944, it appears to the Chair, is just 6 months shorter time than the original provision if applied, and the only difference between the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment 204 and the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin is simply the date. Otherwise the Chair would think that the language is identical.

Mr. O'NEAL. My understanding is that the language went into a great many other duties than the studies outlined in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has great respect for the opinion of the gentleman from Kentucky upon this and all other matters, but he cannot agree with the point that the gentleman makes. The only difference that the Chair can see between the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin and what was in the House bill and is now in the bill as it comes from the Senate is fixing the dates January 1, 1944, and June 30, 1944. The Chair, therefore, overrules the point of order.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. Am I correct in the assumption that there is now 1 hour's

time for discussion of this subject and that the time is under the control of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct. The gentleman from Indiana made the original motion.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. To clarify the parliamentary situation, on which motion will the vote come first? I made a motion to recede and concur. The gentleman from Wisconsin made a motion which the Chair held preferential.

The SPEAKER. The vote would come first on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin. If that is voted down, then the vote would come on the remainder of the motion made by the gentleman from Indiana that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, there has been considerable time consumed in the discussion of the matter. Is that taken out of the time?

The SPEAKER. It is not.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, this is the much-controverted issue over penalty mail. The issue, in essence, is not changed any, as I conceive it, by the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin. His preferential motion simply defers until January 1, 1944, the time when all appropriation provisions for penalty mail shall be cut off, unless meantime some substitute shall have been adopted. I think it is a bad proposal. There is no positive assurance that a satisfactory solution of this most difficult question can be worked out before January 1, 1944. If it is not worked out before that time, under the gentleman's proposal the departments of Government, including the Army and the Navy, will all find themselves up against the gun on that day. There will be no provision, as I understand it, although I did not have the privilege of reading the text of the gentleman's amendment, for the carrying on of penalty mail after January 1, 1944, unless some substitute has been agreed upon in the meantime. I do not believe that alleviates the situation very much as far as the Army and the Navy and all of the other activities having to do with the conduct of the war are concerned. They will not know and no one can possibly know until January 1, 1944, what sort of a situation we will be in on that date. I do not think it is wise, candidly, to fix a time limit beyond which no money can be used for the carrying on of penalty mail when we do not have the faintest conception as to whether or not a solution can be had before that time.

Now let us review briefly the history of this proposal for the abolishment of penalty mail. The House adopted an amendment which appears on page 54 of the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill, which provides, "no part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of Government."

That was a flat inhibition against the use of any of the money carried in this

bill for the purpose of transporting mail under the penalty provision.

The Senate struck out that amendment and adopted the following:

SEC. 204. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Postmaster General are hereby directed to conduct jointly a study of the use of the mails free of postage by the departments and independent establishments of the executive branch of the Government, and shall report to the Congress not later than 60 days after the passage of this act, such actions as may be considered in the best interests of the Government toward a reduction of the volume and cost of handling such penalty mail.

I am authorized by the Postmaster General to tell the House that he will make every effort to devise a substitute plan for handling departmental mail within 30 days instead of 60 days, if this language is adopted. The Postmaster General opposes the abolishment at this time of the penalty provision and promises to cooperate immediately with the Director of the Budget in making every effort to work out a plan which may be a satisfactory substitute for the penalty provisions.

The main objection to the abolishment of penalty mail without something having been done to fill that gap comes from the Navy Department, the War Department, the War Production Board, and other war agencies. I have before me communications from those departments.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the letters I have received from the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and the Under Secretary of War with reference to penalty mail.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington.

Hon. LOUIS LUDLOW,
Chairman of the Subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. LUDLOW: A report has been received that action is being proposed in Congress to change the existing law concerning the penalty-mail privilege of executive departments of the Government.

A review of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD dated February 3, 1943, column 2, page 576, refers to remarks of Congressman KEEFE, of Wisconsin, who proposes to offer an amendment to appropriation bill, 1944, H. R. 1648, of the Treasury and Post Office Departments, limiting and restricting the penalty-mail privilege of the executive departments of the Government.

Due to the short notice which the Navy Department has had regarding this proposed amendment, it has been impossible to efficiently review the past records and letters on this subject. It is desired, however, to offer immediate objections of the Navy Department to the proposed amendment.

To place in effect such a far-reaching change as that proposed would seriously handicap the present organization of the Navy Department and definitely impede the war effort. It is believed that the solution to the abuse of the penalty-mail privilege lies in correct internal administration of various executive departments rather than a change in the law.

Among the many objections against changing the existing law are the following:

(a) Considerable additional space would be required by the Navy Department, and space at present is at a premium.

(b) No financial gain to the Government would result, and the same effect as far as the Post Office Department funds are concerned could be obtained by transferring funds from the various executive departments to the Post Office Department account.

(c) A considerable increase in civil-service and Navy personnel would be required to care for the additional handling of stamping, weighing, and stamps themselves.

(d) There is a serious shortage of post-office equipment. At present we are unable to properly equip our outlying stations. To increase the demands on an already overburdened system of supplies would cause a break-down in our outlying postal supply system. As these supplies are made out of critical war materials, it is doubtful if they could be obtained.

(e) The physical handling of mail would be considerably slowed down by the necessity for weighing and stamping every letter. Mail delays at present are the source of many complaints from Members of Congress, Government agencies, and private citizens. This would be further aggravated by the lack of availability of automatic stamping machines and accounting instruments.

(f) The expense of additional personnel and equipment required to comply with the proposed change would be in excess of the benefit to be derived therefrom.

In view of the above objectionable features, as well as past records in this matter, it is considered that a change in the existing penalty-mail privilege would be highly undesirable, particularly at the present time.

The Navy Department has not, for lack of time, been advised as to the relationship of this report to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES FORRESTAL.

MEMORANDUM RE PROHIBITION OF PENALTY MAIL
[From Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War]

Amendment No. 26 to H. R. 1648, with respect to which the conferees are in disagreement, is a Senate amendment to section 204, providing for a study by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Postmaster General of the use of the mails, free of postage, by agencies in the executive branch of the Government. This amendment was substituted for section 204, as passed by the House, which prohibited the use of any funds appropriated by the bill for handling penalty mail.

Prohibition of penalty mail will result in no net revenue to the Government. The Post Office Department will receive additional revenue from Government mail, but that revenue will come from departmental appropriations. More Government dollars will change hands, but the dollars will all be Government dollars.

As a matter of fact, prohibition of penalty mail will result in substantial additional net expense to the Government, growing out of increases of personnel required to prepare postage-paid mail for mailing. This expense would be in addition to the cost of scales, permit machines, and the like even if these items were obtainable.

The prohibition of penalty mail, further, is not a cure for any excess volume of Government mail. If it is desired to reduce the volume of departmental mail, this can best be accomplished by administrative action within the departments or by specific legislation further limiting the character of penalty mail. At the present time, under Public, No. 65, Seventy-sixth Congress, as amended, mail matter, not relating to official Government business, may, with certain exceptions, be forwarded free of postage only if a request in advance has been made there-

for by outside third parties. Public, No. 65, subject to the exceptions therein enumerated, thus effectively limits penalty mail to strictly official business and to mail matter specifically requested by the public. If it is believed that free mail matter, which is not strictly official, should be further restricted, this can be accomplished by narrowing the present exceptions provided for in Public, No. 65. Reduction of the volume of penalty mail should be accomplished directly and not indirectly by requiring postage to be paid by the departments on strictly official mail. The indirect approach will not assure any reduction in the volume of Government mail and will accomplish no economies, but will merely increase administrative operating costs.

War Department mail must, in wartime, be forwarded to destination at the earliest practicable moment. This means that the mail must get to post offices as quickly as possible after it has been written. Under the proposed prohibition of penalty mail, each individual piece of mail would be required to be weighed and stamped. A great deal of additional space would be needed for mailing departments. All postage would have to be properly accounted for. A large volume of War Department mail arrives at various departmental mailing rooms around 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and it has been estimated that there would be from 2 to 4 hours' delay involved in the weighing and stamping thereof, even with an adequate number of employees. Additional delays would ensue because of necessity to collect postage at destination with respect to such part of the mail as is not adequately stamped.

The volume of mail dispatched by the War Department is huge, and necessarily so with establishments all over the United States and in many different parts of the world. The War Department Post Office in Washington, during the month of March 1943 sent over 4,500,000 pieces of mail to the Washington Post Office. This included only mail from the Pentagon Building, Munitions Building, Temporary Building M and two other small Washington War Department offices.

The Washington headquarters of the Army Air Forces dispatches around 435,000 pieces of mail monthly, and, in addition, 81,000 pieces of secret or confidential bulletins, orders, training information and the like, and about 60 tons of similar material which is not confidential.

From Washington alone the Office of Chief of Transportation sends out approximately 110,000 pieces of mail per month, the Signal Corps 125,000, the Surgeon General 300,000, and the Office of the Chief of Engineers 125,000.

The Quartermaster General's Department sends out 211,000 pieces of mail monthly from Washington, 277,000 from Philadelphia, and 59,000 from Chicago. It has 20 depots in addition to those in Philadelphia and Chicago, as well as various remount headquarters, ports of embarkation, training schools, and other field installations.

The Finance Department sends out about 1,250,000 pieces of mail per month from 6 offices.

The Adjutant General's Office dispatches over 3,000,000 allotment checks per month, exclusive of the other mail dispatched by that office.

The Ordnance Department sends out close to 900,000 pieces of mail per month from its various offices.

There are over 1,500 War Department establishments, posts, camps, stations, and offices which use the penalty privilege, exclusive of those outside continental United States.

The above figures cover only the War Department. To this volume must be added

the mail of the other departments and agencies.

If postage is required to be paid on War Department mail, it would be impossible at this time to manually stamp each piece without the addition of a very large number of employees. For example, the Ordnance Department estimates that manual stamping would require 10,000 man-hours per year, or an expenditure for employees alone of \$15,000, at \$1.50 per man-hour; these figures are based upon cost figures furnished by a professional stamping company. The Corps of Engineers estimates that it would require from 150 to 200 additional employees if mail was required to be manually stamped. All stamps would have to be distributed and accounted for.

If the War Department is required to pay postage, then, in order that it may transact its business with dispatch, mail would have to be handled in permit or stamping machines. Even if machines were used, the Finance Department, with 6 offices, estimates that it would require 29 additional employees, costing \$52,700 per year, and expenditures of \$4,200 for mailing machines, and \$770 for scales. In many instances, if machines were used, envelope sizes would have to be changed. Further, the Post Office Department would grant permits to use machines only to the larger War Department establishments (those having sufficient mail volume to qualify for permits) and hence the smaller establishments would be compelled to manually stamp mail.

Machines, however, are not available except to the extent of inventories on hand. Representatives of the War Production Board advise that inventories are now practically exhausted. Under the War Production Board's steel order issued in May 1942, production of mailing machines, stamp affixing machines, envelope mailing machines, and other forms of envelope handling machines was stopped. This stop-production order was continued in effect under War Production Board Order L-54-c, as amended, and is still effective. The manufacture of these machines has always been a specialty production and there has never been any great volume, due to the fact that only very large non-Federal Government purchasers use the machines. The Chief of the Office Machinery Section of the War Production Board expresses doubt whether, if orders were placed for the machines, which would be required if the penalty mail privilege is taken away, any appreciable number of machines could be produced for many months to come. He estimates that it would take from 1½ to 2 years, and possibly longer, before the manufacturers of this type of machinery could reorganize and reconvert and turn out sufficient machines to handle Government mail. Even if the machines could be produced, a great volume of critical materials and machine tool capacity would be required in their manufacture, as well as the use of many skilled laborers who could be much better utilized in the war effort. Even if available, the machines could only be acquired at a large expense.

Congress has, in effect, recognized the impracticability of requiring War Department mail to be stamped. By the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, the War and Navy Departments were relieved from the duty even of submitting to the Postmaster General quarterly reports relating to mail matter transmitted free of postage. This was done in order to avoid putting upon the two departments the great burden which would result from compiling reports at a time when we were preparing for war. It is clear that the burden which would be placed upon the War Department, if it were required to stamp mail now that we are actually at war, would be many, many times that involved in merely reporting volume of mail.

The prohibition against penalty mail would bring no compensating advantages. The net revenue to the Government would be nil, as the War Department would only pay to the Post Office Department money which it, in turn, received from the Treasury Department by way of appropriations. The Annual Report of the Postmaster General, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, showed (p. 89) that it cost the Post Office Department \$16,002,591.39 to handle all penalty mail for all departments and agencies (exclusive of congressional franked mail) and that total Post Office expenses for that fiscal year were \$734,720,847.06. Thus penalty mail cost the Post Office slightly over 2 percent of its total expenses. In his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, the Postmaster General does not show the cost of delivering penalty mail, so that the 1941 report is the last report which may be relied upon. The Post Office Department could, of course, show a profit on penalty mail if it were stamped, but no profit (in fact a loss) would result to the Government and a very great hardship would be put upon the departments.

MARCH 30, 1943.

HON. THOMAS G. BURCH,
Chairman, Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BURCH: The War Department is opposed to the enactment of H. R. 2001, Seventy-eighth Congress, a bill requiring departments, agencies, and independent establishments in the executive branch of the Government to pay postage on official mail matter, and for other purposes.

The act approved May 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 683), as amended by section 2 of the act approved June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 989), required that the head of each executive department submit to the Postmaster General quarterly reports relating to mail matter which had been transmitted free of postage. The above requirements were suspended insofar as the War and Navy Departments were concerned by section 301 of the act approved September 9, 1940. It was necessary to request the suspension of the requirements cited above because it was found impractical to comply with the requirements that all mail be weighed. The volume of mail at the time the suspension was authorized, September 9, 1940, was relatively small in comparison with the volume of mail dispatched by the War Department today.

To place in effect such a change as that proposed would seriously handicap the present organization of the War Department and seriously interfere with the war effort. The change would involve: 1. A diversion of manpower, greatly in excess of that required for the submission of the suspended quarterly reports, to care for the additional handling, stamping, weighing, and accounting for mail matter all over the world. 2. The procurement of a great number of stamping and accounting machines which, if available at all, would require the use of critical materials. 3. The requirement of considerable additional space. 4. The slowing up of the dispatch of important mail. For example, at the present time between 1,750,000 and 2,000,000 allotment checks are mailed each month by the Office of Dependency Benefits to soldiers' dependents. It is expected that this number will materially increase as the strength of the Army and the movement of troops overseas are stepped up. If actual postage were substituted for penalty postage, it would be necessary to add personnel and to revamp the present procedures established for processing these checks to soldiers' dependents. This is just one of the many functions of the Department which would be adversely affected. Many more examples could be cited.

The distribution of forms, orders, circulars, bulletins, etc., by the War Department is a

matter which relates exclusively to the business of the Government and so far as this Department is concerned, it is not the practice of any of the elements of the Army to use the penalty mail privilege for matters other than those relating exclusively to official business.

The object of the proposed measure appears to be intended as a curb on the volume of mail and it is believed that any curb that might be necessary could better be accomplished by the internal administration of the various executive departments rather than by a change in the law. It is the firm conviction of this Department that the expense of additional personnel and equipment which would be required to comply with the proposed change would greatly offset any benefit or economy that would be derived therefrom.

For the reasons stated in the foregoing, the War Department strongly recommends that this bill be not favorably considered.

However, in the event that this proposed legislation should be enacted, it is urgently recommended that the Congress exempt the War and Navy Departments therefrom, at least for the duration of the war.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that the bill, H. R. 2001, should not be considered in accord, at the present time, with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I have a copy of a letter sent by the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], in which the Secretary of War calls attention to the possibility that the abolition of penalty mail might prove a very serious handicap in the payment of allotment checks, and we all know what the wives and mothers of our veterans would think of that. There are already many complaints—all of us receive scores of them—from mothers and wives who do not get their allotment checks on time. Shall we subject them to further inexcusable delays?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. The Post Office and Post Roads Committee has this matter under consideration now. A bill was introduced some time ago, some 2 or 3 months ago. We are asking the different departments, bureaus, and commissions in Washington and elsewhere using penalty mail, to give us letters just as you have letters from them, giving their reaction to this bill.

I do not see how it is possible for the departments to function under an amendment of the kind under consideration now. There are many things, without going into detail, that must be done before they can function, even if something is done by which they can justify their expenditures.

At this point I want to say I think something should be done by which they justify their expenditures for postage, and the Post Office and Post Roads Committee intends to take up the Senate amendment and give the Post Office Department and the Bureau of the Budget 60 days in which to investigate this matter and make a report to the committee.

It is the intention of the committee to take this matter up at once, and as speedily as possible try to bring something definite before the House that will be workable and that will do something with reference to the expenditure of these large amounts.

Mr. LUDLOW. I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia for his very excellent contribution to this discussion. He has told you that his committee has already sent inquiries to all of the Government agencies to get their views on this question. He and his committee are seeking the right solution of this matter which should be approached in accordance with our regular established procedure—that is to say, through the committee that legislates on post-office matters, and not through the appropriations committee.

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. May I add that there are over 60 departments, commissions, and bureaus that have to be dealt with, some of them having special laws under which they operate, special penalty laws, and they could not possibly handle their mail otherwise.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman from Virginia calls attention to the fact that there are over 60 departments and bureaus now making use of penalty mail. It is a very intricate and very important problem, and for his committee he has sent communications to the various agencies to get their views on the subject.

Now is not the best thing to do, to adopt this amendment for a study of the proposal and meanwhile give the chairman and the legislative committee on postal affairs an opportunity to work out a sane and sensible solution of this matter? I personally think that penalty mail should be drastically curtailed, and I will gladly cooperate with Mr. Burch's committee in securing the enactment of a sound and well-considered law on the subject.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Does the gentleman from Indiana intend to yield any of this time to the minority?

Mr. LUDLOW. I certainly do.

Mr. KEEFE. I understand the gentleman will have consumed 35 minutes of the hour when he gets through with the 10 minutes additional he has just yielded himself. I wonder how much time he will yield to us.

Mr. LUDLOW. I believe I have consumed 20 minutes so far. I felt I would probably use less time of the House by yielding myself this additional 10 minutes now to present a full explanation than to have to yield to questions later.

Mr. Speaker, I will yield myself but 5 additional minutes instead of the 10.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. LUDLOW. The procurement of a great number of stamping and accounting machines, if available at all, would require the use of critical materials. Then here is something from Secretary Stimson's letter that I want to

call especially to the attention of the Members:

The slowing up of the dispatch of important mail: For example, at the present time between 1,750,000 and 2,000,000 allotment checks are mailed each month by the Office of Dependency Benefits to soldiers' dependents. It is expected this number will materially increase as the strength of the Army and the movement of troops overseas is stepped up. If actual postage is substituted for penalty postage it would be necessary to add personnel and to revamp the present procedure to establish further processing of these checks for soldiers' dependents. This is just one of many functions of the Department that would be adversely affected. Many more examples could be cited.

The conversion from penalty mail to some other system is an important operation and it cannot be done quite so speedily as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] told the House on the last occasion when this matter was before the House. I yield to no one in my admiration of the gentleman from New York; he is one of the most useful Members in this Chamber, diligent always in the performance of his duties, zealous to see that the Public Treasury is protected, but when it comes to the delicate and intricate operations of the Postal Establishment I feel free to say without any disparagement to my friend from New York or to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] that I would rather trust the experts of the Postal Department to work out this problem. They have said they will try to do it in 30 days if you will give them an opportunity. I hope the House will vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin and vote up the motion I propose to offer when given the opportunity, a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have the attention of the Members of the House, because this is an important matter. The House on two separate occasions has passed upon this question by a record vote and I direct your attention to the fact that the bill now under consideration, containing the amendment which I offered restricting the use of penalty mail, passed in the House on the 9th day of February 1943; it was passed in the Senate on March 25, 1943. The Post Office Department and the Post Office Committee and every agency of the Government has had notice since the 9th day of February of the action of the House writing this provision into this bill. They have done absolutely nothing up to date to meet an issue which even the Post Office Department admits is a menace to the agency.

The Senate in order to soft pedal the situation wrote in an amendment in which they asked that the Bureau of the Budget and the Post Office Department be given 60 days' time in which to make a study of this problem and to report back to the Congress, the idea being that

in this 60-day period of time the Post Office Department and the Bureau of the Budget could work out a program to deal with this admittedly bad proposition and report suitable progress on legislation to the Congress. As I have indicated, that amendment passed in the Senate last March, and I ask the gentleman from Indiana, who is so solicitous for the Post Office Department and for this amendment of the Senate: What have they done? When we appeared in conference on this matter it was stated to the conferees that all they needed was 30 days, if we would give the Postmaster General and the Bureau of the Budget 30 days they would be ready to report back to the Congress. Is not that correct? I ask the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think probably the Postmaster General has been waiting to see what solution Congress was going to make of the matter. They have not been given the "go" sign yet.

Mr. KEEFE. Perhaps they have not been given the "go" sign, but they certainly knew the attitude of the House as reflected by the two separate votes on this question, roll call votes; and they knew that the proposition was up in the Senate because the Postmaster General submitted that amendment to the Senate himself and they have done nothing. I have offered a motion to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment. The amendment which I have offered to the Senate amendment simply reinstates the original amendment which the House had passed upon on two separate occasions, but we provide in that amendment that it shall not be effective until January 1, 1944.

I am willing to give them not 30 days, not 60 days, but 6 months to study this proposition. They say they can bring a report back in 30 days; the Senate amendment said 60 days; I say: "We will give you until January 1, 1944, to make your study and report back to the Congress your proposals to deal with this admittedly rotten situation in the matter of penalty mail." Assume this bill passes with the pending amendment included. The Postmaster General and the Bureau of the Budget will then have 60 days in which to study the problem and report their findings and suggestions to the Congress. We will be in session in September, October, November, and December, and the Congress can speedily deal with any suggestion made. Let me tell the Members of the Congress what will happen if you do not adopt this amendment. There just will not be anything done, that is all, not a thing. All there will be in this bill will be the proposal that the Postmaster General and the Bureau of the Budget make a study and report back to the Congress in 60 days. They have not done anything since the 9th of last February and there is not a thing in this bill that indicates that they will do anything if you pass it with the Senate amendment included. However, if you serve notice on the Postmaster General and the Bureau of the Budget that the Congress insist that they act and act promptly or else this amendment will become effective on January 1, 1944, that is going to

be a powerful club over their heads that will guarantee some action.

This matter has been discussed at great length on the floor. Not a Member has dared to come in the well of this House and justify the abuse of the use of penalty mail that we all know exists. The only thing that the distinguished gentleman from Indiana has had to say was to contend that if this amendment becomes effective on January 1, 1944, it is going to interfere with the Army and Navy and some of the departments of the Government because, he says, they will have to buy stamping machines and they will have to hire a lot of people to lick stamps and put them on the letters, count them, and weigh them. I never heard such a ridiculous argument in my life, and I do not care whether the argument comes from the gentleman from Indiana or from the Under Secretary of War. One would think that these people had never heard of a postal permit. Every penalty mail envelope that these people send out has printed on it in the upper right hand corner "Penalty for Private Use \$300." You have seen that. I ask the gentleman from Indiana why the Post Office Department cannot enter into an agreement with every agency of the Government giving to them a postal permit whereby they can print the postal permit number on all of their mail just as well as that penalty provision? There would not have to be a single stamp licked, there would not have to be a single stamp affixed to that type of mail.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman knows that if the penalty provision is done away and you put it on a postage basis, every individual piece of mail will have to be weighed or else we would not have any account of it.

Mr. KEEFE. There is no question about that.

Mr. LUDLOW. Many letters would be a shade over the first ounce or half-ounce. You would have to have a monumental force to do that.

Mr. KEEFE. No; you would not have to have a monumental force to do that any more than you would have to have a monumental force in your office to weigh the mail that goes out of your office. Let me say to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana that one of the things that this Congress ought to do is to insist that these departments pay some attention to the weight of the mail they are sending out. You will not have so much of this mail burdening the Postal Service as you have at the present time if we do that.

All I ask you to do is just postpone the effectiveness of this amendment that the House has passed twice, not 30 days as the conference committee thought was always necessary, not 60 days as the Senate amendment provides, but until January 1, 1944. Let Mr. BURCH's committee make a report. We will be in session. Let the Post Office Department and the Bureau of the Budget come down here with a report telling us how they intend to handle this proposition. If you

are sincere, and if these committees intend to do anything with the proposition, you ought to accept this amendment without question. All that the amendment will do will simply insure activity on the part of the Post Office Department to deal with this problem.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. I am sure the gentleman has the greatest confidence in our colleague from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, as all have. Is it not well to let this matter go over, permit the committee, which has done all the spade work, to continue its investigation, report a bill and we pass it?

Mr. KEEFE. I am perfectly willing to let Mr. BURCH's committee handle it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes, or 10 minutes if he so desires.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has asked me a question and I would like to answer it. I am perfectly willing that the committee of the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], have ample opportunity to deal with this problem. I may say, however, they have had since February, when this amendment was adopted, and the only thing I have heard is that the distinguished chairman of the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee has sent out letters to 60 departments of the Government asking for their opinion and suggestion since last February. I am willing to give the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the Post Office Department, and the Bureau of the Budget until next January 1. You get busy between now and January 1 and bring us a program. You have a time limit set upon you and it is to insure that something will be done. Unless you do put a time limit upon it I say to my distinguished friend from Indiana that I prophesy there will not be a single thing done and the whole matter will be forgotten and we will have to do this again on the next appropriation bill. It seems to me that in view of the twice expressed attitude of the House on this question dealing with a problem which is conceded even by the Postmaster General himself to be an atrocious situation, \$72,000,000 worth of postage lost to the Post Office Department through the use of penalty mail, a ridiculous use of the mail, if you please, that the gentleman should accept my amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is true that if postage had been paid at the usual rate the amount would be \$72,000,000, but, as a matter of fact, the cost of handling that mail has been \$20,000,000 a year instead of \$72,000,000.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I do not agree with the gentleman on that at all, even though the figures of the Post Office seem to so indicate. The Post Office

Post Office Department claims that it has allocated to the handling of penalty mail a cost of \$20,000,000, and that is all you can get out of the Postmaster General's statement. I do not know whether it is true or not, and I do not think he knows whether it is true or not. The fact is he has no idea of the cost and he has come here to the Congress and asked for the employment of three cost experts, a matter that we just passed on, in order that he might know something about his costs—I say his arbitrary allocation of \$20,000,000 as the cost of handling penalty mail is just a pure and simple guess on his part.

Mr. LUDLOW. I have the citation before me.

Mr. KEEFE. I am very familiar with that.

Mr. LUDLOW. On page 101 of the Senate hearings he said that the postage would bring in a revenue of \$70,000,000 but, he says: "However, the actual cost to us is only \$20,000,000 for handling that mail."

Mr. KEEFE. I understand he made that statement, but I reiterate in reply to the gentleman what I have just said. The gentleman has given no substantial reason or argument why this amendment should not be adopted. He has made a speech against the prohibition of the use of penalty mail. I want the departments of government to have a right to use penalty mail. No one has ever argued that we should deny them that right, but I do not want them to have the unrestricted right to use the mail by the trainload and carload in sending out propaganda and literature throughout this country and the Congress of the United States have nothing to say about the amount of that mail that shall go out to the four corners of this country and the four corners of the world, if you please.

Mr. LUDLOW. Does not the gentleman believe there is some substance to the argument of the Navy Department and the War Department that the war effort would be very much impeded and disrupted and that allotment checks would be held up out of order and delayed?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not believe there is a bit of substance in it, and I will tell the gentleman why. I think it is just a lot of bunk that has been shot into this proposition to try to oppose this amendment. The amount of mail that is sent by air mail by the War Department, and the Navy Department, and the other departments of Government, is reaching terrific proportions. Every department of the Government that uses air mail must come to the Committee on Appropriations and get an appropriation to purchase air-mail stamps. They are doing it today. They must have people to count those letters, and lick those stamps, and put them on the air-mail letters. I have not heard the gentleman say anything about that. No one has ever contended that that has caused any very serious inconvenience to the war effort, yet they are compelled to do that with every piece of air mail that is carried by the Post Office Department today.

I repeat, there is not a man in this

Chamber that has not used a permit, perhaps, during a campaign, and sent out thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of pieces of literature on a permit. I did not have to have a single clerk in my office licking any stamps. You would not even have to weigh the great bulk of the mail. The man who puts the letter in the envelope knows that it is carried under the permit for the regular 3-cent rate of postage. There will have to be a few people, perhaps, to weigh some mail. The little, puny expense to which the gentleman refers as being mentioned in the letter of the Assistant Secretary of War would prove to be infinitesimal as compared with the savings to the Post Office that would be effected if these people were compelled to pay regular rates of postage on their mail.

Do you suppose the Congress of the United States will deny to the Navy Department or the War Department the amount of postage necessary to carry the mail, or deny that to any other department of the Government? When the O. P. A. sends out two or three carloads of stuff going through the penalty mail, I think it is high time that the Congress of the United States be in a position to make some inquiry as to the necessity for sending out that type of mail.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Post Office is losing on the average \$80,000,000 a year on second- and third-class mail which is used to propagandize other institutions in this country, and this is a deprivation of the people of this country, yet the Post Office has paid no attention to the protest I made, and I cannot get anywhere.

Mr. KEEFE. I will tell the gentleman right now that he is not going to get anywhere with this proposition unless this amendment is carried as a club over the head of the Post Office Department, so we can say to these gentlemen "You have until January 1, 1944, to do something about this. Mr. Walker, you claim that you can sit down with the Bureau of the Budget—and you have told this to the Senate committee—and work out a program that will solve this problem. You say you can do it in 30 days. That is what you told the conferees. You told the Senate committee you could do it in 60 days. That is the amendment in this bill. We are giving you until January 1, 1944, to do it, but we insist that if you do not do it something is going to happen."

That is all my amendment does. It seems to me, in view of the strongly expressed attitude of the House on this subject, that the amendment ought to have been accepted by the committee itself. I do not believe the chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, who is present this afternoon, can find any serious objection to the amendment I have offered.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the House will reiterate its twice-expressed position on this subject by adopting the pending amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the evil the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] seeks to correct is one that was first called to our attention by the Postmaster General himself. It is not something that has been gone into for the purpose of playing politics; it is something that was brought up by the Postmaster General himself. He recognizes the terrific evil there is in spending \$78,000,000 for penalty mail when it absolutely is not necessary, and when most of the material they send out ought not to be sent out in anything like the volume in which it is being sent out. This amendment seeks to correct that situation.

This will be the procedure. Each one of these agencies will come before the Congress with an estimate asking for the money to pay their postage. This will give us a control over the amount they will use for this purpose. They will then get a permit, and they can go ahead and operate without the slightest trouble or the slightest difficulty. The weighing of mail will take place only on the heavier packages. The putting on of stamps will be required only in the few instances where the package takes above the 3-cent rate.

A permit can be printed upon all of the envelopes covering the 3-cent rate, and there will be absolutely no great amount of work. It will not interfere in the slightest degree with any of the operations of the Army or the Navy. As the gentleman from Wisconsin has said, the cost will be only a very few thousands; it will not amount to much of anything.

The idea of coming in here with a lot of letters from these people, showing that they are utterly confused and have not grasped the situation and do not understand it, is perfectly ridiculous. Let us adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, cut out the \$78,000,000 expense, and put the people in these departments under control. This is one time when there is absolutely no excuse for not going along with this amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of the time to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, much has been said on this subject. I shall endeavor to clarify it so that the House can vote intelligently on the matter. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] offers an amendment which states, in part:

You shall go ahead and make a study of the problem.

And so forth. His amendment concurs in the Senate amendment which directs that a study shall be made of the entire subject, and then he adds the further statement that irrespective of what the study might disclose, whether it approves or disapproves, whether it be correct or incorrect, at the same time they shall do what he says—abolish penalty mail as of January 1, 1944. It is just like the lawyer who said, "Go ahead, gentle-

men, and argue your case, but you will find the decision of the judge under the pad on his desk."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. Oh, just let me proceed for a while, and I shall be glad to have the gentleman make another speech when I have concluded. The amendment is simply that they shall do what the gentleman says, irrespective of what the study accomplishes, as prescribed by the Senate amendment. Certainly that is hardly a rational, hardly a reasonable, proposition, to tell them what they shall do before they even have completed the study.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I decline to yield to the gentleman. I shall be glad to do so later. The gentleman has had a long time on his side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. O'NEAL. What the gentleman proposes, which is urged so vehemently here, has been tried. The Government used to do that and the Government found that it is better, more efficient to do it by penalty mail, rather than by stamp. It was tried over many years and changed in order to do what we are doing now. The gentleman discussed the question of economy. He failed to show one bit of economy in the proposition, and in my honest opinion it will cost more to do it the way the gentleman says, than the way it is done at the present time. The Post Office Department handles the mail at a cost of \$23,-000,000. The Government departments would have to buy stamps amounting to \$72,000,000. The Post Office Department would receive a revenue of \$72,000,000, but the bureaus would have to get appropriations for the \$72,000,000 worth of stamps. Where is the economy? Perhaps to the Post Office Department, but the bureaus would have to buy the stamps, and I fail to see the logic of the gentleman from Wisconsin in stating that it is an economy simply because the bureaus must buy the stamps, and the revenue must go to the Post Office Department, rather than to do it the way it is done now. Today the War Department, the Navy Department, the Collector of Internal Revenue send out vast quantities of mail, and think what a force it would take to stamp or label each piece of it. It is impractical to try to do that job by hand and by putting a stamp on every letter or even an imprint. Think of the volume of a billion and a half pieces of mail every year! The Internal Revenue Bureau sends out 50,000,000 blanks. We do not know what a job we are putting on the public officials in having this thing done. We do know that careful consideration should be given to this matter. We know it is of sufficient importance from a practical standpoint to say, "Let us have a real study made of it." We have a Post Office Committee. Give those gentlemen time enough to go into this matter and see what is right and what is wrong. There may be some merit in what the gentleman says, but certainly our Post Office

Committee would make a fair, impartial study, and bring to us a recommendation and do it in a legislative way, rather than simply because someone gets up and by an impassioned speech on the floor suddenly springs an idea as though it were new, when it has been tried and found in the past to have failed. Certainly it would be enough at this time to follow some of the leaders who are disturbed by this proposal. Secretary of War Stimson, carrying a right important load, doing a big job, sincerely interested in doing his job as effectively as possible, said in his letter of March 30 to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], as follows:

To place in effect such a change as that proposed would seriously handicap the present organization of the War Department and seriously interfere with the war effort.

That is a long letter, and he urges us not to do it. The War Department does not want to have it done that way.

On the question of economy Mr. Paterson said:

As a matter of fact, prohibition of penalty mail will result in substantial additional net expense to the Government, growing out of increase of personnel required to prepare postage-paid mail for mailing. This expense would be in addition to the cost of scales, permit machines, and the like even if those items were obtainable.

Mail is of different weight and of different character and these gentlemen of the War and the Navy Departments and of the War Production Board and most of the 60 agencies affected, many of them doing war work, would find themselves seriously delayed in their war effort. To continue further with what Mr. Paterson says:

The volume of mail dispatched by the War Department is huge, and necessarily so with establishments all over the United States and in many different parts of the world. The War Department post office in Washington, during the month of March 1943 sent over 4,500,000 pieces of mail to the Washington post office. This included only mail from the Pentagon Building, Munitions Building, Temporary Building M and two other small Washington War Department offices.

I would like to read much more of this if I had the time; I will read a paragraph of Secretary Forrester's letter:

To place in effect such a far-reaching change as proposed would seriously handicap the present organization of the Navy Department, and definitely impede the war effort. It is believed that the solution to the abuse of the penalty-mail privilege lies in correct internal administration of various executive departments rather than a change in the law.

The Appropriations Committee can ask every department how much mail they send and give them an amount of money sufficient to take care of any of that part of the mail we think should be sent out. We can thereby exercise some control of the volume.

This is a hit-and-miss effort to make people reduce their mail, a desirable goal, no doubt. Let me say I get very little mail from the departments of the type that we had a year ago. You will find that your mail coming from the departments is at the minimum. The Army

says it does not want this. The Navy does not want it. The War Production Board does not want it. None of them want it. Why should we in an appropriation bill direct that this should be done, irrespective of how much harm it may do? Would it not be more intelligent to defeat the amendment, let a study be made as to what we are going to do or what we are not going to do and let the legislative committee hold hearings and let everyone be heard so that the War Department, the Navy Department, and every other department will not be crippled? It is not wise. It is a poor way to do business. I trust that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] will be defeated.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUDLOW) there were yeas 101 and noes 60.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 178, nays 159, not voting 94, as follows:

[Roll No. 100]

YEAS—178

Allen, Ill.	Ellsworth	Jones
Andersen,	Elmer	Jonkman
H. Carl	Elston, Ohio	Judd
Anderson, Calif.	Engel	Kean
Andresen,	Fellows	Keefe
August H.	Fenton	Kerr
Andrews	Fish	Kinzer
Angell	Gale	Kunkel
Arends	Gearhart	LaFollette
Arnold	Gilchrist	Lambertson
Auchincloss	Gillette	Landis
Baldwin, Md.	Graham	Lemke
Barrett	Grant, Ind.	Lewis, Ohio
Bates, Mass.	Griffiths	McCowan
Beall	Gross	McGregor
Bender	Gwynne	McLean
Bennett, Mich.	Hagen	Maas
Bennett, Mo.	Hale	Martin, Iowa
Bishop	Hall	Martin, Mass.
Blackney	Leonard W.	Morrow
Bolton	Halleck	Michener
Brehm	Hancock	Miller, Conn.
Brown, Ohio	Harness, Ind.	Miller, Nebr.
Buffett	Hart	Miller, Pa.
Burdick	Hartley	Morrison, La.
Busbey	Heidinger	Mott
Canfield	Herter	Mruk
Carlson, Kans.	Hess	Murray, Wis.
Carter	Hill	O'Hara
Case	Hinschaw	O'Konski
Chipfield	Hoeven	Phillips
Church	Holmes, Mass.	Pittenger
Clason	Holmes, Wash.	Ploeser
Clevenger	Hope	Plumley
Cole, Mo.	Horan	Poulson
Compton	Howell	Powers
Cunningham	Hull	Pracht
Curley	Jeffrey	Ramey
Curtis	Jenkins	Reece, Tenn.
Day	Jennings	Reed, Ill.
Dewey	Jensen	Reed, N. Y.
Dirksen	Johnson	Rees, Kans.
Ditter	Anton J.	Robison, Ky.
Dondero	Johnson.	Rockwell
Dworshak	Calvin D.	Rodgers, Pa.
Eaton	Johnson, Ind.	Rogers, Mass.
Elliott	Johnson.	Rohrbough
Ellis	J. Leroy	Rolph
Ellison, Md.	Johnson, Ward	Rowe

Sauthoff
Schiffner
Schwabe
Short
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Maine
Smith, Ohio
Smith, Wis.
Springer
Stanley
Stefan
Stevenson

Stewart
Stockman
Sumner, Ill.
Sundstrom
Taber
Talbot
Talle
Thomas, N. J.
Tibbott
Towe
Troutman
Vorys, Ohio
Vursell

Wadsworth
Welch
Wheat
Wigglesworth
Willey
Wilson
Winter
Wolcott
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—159

Abernethy
Allen, La.
Anderson, N. Mex.
Beckworth
Bland
Bloom
Boren
Bradley, Pa.
Brooks
Brown, Ga.
Bryson
Bulwinkle
Burch, Va.
Burchill, N. Y.
Burgin
Camp
Cannon, Mo.
Celler
Clark
Coffee
Colmer
Cooley
Cooper
Cox
Cravens
Creal
Cresser
Cullen
D'Alesandro
Davis
Dawson
Delaney
Dickstein
Dilweg
Dingell
Disney
Doughton
Drewry
Durham
Felghan
Fernandez
Fisher
Fitzpatrick
Flannagan
Fogarty
Folger
Ford
Fulbright
Fulmer
Gathings
Gorski
Gossett
Granger

Grant, Ala.
Gregory
Hare
Harless, Ariz.
Harris, Ark.
Harris, Va.
Hébert
Hobbs
Hoch
Hollfield
Izac
Jackson
Johnson, Luther A.
Johnson, Okla.
Kee
Kennedy
Kilday
Kirwan
Kleberg
Klein
Lane
Lanham
Larcade
Lea
Lesinski
Ludlow
Lynch
McCord
McCormack
McGranery
McKenzie
McMillan
McMurray
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Maloney
Manasco
Mansfield, Mont.
Mansfield, Tex.
Marcantonio
Mills
Monroney
Morrison, N. C.
Murdock
Murray, Tenn.
Newsome
Norrell
Norton
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, Mich.

O'Connor
O'Neal
Outland
Patman
Patton
Peterson, Fla.
Peterson, Ga.
Philbin
Poage
Priest
Rabaut
Ramspeck
Randolph
Rankin
Richards
Rivers
Robertson
Rogers, Calif.
Rowan
Sadowski
Sasser
Satterfield
Scanlon
Schuetz
Sheppard
Sikes
Smith, Va.
Snyder
Sparkman
Spence
Starnes, Ala.
Steagall
Sullivan
Summers, Tex.
Tarver
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Vincent, Ky.
Walter
Ward
Wasielewski
Wells
Wene
West
Whelchel, Ga.
White
Whitten
Whittington
Wickersham
Winstead
Woodrum, Va.
Worley
Wright
Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—94

Baldwin, N. Y.
Barden
Barry
Bates, Ky.
Bell
Bonner
Boykin
Bradley, Mich.
Buckley
Butler
Byrne
Cannon, Fla.
Capozzoli
Carson, Ohio
Chapman
Chenoweth
Cochran
Cole, N. Y.
Costello
Courtney
Crawford
Culkin
Dies
Domengeaux
Douglas
Eberhart
Fay
Forand
Furlong
Gallagher
Gamble
Gavagan

Gavin
Gerlach
Gibson
Gifford
Gillie
Goodwin
Gordon
Gore
Green
Hall
Edwin Arthur
Heffernan
Hendricks
Hoffman
Jarman
Johnson, Lyndon B.
Kearney
Kefauver
Kelley
Keogh
Kilburn
King
Knutson
LeCompte
LeFevre
Luce
McGehee
McWilliams
Mason
May
Merritt

Miller, Mo.
Monkiewicz
Mundt
Murphy
Myers
Nichols
Norman
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Leary
O'Toole
Pace
Pfeiffer
Price
Rizley
Robinson, Utah
Russell
Sabath
Scott
Shafer
Sheridan
Slaughter
Smith, W. Va.
Somers, N. Y.
Stearns, N. H.
Taylor
Tolan
Treadway
Van Zandt
Vinson, Ga.
Voorhis, Calif.
Weaver
Welchel, Ohio

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Treadway for, with Mr. Vinson of Georgia against.
Mr. Knutson for, with Mr. Gordon against.
Mr. Miller of Missouri for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.
Mr. Monkiewicz for, with Mr. King against.
Mr. Carson of Ohio for, with Mr. Gavagan against.
Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Domengeaux against.
Mr. Shafer for, with Mr. Heffernan against.
Mr. Douglas for, with Mr. Chapman against.
Mr. Weichel of Ohio for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. McWilliams for, with Mr. McGehee against.
Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. Costello against.
Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. Merritt against.
Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Green against.
Mr. Rizley for, with Mr. Buckley against.
Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Pace against.
Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. Robinson of Utah against.
Mr. Mundt for, with Mr. Eberhart against.
Mr. Chenoweth for, with Mr. Joseph L. Pfeiffer against.
Mr. LeCompte for, with Mr. Weaver against.
Mr. O'Brien of New York for, with Mr. Smith of West Virginia against.
Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Fay against.
Mr. LeFevre for, with Mr. Russell against.
Mr. Scott for, with Mr. Byrne against.
Mr. Hoffman for, with Mr. Bates of Kentucky against.
Mr. Mason for, with Mr. O'Toole against.

General pairs:

Mr. Furlong with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. May with Mr. Butler.
Mr. Courtney with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Norman.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Kearney.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a motion to reconsider the various votes will be laid upon the table.

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the independent offices appropriation bill may have until midnight tonight to file their report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2 and 6.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$11,642,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, 12, 14, and 16.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOE STARNES,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
GERALD P. NYE,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

No. 2: Strikes out the provision of the Senate reappropriating unexpended balance for defense housing contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

Nos. 5 and 6: Appropriates \$125,000 for flood-control surveys, Federal Power Commission, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$76,670 of such sum shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, instead of \$115,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 7: Provides that \$172,410 of the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission shall be available for enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 8: Appropriates \$275,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 9, 10, and 11: Corrects statute references, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 13: Appropriates \$3,100,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, for motor-transport regulation, Interstate Commerce Commission.

No. 15: Strikes out the provision of the House providing for liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation as provided by section 4 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and inserts \$11,642,200 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, including the Home Owners'

So the motion was agreed to.

men, and argue your case, but you will find the decision of the judge under the pad on his desk."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. Oh, just let me proceed for a while, and I shall be glad to have the gentleman make another speech when I have concluded. The amendment is simply that they shall do what the gentleman says, irrespective of what the study accomplishes, as prescribed by the Senate amendment. Certainly that is hardly a rational, hardly a reasonable, proposition, to tell them what they shall do before they even have completed the study.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I decline to yield to the gentleman. I shall be glad to do so later. The gentleman has had a long time on his side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. O'NEAL. What the gentleman proposes, which is urged so vehemently here, has been tried. The Government used to do that and the Government found that it is better, more efficient to do it by penalty mail, rather than by stamp. It was tried over many years and changed in order to do what we are doing now. The gentleman discussed the question of economy. He failed to show one bit of economy in the proposition, and in my honest opinion it will cost more to do it the way the gentleman says, than the way it is done at the present time. The Post Office Department handles the mail at a cost of \$23,-000,000. The Government departments would have to buy stamps amounting to \$72,000,000. The Post Office Department would receive a revenue of \$72,000,000, but the bureaus would have to get appropriations for the \$72,000,000 worth of stamps. Where is the economy? Perhaps to the Post Office Department, but the bureaus would have to buy the stamps, and I fail to see the logic of the gentleman from Wisconsin in stating that it is an economy simply because the bureaus must buy the stamps, and the revenue must go to the Post Office Department, rather than to do it the way it is done now. Today the War Department, the Navy Department, the Collector of Internal Revenue send out vast quantities of mail, and think what a force it would take to stamp or label each piece of it. It is impractical to try to do that job by hand and by putting a stamp on every letter or even an imprint. Think of the volume of a billion and a half pieces of mail every year! The Internal Revenue Bureau sends out 50,000,000 blanks. We do not know what a job we are putting on the public officials in having this thing done. We do know that careful consideration should be given to this matter. We know it is of sufficient importance from a practical standpoint to say, "Let us have a real study made of it." We have a Post Office Committee. Give those gentlemen time enough to go into this matter and see what is right and what is wrong. There may be some merit in what the gentleman says, but certainly our Post Office

Committee would make a fair, impartial study, and bring to us a recommendation and do it in a legislative way, rather than simply because someone gets up and by an impassioned speech on the floor suddenly springs an idea as though it were new, when it has been tried and found in the past to have failed. Certainly it would be enough at this time to follow some of the leaders who are disturbed by this proposal. Secretary of War Stimson, carrying a right important load, doing a big job, sincerely interested in doing his job as effectively as possible, said in his letter of March 30 to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], as follows:

To place in effect such a change as that proposed would seriously handicap the present organization of the War Department and seriously interfere with the war effort.

That is a long letter, and he urges us not to do it. The War Department does not want to have it done that way.

On the question of economy Mr. Patterson said:

As a matter of fact, prohibition of penalty mail will result in substantial additional net expense to the Government, growing out of increase of personnel required to prepare postage-paid mail for mailing. This expense would be in addition to the cost of scales, permit machines, and the like even if those items were obtainable.

Mail is of different weight and of different character and these gentlemen of the War and the Navy Departments and of the War Production Board and most of the 60 agencies affected, many of them doing war work, would find themselves seriously delayed in their war effort. To continue further with what Mr. Patterson says:

The volume of mail dispatched by the War Department is huge, and necessarily so with establishments all over the United States and in many different parts of the world. The War Department post office in Washington, during the month of March 1943 sent over 4,500,000 pieces of mail to the Washington post office. This included only mail from the Pentagon Building, Munitions Building, Temporary Building M and two other small Washington War Department offices.

I would like to read much more of this if I had the time; I will read a paragraph of Secretary Forrester's letter:

To place in effect such a far-reaching change as proposed would seriously handicap the present organization of the Navy Department, and definitely impede the war effort. It is believed that the solution to the abuse of the penalty-mail privilege lies in correct internal administration of various executive departments rather than a change in the law.

The Appropriations Committee can ask every department how much mail they send and give them an amount of money sufficient to take care of any of that part of the mail we think should be sent out. We can thereby exercise some control of the volume.

This is a hit-and-miss effort to make people reduce their mail, a desirable goal, no doubt. Let me say I get very little mail from the departments of the type that we had a year ago. You will find that your mail coming from the departments is at the minimum. The Army

says it does not want this. The Navy does not want it. The War Production Board does not want it. None of them want it. Why should we in an appropriation bill direct that this should be done, irrespective of how much harm it may do? Would it not be more intelligent to defeat the amendment, let a study be made as to what we are going to do or what we are not going to do and let the legislative committee hold hearings and let everyone be heard so that the War Department, the Navy Department, and every other department will not be crippled? It is not wise. It is a poor way to do business. I trust that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] will be defeated.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LUDLOW) there were ayes 101 and noes 60.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 178, nays 159, not voting 94, as follows:

[Roll No. 100]

YEAS—178

Allen, Ill.	Ellsworth	Jones
Andersen,	Elmer	Jonkman
H. Carl	Elston, Ohio	Judd
Anderson, Calif.	Engel	Kean
Andresen,	Fellows	Keefe
August H.	Fenton	Kerr
Andrews	Fish	Kinzer
Angell	Gale	Kunkel
Arends	Gearhart	LaFollette
Arnold	Gilchrist	Lambertson
Auchincloss	Gillette	Landis
Baldwin, Md.	Graham	Lemke
Barrett	Grant, Ind.	Lewis, Ohio
Bates, Mass.	Griffiths	McCowan
Beall	Gross	McGregor
Bender	Gwynne	McLean
Bennett, Mich.	Hagen	Maas
Bennett, Mo.	Hale	Martin, Iowa
Bishop	Hall,	Martin, Mass.
Blackney	Leonard W.	Marrow
Bolton	Halleck	Michener
Brehm	Hancock	Miller, Conn.
Brown, Ohio	Harness, Ind.	Miller, Nebr.
Buffett	Hart	Miller, Pa.
Burdick	Hartley	Morrison, La.
Busbey	Heldinger	Mott
Canfield	Herter	Mruk
Carlson, Kans.	Hess	Murray, Wis.
Carter	Hill	O'Hara
Case	Hinshaw	O'Konski
Chaperfield	Hoeven	Phillips
Church	Holmes, Mass.	Pittenger
Clason	Holmes, Wash.	Ploeser
Clevenger	Hope	Plumley
Cole, Mo.	Horan	Poulson
Compton	Howell	Powers
Cunningham	Hull	Pracht
Curley	Jeffrey	Ramey
Curtis	Jenkins	Reece, Tenn.
Day	Jennings	Reed, Ill.
Dewey	Jensen	Reed, N. Y.
Dirksen	Johnson	Rees, Kans.
Ditter	Anton J.	Robison, Ky.
Dondero	Johnson,	Rockwell
Dworshak	Calvin D.	Rodgers, Pa.
Eaton	Johnson, Ind.	Rogers, Mass.
Elliott	Johnson,	Rohrbough
Ellis	J. Leroy	Rolph
Ellison, Md.	Johnson, Ward	Rowe

Sauthoff
Schiffner
Schwabe
Short
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Maine
Smith, Ohio
Smith, Wis.
Springer
Stanley
Stefan
Stevenson

Stewart
Stockman
Sumner, Ill.
Sundstrom
Taber
Talbot
Talle
Thomas, N. J.
Tibbott
Towe
Troutman
Vorys, Ohio
Vursell

Wadsworth
Welch
Wheat
Wigglesworth
Willey
Wilson
Winter
Wolcott
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—159

Abernethy
Allen, La.
Anderson,
N. Mex.
Beckworth
Bland
Bloom
Boren
Bradley, Pa.
Brooks
Brown, Ga.
Bryson
Bulwinkle
Burch, Va.
Burchill, N. Y.
Burgin
Camp
Cannon, Mo.
Celler
Clark
Coffee
Colmer
Cooley
Cooper
Cox
Cravens
Creal
Crosser
Cullen
D'Alesandro
Davis
Dawson
Delaney
Dickstein
Dilweg
Dingell
Disney
Doughton
Drewry
Durham
Felghan
Fernandez
Fisher
Fitzpatrick
Flannagan
Fogarty
Folger
Ford
Fulbright
Fulmer
Gathings
Gorski
Gossett
Granger

Grant, Ala.
Gregory
Hare
Harless, Ariz.
Harris, Ark.
Harris, Va.
Hays
Hébert
Hobbs
Hoch
Hollfield
Izac
Jackson
Johnson,
Luther A.
Johnson, Okla.
Kee
Kennedy
Kilday
Kirwan
Kleberg
Klein
Lane
Lanham
Larcade
Lea
Lesinski
Ludlow
Lynch
McCord
McCormack
McGranery
McKenzie
McMillan
McMurray
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Maloney
Manasco
Mansfield,
Mont.
Mansfield, Tex.
Marcantonio
Mills
Monroney
Morrison, N. C.
Murdock
Murray, Tenn.
Newsome
Norrell
Norton
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, Mich.

O'Connor
O'Neal
Outland
Patman
Peterson, Fla.
Peterson, Ga.
Philbin
Poage
Priest
Rabaut
Ramspeck
Randolph
Rankin
Richards
Rivers
Robertson
Rogers, Calif.
Rowan
Sadowski
Sasser
Satterfield
Scanlon
Schuetz
Sheppard
Sikes
Smith, Va.
Snyder
Sparkman
Spence
Starnes, Ala.
Steagall
Sullivan
Summers, Tex.
Tarver
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Vincent, Ky.
Walter
Ward
Wasielewski
Welss
Wene
West
Wheelchel, Ga.
White
Whitten
Whittington
Wickersham
Winstead
Woodrum, Va.
Worley
Wright
Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—94

Baldwin, N. Y.
Barden
Barry
Bates, Ky.
Bell
Bonner
Boykin
Bradley, Mich.
Buckley
Butler
Byrne
Cannon, Fla.
Capozzoli
Carson, Ohio
Chapman
Chenoweth
Cochran
Cole, N. Y.
Costello
Courtney
Crawford
Culkin
Dies
Domengeaux
Douglas
Eberhart
Fay
Forand
Furlong
Gallagher
Gamble
Gavagan

Gavin
Gerlach
Gibson
Gifford
Gillie
Goodwin
Gordon
Gore
Green
Hall
Edwin Arthur
Heffernan
Hendricks
Hoffman
Jarman
Johnson,
Lyndon B.
Kearney
Kefauver
Kelley
Keogh
Kilburn
King
Knutson
LeCompte
LeFevre
Luce
McGehee
McWilliams
Mason
May
Merritt

Miller, Mo.
Monkiewicz
Mundt
Murphy
Myers
Nichols
Norman
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Leary
O'Toole
Pace
Pfeiffer
Price
Rizley
Robinson, Utah
Russell
Sabath
Scott
Shafer
Sheridan
Slaughter
Smith, W. Va.
Somers, N. Y.
Stearns, N. H.
Taylor
Toian
Treadway
Van Zandt
Vinson, Ga.
Voorhis, Calif.
Weaver
Welchel, Ohio

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Treadway for, with Mr. Vinson of Georgia against.
Mr. Knutson for, with Mr. Gordon against.
Mr. Miller of Missouri for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.
Mr. Monkiewicz for, with Mr. King against.
Mr. Carson of Ohio for, with Mr. Gavagan against.
Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Domengeaux against.
Mr. Shafer for, with Mr. Heffernan against.
Mr. Douglas for, with Mr. Chapman against.
Mr. Weichel of Ohio for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. McWilliams for, with Mr. McGehee against.
Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. Costello against.
Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. Merritt against.
Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Green against.
Mr. Rizley for, with Mr. Buckley against.
Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Pace against.
Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. Robinson of Utah against.
Mr. Mundt for, with Mr. Eberhart against.
Mr. Chenoweth for, with Mr. Joseph L. Pfeiffer against.
Mr. LeCompte for, with Mr. Weaver against.
Mr. O'Brien of New York for, with Mr. Smith of West Virginia against.
Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Fay against.
Mr. LeFevre for, with Mr. Russell against.
Mr. Scott for, with Mr. Byrne against.
Mr. Hoffman for, with Mr. Bates of Kentucky against.
Mr. Mason for, with Mr. O'Toole against.

General pairs:

Mr. Furlong with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. May with Mr. Butler.
Mr. Courtney with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Norman.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Kearney.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a motion to reconsider the various votes will be laid upon the table.

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the independent offices appropriation bill may have until midnight tonight to file their report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2 and 6.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$11,642,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 3, 4, 12, 14, and 16.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOE STARNES,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
GERALD P. NYE,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1762) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

No. 2: Strikes out the provision of the Senate reappropriating unexpended balance for defense housing contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

Nos. 5 and 6: Appropriates \$125,000 for flood-control surveys, Federal Power Commission, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$150,000, as proposed by the Senate; and provides that \$76,670 of such sum shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, instead of \$115,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 7: Provides that \$172,410 of the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission shall be available for enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 8: Appropriates \$275,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 9, 10, and 11: Corrects statute references, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 13: Appropriates \$3,100,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House, for motor-transport regulation, Interstate Commerce Commission.

No. 15: Strikes out the provision of the House providing for liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation as provided by section 4 (k) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and inserts \$11,642,200 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, including the Home Owners'

So the motion was agreed to.

Loan Corporation. The reduction of \$500,000 below the Senate figure has been applied to funds for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

No. 17: Continues available until June 30, 1944, the appropriation for work in connection with liquidation of the United States Housing Corporation, contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 18: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision of the House prohibiting the use of funds by the Securities and Exchange Commission to promulgate or enforce rules or regulations in connection with the sale of oil and gas royalties and leases.

No. 19: Appropriates \$800,000 for salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, instead of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$825,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 20: Provides that appropriations for the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding \$200, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 21 and 22: Appropriates \$70,000 for payment of claims as authorized by article IV of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1942, and corrects the total of appropriations for the Veterans' Administration, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 23: Eliminates that portion of the provision in the bill as passed by the House providing that salaries of the Commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be at the rate of \$10,000 each per annum, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 24: Strikes out the provision of the House with reference to citizenship requirements in connection with Federal employment, and inserts the provision of the Senate with regard thereto. The Senate provision imposes an additional penalty in the case of any person making a false affidavit, provides for recoupment of salaries paid contrary to the provisions of the section, and provides that an affidavit shall be regarded as prima facie evidence that the requirements of the section have been complied with.

Amendments reported in disagreement

The following amendments are reported in disagreement. The subject matter of such amendments, and the action proposed to be recommended with respect thereto by the managers on the part of the House, are as follows:

No. 1: Relating to appropriations for salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget. The House managers will recommend that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate.

No. 3: Relating to appropriations for salaries and expenses, National Resources Planning Board.

No. 4: Relating to the Board of Investigation and Research-Transportation. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 12: Relating to the salary of the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 14: Relating to the transfer of administrative functions, National Housing Agency. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment, with an amendment.

No. 16: Relating to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOE STARNES,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House,

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged report on the bill (H. R. 2935), making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, for printing in the RECORD:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Labor Department, Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

THE TAX BILL, 1943

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution (H. Res. 259) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the manuscript prepared by Representative DANIEL A. REED containing an analysis of the Revenue Act of 1943 entitled "Questions and Answers on the Tax Bill," be printed as a House document.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to.

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2935), making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue for the remainder of the day and we will try to arrive at some conclusion as to the length of time for general debate.

Mr. ENGEL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I think we should have about 5 hours all told.

Mr. HARE. I am asking the gentleman if we will not be able to decide on a definite time for general debate?

Mr. ENGEL. Let us continue general debate for today and see how far we get. Then we can decide tomorrow. It will require an hour tomorrow to adopt the rule.

Mr. HARE. I think the House would like to have some definite understanding as to how long general debate will continue.

Mr. ENGEL. Then I ask for 5 hours' general debate, the time to be equally divided.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Would the gentleman be willing to hold a night session?

Mr. ENGEL. No; I would not.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have three appropriation bills which must be completed by Saturday night.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, I think you could get through with the three appropriation bills much quicker if you start in the morning at 11 o'clock and run until 6 o'clock, than if you try to have night sessions.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If we take 3 hours' debate tonight and meet at 11 in the morning we can begin reading the bill at 1 o'clock, and that would still give 5 hours of general debate.

Mr. ENGEL. You would not get the 5 hours that way. The rule has to be taken up tomorrow. If somebody makes a point of order that there is no quorum present, that will take another half an hour. I think we should have general debate this afternoon and then decide tomorrow what we will do.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the most important bills before the House. It involves the National Labor Relations Board, the War Manpower Commission, the Labor Department, the Social Security—over a billion dollars. Some of the most controversial items that come before the House are in this bill, and I do not think we should crowd the time. We should have 5 hours of debate on this bill, which covers more than a billion dollars.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the hours allowed for debate is not the question. I would be glad to fix 10 hours for debate if the gentleman desires it. The question is one of making sufficient progress to complete these three bills this week. I see no reason why we cannot have a night session. We have not had a night session during the entire session of Congress.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am willing to work until 6 o'clock, but I think the Members of the House, many of them, have other things to attend to; they have their own work to do in their offices.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman is willing to remain until 6 o'clock I will agree to 5 hours of general debate and then begin reading the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to tell the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] that while we are anxious to cooperate and to see that the House gets a vacation, we are going to insist that the public business be given due deliberation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, as I have said we are perfectly willing to have any amount of debate, but I see no reason why we could not have a night session.

Mr. ENGEL. Most of the Members have their time taken up in the evening in order to get their work done.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from South Carolina wish to submit a unanimous-consent request?

It is particularly fitting, therefore, on this anniversary of the establishment of one of the oldest, and perhaps one of the most spirited of the corps of the United States Army, the Quartermaster Corps, that we should at this time recognize and record with a feeling of deep gratitude the tremendous contribution made to the stability of the United States by this essential branch of our military forces.

The Quartermaster Corps was established by the Continental Congress on June 16, 1775, more than a year before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It is older, therefore, than the United States Army itself. Beginning as a two-man organization, it is today approximately in strength 5 percent of the Army, and it is larger than our entire Army was prior to the enactment of selective service. It is not the size of the Quartermaster Corps, however, of which I wish to speak, but rather of the great contribution which it has made as the backbone of the armed forces in carrying our supply lines to the farthest-most regions of the globe wherever American soldiers are needed and found, and of the commendable patriotic spirit with which this unusual unit of our military service has fostered, maintained, and developed the world-famed esprit de corps of the Army.

The true American spirit is based upon friendly competition—competition in industry, commerce, finance, agriculture, transportation, education, religion, physical development, and sports—in fact, all American life is permeated with the competitive spirit. It is this same friendly, competitive spirit engendered by and between the separate corps of the Army that has made us invincible, and we may well, therefore, pause today to recognize, thank and glorify the fighting quartermasters who have had so much to do with the building of this wholesome, friendly, competitive spirit within our armed forces.

I say "fighting quartermasters" advisedly, for World War No. 2 has given a new significance to that title. This is a war of supply lines. Supply lines are necessarily longer and more vulnerable, as the war is world-wide in scope and the theaters of war are to be found in every nook and corner of the globe. The advent of bombing from the air has scattered and diffused the fronts, and there is just as much element of danger in the rear ranks as in the front ranks, and actually more danger in the supply lines, which are considered by the enemy as the blood life of the army.

The Quartermaster Corps of today is called upon not merely to select, test, procure, store, and deliver clothing, food, and other supplies to our armed forces throughout the world, but today as never before, it is called upon to do its own fighting in the protection of such supplies until they reach the troops.

As a result of this relatively vulnerable new position of the Quartermaster Corps, they are properly known today as the fighting quartermasters. As a matter of fact, the percentage of casualties among Quartermaster troops on battlefields of this war has been high. The heroic work which is being done by the

Quartermaster Corps, under constantly changing precarious conditions, is the pride of America, and we glory in their bravery and in their determination to fulfill the vow of their valiant leader, Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, in his pledge that the Quartermaster Corps will never fail the American troops. They have lived up to their pledge. They have not been found wanting in organization, precision, economical operation, or in bravery. Under the direction of this brilliant leader and outstanding administrator, the Quartermaster Corps of today has risen to the greatest heights in its history.

The Quartermaster Corps furnishes the proper food, clothing, and equipment for every range of climate, from the frigid Arctic to the sweltering desert. It carries the American standard of living with American soldiers to the four corners of the world. Wherever American troops fight, there is a quartermaster organization that functions as trustee for their well-being.

Quartermasters are fighters first, suppliers second. The first casualty in the attack on Pearl Harbor that precipitated the entry of this country into the war was a Quartermaster Corps truck driver. Quartermasters reached the high-water mark of gallantry during the siege of Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines when they fed and supplied American troops under unrelenting Japanese attack from land and air. Amid a veritable rain of bombs they took time out from slaughtering attacking Japanese units to slaughter, dress and cook animals; thresh wheat and rice to be ground into meal; distill sea water so as to get salt; and deliver food and supplies to the remotest foxhole. Even mules and water buffalo were slaughtered for food. Coffee was brewed and rebrewed until the very grounds became white. So long as an ounce of food existed, it was put to use and, what is more important, was delivered to the fighting men.

Quartermaster organizations were with Army units occupying Guadalcanal. In the forefront was a laundry unit which blasted Japanese gun emplacements and sniper nests into oblivion, and then proceeded to set up their laundry. Equipment that was destroyed was speedily replaced, and service was continued for the front-line troops.

Docks and unloading facilities were nonexistent; and quartermasters unloaded ship after ship, carrying supplies ashore on small boats and hastily improvised rafts. Hundreds of natives were hastily pressed into service as employees. Doubling for longshoremen, they set a record for debarkation.

In the six-months-long campaign that resulted in the complete ousting of the enemy, quartermasters operated the length and breadth of the island, delivering the goods 8,000 miles from home. In a land where railroads were unknown, roads were practically nonexistent, and where there was no source of electric power, they set up operations in virtually 100 percent duplication of those furnished in an Army post in continental United States.

The New Guinea campaign was another red-letter achievement for the Corps. A Quartermaster Corps officer, Col. George DeGraaf, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for organizing scattered units at a critical moment in the siege of Buna and rallying the men to assist in the crushing defeat of the Japanese.

Here quartermaster units delivered supplies over mountains and across jungles, through mud, muck, swamp, and slime, in an area no white man had ever seen before 1928. Our men took what the Japs could not. The enemy got within sight of Port Moresby, only to be driven back to the other side of the huge island, leaving dead, dying, and starving men behind them. The Japs could not supply their own troops and hundreds died as a result. The quartermasters did deliver the goods to our men, and helped chalk up another sensational victory.

Every form of conveyance was utilized. Supplies were carried as far as possible by freighter. Then they were unloaded to smaller craft and were carried still farther, often up rivers or streams. Then they probably would be transferred to rafts, canoes, or dugouts, to go still farther. Finally, land transport alone would do, and the supplies were shifted to trucks and jeeps which crawled through territory where the automobile was unknown. From trucks, the shift was to the backs of mules, donkeys, and burros. Eventually, there came a point where even those animals could go no farther, and manpower took over the load. Quartermaster soldiers and natives hired for the purpose then took over, and carried supplies on their backs to the thick of the fighting zone. It was a terrific and incredible transportation problem, but the quartermasters were under oath to deliver the goods, and they did.

More than a year ago, the quartermasters set up huge supply bases on various islands in the south Pacific, many of them 2 months' sailing distance from the United States. The problems they encountered taxed, but did not overcome, their ingenuity.

Quartermaster units soon were operating their own canning factory, stamping out regulation-size cans from larger ones used to carry supplies and food in the initial landings. Fresh vegetables and fruits were obtained from natives, and were canned. Fish were caught in the sea and inland rivers, and were canned. Quartermasters sailed to nearby islands to bring back boatloads of live animals and poultry for slaughter. They had to bring them in alive because of the absence of refrigeration.

Quartermasters manufactured their own oxygen plants for welding and other purposes. They operated laundries, repair shops, and other services.

The South Pacific campaigns provided an acid test for the equipment the Quartermaster Corps furnished the Army, and it came through with colors flying. A hard-bitten, old-line Army officer remarked that he came out of the Buna campaign with a profound respect for the Army service shoe. Another de-

clared the jeep and the C ration—both Quartermaster developments—were the eighth and ninth wonders of the world. Enemy clothing, food, and equipment simply could not stand up like American supplies.

The invasion of north Africa—the greatest undertaking of its kind in history—was in many respects a Quartermaster program. The supply problem was dominant. It was met in unprecedented fashion. Quartermaster supplies never failed to arrive, and they never failed to meet the bill.

The First Quartermaster Battalion has been cited by the Commanding General of the First Infantry Division for outstanding performance of duty in action in the Oran offensive. The citation reads as follows:

The efficiency and ingenuity exercised by the personnel of this battalion in repairing and operating French vehicles, trains, and local facilities on November 8, 1942, was an important factor in the success of the Oran offensive. The rapid flow of much-needed gasoline, rations, ammunition, and water from the ships to the men in the front lines and the evacuation of casualties to the rear were maintained despite heavy enemy fire.

The second and third platoons of the battalion's company A were cited singly for especially meritorious service in the preliminary Tunisian operations. From December 9 through December 25, 1942, the two platoons carried ammunition, rations, and personnel from Algeria to the Tunisian front without the loss of a man or a vehicle. The movements covered hundreds of miles over unknown routes, under black-out conditions, in the face of severe rainstorms, heavy bombing from the air, and sustained artillery fire.

The collapse of German resistance in Tunisia saw tens of thousands of Germans surrender because they had no supplies. Yet huge quantities of supplies also were captured. The answer is, the Germans just could not deliver the goods. That the American quartermasters could and did do so was a contributing factor to the successful conclusion of that campaign.

We praise the Quartermaster Corps for its splendid military service, and at the same time we might well pause and recognize its tremendous contribution to the economic life of our civilian population.

Today the Quartermaster Corps is supplying more than 70,000 different items to the Army. To name but a few, they include food, uniforms, clothing, barracks equipment, tents, general supplies, horses, mules, dogs, flags, insignia, band instruments, hospital supplies, towels, hymnals, skis and snowshoes, coal, gasoline, lubricants, fuel oil, toilet articles, stationery, office machines and equipment, paper, harness, cutlery, hardware, ice, cleaning materials, insecticides, furniture, stoves, and other supplies of general issue or that are common to two or more branches of the Army.

In addition, the Quartermaster Corps conducts the Army's salvage and reclamation operations, operates Army laundries, cleaning plants and repair shops, handles certain phases of lend-lease activities, and procures a number of items for the Navy, Marine Corps, and other branches of the Government.

Through its severe testing in the field and its scientific checking in its various laboratories, the Quartermaster Corps has been enabled to advise and direct industry in constructive changes of products to meet unusual war conditions and other changed circumstances. The effect of this extraordinary service has been to enable industry at large in the United States to better meet the exacting demands of changing times and to avoid obsolescence of equipment and outmoding of products. Thus, this great branch of the service is daily making its contribution to the national post-war stability.

The Quartermaster Corps has a highly trained personnel. Regular Army officers with years of specialized training and experience behind them are guiding quartermaster supply activities around the world. Outstanding leaders of American industry have been called upon to serve in military and civilian capacities, making their valuable services available to the Government. Enlisted men are carefully assigned to the jobs for which they are best qualified, and more than 70 different trades are being taught. Officer-candidate schools continually produce needed new officer personnel, and are functioning not only in this country but overseas, even as far away as New Caledonia in the South Pacific.

But, in conclusion, I would return again to the esprit de corps of the United States Army which is so paramount in the operation of the Quartermaster Corps, and I would record again the fact that this competitive spirit, this unusual patriotic zeal, so exemplified by the fighting quartermaster, is greater even than the contribution of the Quartermaster Corps to post-war stability, to industrial mobilization and modernization, and is even more important than the strictly military contribution of this great branch of the service.

So, Mr. President, let us doff our hats to the spirit of the American doughboys, to the esprit de corps of the Army of the United States of America, and to the inspired leadership of one of the oldest of the Army Corps, the fighting quartermasters, on this, their one hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1944

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair). Without objection, the committee amendments on page 82, line 4, which have already been stated, will be agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR obtained the floor.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, there are on the calendar three bills which came from the War Department, two of which have been on the calendar for 6 months. They are very simple bills. The War Department has repeatedly requested action on them, and I wish to ask the cooperation of this body with

the War Department to the extent of granting unanimous consent that they may be considered at this time. It will take only a moment. Two of the bills have been on the calendar for 6 months, and the other is very necessary, or I would not make this request. I hope the minority leader will not object.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, with the greatest of frankness, I have objected to these bills several times on the call of the calendar, mainly because Senators temporarily absent from the Chamber on official business so requested. I could not permit the Senator to have his way now, because I wish to see the pending appropriation bill passed. Let us take one bill at a time. The bills to which the Senator refers should take their proper place. After the appropriation bill is passed we can consider them. Let me look into the matter and get some idea of the general purposes of the bills. Are they the first two bills on the calendar?

Mr. REYNOLDS. There are three bills, including the first two bills on the calendar, which have been on the calendar for 6 months. There is another one, on page 5 of the calendar.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I shall have to withhold my consent at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 17, and 26.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
PAT McCARRAN,
JOSHIAH W. BAILEY,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

June 15, 1943.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

"Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"No part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used directly or indirectly during the fiscal year 1944 for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions of the silver purchase acts—namely, the acts of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1939, or for the carrying out of any of the provisions of said silver purchase acts except with respect to silver purchased or procured or transfers of any interest in silver bullion effected on or before June 30, 1943."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 17 to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "including the employment of not to exceed three temporary experts by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil service and classification laws, for the purpose of making studies of the cost, rating, and accounting procedures of the Postal Service."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 26 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In the last line of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "mail" insert "Provided further, That after January 1, 1944, no part of the money appropriated in this title shall be expended for the purpose of collecting, sorting, handling, transporting, or delivering free the mail of any officer in any executive department or administrative agency of the Government."

Mr. McKellar. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 1, and further insist on the Senate amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar].

Mr. Lodge. Mr. President, is that the amendment involving the use of penalty mail by the departments?

Mr. McCarran. No; that is the so-called silver amendment. This is the Treasury and Post Office bill, and the amendment to which I refer is the so-called silver amendment.

Mr. Lodge. Is the Senator asking for a further conference?

Mr. McKellar. I am.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKellar. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 17.

Mr. Lodge. Mr. President, may we know to what that amendment relates?

Mr. McKellar. It relates to the employment of experts. The Senate inserted an amendment providing for the appointment of one temporary expert by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes

or the civil service and classification laws, for the purpose of making studies into the cost, rating, and accounting procedures of the Postal Service. The House amended the Senate amendment by providing for the employment of three such experts. My motion is to concur in the amendment of the House.

Mr. Lodge. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKellar. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 26, and further insist on the Senate amendment. That is the amendment relating to penalty mail, about which I talked with the Senator from Massachusetts a few moments ago. The House undertook to cut off certain free mail of the departments on January 26. I am obliged to disagree to that amendment, and I hope the Senate will send it back for further conference.

Mr. Lodge. Mr. President, I concur in the view of the Senator from Tennessee. I think that amendment would have a very crippling effect on the operations of the Government agencies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKellar. I move that the Senate request a further conference with the House of Representatives on the amendments still in disagreement, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. Glass, Mr. McKellar, Mr. Tydings, Mr. McCarran, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. White conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$32,200" and in line 17, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$440,000" and insert "\$443,245."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 3, after the word "aprons", to strike out "\$328,380" and insert "\$538,380" and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$25,500" and insert "\$42,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Hayden. Mr. President, no land may be purchased except by authority of Congress. The committee has directed me to offer amendments affecting three minor purchases of land. The amendment which I now offer and send to the desk relates to the purchase of land at Bartlesville, Okla.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 83, after line 5, it is proposed to insert:

Purchase of land, etc., Bartlesville, Okla.: For the purchase of land in Bartlesville, Okla., which land may be acquired as an addition to the petroleum experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, and the purchase or construction of fences, temporary storage sheds, and other necessary structures, to remain available until expended, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 13, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$550,000" and insert "\$704,500" and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$16,000" and insert "\$22,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 22, after the word "improvements", to strike out "\$110,000" and insert "\$114,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 14, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$501,300"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$295,000" and insert "\$350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 17, after the word "for", to strike out "western"; in line 21, after the word "and", where it occurs the second time, to strike out "coking"; in line 23, after the word "including", to insert "pilot plant construction and operation to utilize more fully found resources and"; on page 85, line 2, before the word "operation", to insert "purchase"; in line 3, after the word "of", to strike out "two" and insert "twenty-five"; in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$38,000"; and in line 10, after the word "work", to strike out "\$149,000" and insert "\$2,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Nye. Mr. President, the Senate has just approved the amendments in the item under the heading Investigation of Raw Material Resources for Steel Production. I had intended to address myself to these particular amendments today, but in the light of the desire to move along and get the bill out of the way I shall withhold my remarks until some time on Monday next. However, in the light of the very eloquent address delivered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge] today, I think there is much to be said for amendments of the kind we are dealing with in this particular connection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 85, after line 22, to insert:

Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national defense): For necessary expenses for pilot-scale tests on the gaseous and solid-fuel reduction of iron ores, including laboratory research and maintenance and

operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores; purchase or lease of land or buildings; construction and equipment of buildings; engagement by contract or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct the buildings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$9,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$200 for printing and binding, books of reference and periodicals; purchase not to exceed \$2,775 (including exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while employed; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$400,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, before the committee amendment is agreed to, I wish to offer an amendment to it to make it conform to the provisions carried in the House bill with respect to all national defense items.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 85, line 24, in the committee amendment, after the word "expenses", it is proposed to insert "without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes."

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senate should know that all the House provisions contain that language.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. I offer a further amendment to the committee amendment, authorizing the Director of the Bureau of Mines to accept contributions from public and private sources.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 86, line 17, in the committee amendment, after the figures "\$400,000", it is proposed to insert "Provided, That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources, for the purposes hereof, and to carry out projects with other agencies, Federal, State, or private."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$40,000", and in line 17, after the word "work", to strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$1,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I hesitate to let this item go by without an explanation. I wish to have the RECORD show, and to advise the Senate, that 2 years ago there was appropriated a

small amount for a pilot plant to evolve a process for the beneficiation of manganese ores in the central part of South Dakota.

To suggest to the Senate the value of these deposits I invite attention to a report from the South Dakota State geologist, Dr. E. P. Rothrock, which reads as follows:

The manganese deposit is remarkably uniform throughout the entire length. Manganese content of the nodules averaged 18.9 percent, a little higher than the average content for the material previously explored. There is enough manganese in this deposit to supply the iron and steel industry of the United States for several hundred years.

I wish to say further that with the appropriation made 2 years ago the pilot plant which was constructed and operated by the Bureau of Mines has done the work which we expected at that time it would do. A successful process was evolved for beneficiating the manganese in the ore nodules. The engineers having the work in charge know exactly how to do it, and they do it successfully and economically, bringing the manganese content up to about 19 percent. What is now needed is to ascertain how to bring that manganese up to such a percentage that it will be usable in the commercial trade. The Metals Reserve Company checked the figures and the process of the Bureau of Mines with a private engineering report of which I have a copy on my desk at the moment. The check which was made by the private engineering concern has brought the information down to the last detail, and it confirms the findings of the Bureau of Mines.

The recommendation for an appropriation of \$1,900,000 is not entirely for equipment to be erected at or near Chamberlain, S. Dak. It is to enlarge the plant so as to make it a semi-commercial pilot plant so that small amounts of manganese may be actually processed and made ready for commercial use, to go directly to the steel industry. There will be a regular daily output, and possibly after a year of operation we shall be able to sell the processed manganese for about \$200,000, making about 12 tons of ore a day available.

South Dakota believes that it has an ore which is very necessary for the war effort, and has insisted all along that the United States should have its own domestic manganese mines. With this appropriation we feel that we can prove the process, and that private industry and the steel mills will then take over and complete the development.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following my remarks on manganese there be printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks that part of the report on the subject which appears on pages 12 and 13 of the committee report.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEMICOMMERCIAL PLANTS FOR TREATING CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK., MANGANESE ORE

It is well known that virtually inexhaustible reserves of manganese-shale deposits oc-

cur in the area contiguous to Chamberlain, S. Dak. The readily workable deposits contain something like 10,000,000 long tons in terms of metallic manganese.

The Bureau of Mines and other interested groups have shown that the shale may be mined cheaply by power shovels, and can be easily processed by crushing, screening, and hand sorting to recover nodules assaying about 16 percent manganese. The nodules may be calcined to a 23 percent manganese product which makes a satisfactory feed for matte-smelting, refining, and final sintering.

The demand for manganese sulfide, which has important war uses, can be supplied by stopping at the refining step. A final sintered product may be made which assays over 60 percent manganese, a highly desirable material for metallurgical uses. Pig iron is recovered as a byproduct.

Work in the field, in the laboratory, and in the pilot plants by the Federal Bureau of Mines has demonstrated the technical possibility and the probable practical feasibility of operating if the demand for the products is sufficiently critical.

An estimate has been made that a commercial plant capable of treating 20,000 tons of shale per day to produce 175 tons of 61 percent manganese sinter and 200 tons of pig iron on a daily basis might produce the manganese sinter for about \$40 per ton. The complete plant of this size would cost from eight and one-half to nine million dollars.

Before risking an expenditure of this size, it would appear that the next logical step would be the construction and operation of semicommercial plants on a scale that would recover 50 tons of nodules per day from some 1,300 wet long tons of shale and produce about 12 tons per day of sinter assaying 61 percent manganese, an operation about one-fifteenth that indicated above. By using certain equipment now stored by the Bureau of Mines near Chamberlain, S. Dak., as a nucleus, it is estimated that \$385,000 would be sufficient to construct and equip the necessary units of this semicommercial plant, and that \$515,000 would be required for 12 months' operation.

Everything necessary for the production of crude matte can be made available in South Dakota. Because of power requirements and other considerations, however, it would be advantageous to locate the refining and sintering units at some other locality.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 88, line 19, after the word "work", to strike out "\$430,000" and insert "\$495,875."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$38,000" and insert "\$53,000"; in line 16, after "1944", to strike out "\$478,500" and insert "\$1,960,000"; in line 17, after the words "of which", to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$335,000"; and in line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$17,500" and insert "\$20,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, after line 3, to insert:

Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense): For all necessary expenses for the conduct of investigations and development of methods for the recovery of magnesium from domestic raw materials, including naturally occurring brines, salt deposits, dolomite, magnesite, and brucite, by hydrometallurgy, direct reduction, and electrolytic methods, including laboratory research; maintenance and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores for metallurgical tests; purchase or lease of land; construction and equipment of buildings to house pilot plants, including





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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 22, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Thou who dwellest in the heavens and earth, we praise Thee; Thou who holdest up the soul of our Nation and suffereth not its feet to be moved, we praise Thee; let all our people praise the countless manifestations of our infinitely holy Creator. They glow in the sunlight, breathe in the morning air, blossom in the landscape, gleam in the radiant sky, giving hope and comfort in the hours of sorrow and loneliness.

Holy, holy, is Thy name; how many joys, how many exquisite raptures and how many moments of deep tranquillity are inspired by Thee. We pray Thee to banish our doubts, conquer our fears, and let us never allow the clock of progress to be turned back. Blessed Lord, problems are asking for solution and may we declare to our country and world that we shall never permit the foundations of freedom to be vitiated. Set up in all hearts Thy reign of grace, quicken every pulse to aspire, and may we claim the divine right to live and be free. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved as read.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RABAUT. The Journal and the RECORD for yesterday are not in accord

on the subsidy amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. I wish to make the parliamentary inquiry to ask what could be done to have the two records in conformity?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. It is not necessary for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the Journal to conform, because every Member has a right to revise and correct his remarks; but we go by the Journal of the House. As the Speaker very aptly and very wisely pointed out last night, it is the Journal that the Speaker has to go by, and that is what the House has to rely on.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. The Speaker is not bound by the Journal of the House and should not be bound by the Journal of the House until the Journal has been approved. The Journal represents the conclusion of the Journal Clerk as to what happened. On the other hand, the reporter's minutes are presumed to state correctly the words spoken in the Congress. Now, if there is a difference between the RECORD and the Journal—and I do not know whether there is or not—I do know that the Journal has no binding force or effect until it is approved by the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, the Journal never has any binding effect until it is approved, and the House can repudiate the Journal or vote down a motion to approve the Journal of the previous day at any time. But I submit the Speaker was entirely correct yesterday in abiding

by the Journal as it then stood and as it stands now.

Mr. RABAUT. That I may be correctly understood, anything I may say here is not in any way applying to the Speaker of the House. I have the greatest respect for the Speaker, as everybody in this body knows; but yesterday we had a request for a vote by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], as is exemplified in the RECORD on page 6224. It calls for a separate vote on three amendments offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. On one of those amendments the House has never voted. It has not been voted on en grosse, because there is a record here that a separate vote was requested. So it could not have been voted on en grosse. Evidently that part of the bill has never been passed. That is the point I am making. Does the House want to leave it in that condition or does the House desire to correct it? That is the only question I am asking.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman that the Speaker was listening rather attentively when the request was made, and of all people who listen most attentively it is those charged with the responsibility of making up the Journal. The Speaker understood that there was no request for a vote on that amendment, and the Journal showed it. So, of course, as far as adopting the Journal is concerned, that is a question for the House at all times, but up to the present time I submit that the Speaker was entirely correct in his ruling on yesterday, that according to the Journal and according to his memory this amendment had been voted on.

Mr. RABAUT. The Speaker last night, as recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, said—and I have no quarrel with the Speaker, and I want everybody to know that—but the Speaker last night said

that the particular part of the stenographer's notes was not available at the time when the question was brought up. That is in the RECORD. Mistakes can happen any place. We are all human beings. All I want to know is whether the House wants to leave the two records at variance as they are, and show that we never voted on subsidies.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman knows it has been adopted.

Mr. RABAUT. It could not have been adopted.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It was adopted en grosse with the other amendments.

Mr. RABAUT. It could not have been adopted in any manner, shape, or form, because we did not vote on it en grosse as a request for a separate vote is recorded in the RECORD.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The Journal shows otherwise, with all due respect to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Well, I am reading from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 18, page 6224.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the approval of the Journal.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, if the House wishes this discrepancy to stand, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, under the right to object—

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I have called for the regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the approval of the Journal of yesterday.

The motion was agreed to; and the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2556. An act for the relief of Burton S. Radford; and

H. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of the manuscript entitled "Questions and Answers on the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943," as a House document, and providing for the printing of additional copies thereof for the use of the House and Senate document rooms.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 27. An act to provide for suspending the enforcement of certain obligations against the operators of mines who are forced to cease operations because of the war;

S. 35. An act to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States;

S. 218. An act to authorize relief of disbursing officers of the Army on account of loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, records, or papers in their charge;

S. 220. An act to provide for payment of certain travel costs of dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Army and the War Department on a mileage basis in order

to promote efficiency and economy in such payments;

S. 1026. An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army; and

S. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution accepting an invitation to have four Members each of the Senate and House of Representatives attend a meeting of the Canada Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada, June 26 to July 1, 1943.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2713) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1762) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the Senate amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, and 16 to said bill.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 2719. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 17 to the foregoing bill; that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the

House to Senate amendments numbered 1 and 26 to the above entitled bill; that the Senate further insists on its amendments numbered 1 and 26 to said bill, requests a further conference with the House thereon, and appoints Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. WHITE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the VICE PRESIDENT had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Interior.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Department of the Treasury.
5. Federal Works Agency.
6. National Housing Agency.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1943.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith hand you my resignation as a member of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to take effect immediately.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN JENNINGS, JR.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT TO JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following resolution (H. Res. 268) and ask for its immediate adoption.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That JOHN JENNINGS, Jr., of Tennessee be, and he is hereby, elected to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. LUDLOW, O'NEAL, MAHON, CURLEY, TABER, KEEFE, and DWORSHAK.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, on page 6228 of the CONGRES-

chasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary for the production of agricultural commodities.

"The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be expended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation', shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source."

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 127 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"FARM TENANCY

"To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to carry into effect the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), as follows:

"Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in connection with the making of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans heretofore made under the provisions of said act, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding as authorized by said act, \$1,326,070.

"Loans: For loans to individual farmers in accordance with title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006), \$30,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an interest rate of 3 percent per annum and which sum shall not be used for making loans under the terms of said act for the purchase of farms of greater value than the average farm unit of 30 acres and more in the county, parish, or locality in which such purchase may be made, which value shall be determined solely according to statistics of the farm census of 1940: *Provided*, That the amount which is available to any State or Territory for making loans under such title I shall be distributed by the Secretary, in accordance with rules prescribed by him, among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory, except that he shall not distribute to any such county or parish in excess of two times the amount which would be distributed to such county or parish were the entire amount available to the State or Territory distributed among the several counties or parishes in such State or Territory on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum to the Secretary upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006): *Provided*, That the amount loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall not exceed 85 percent of the

principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may utilize proceeds from payments of principal and interest on any loans made under such title I to repay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the amount borrowed therefrom under the authority of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, the House is now presented with a vote on two amendments. I am interested in amendment No. 126. Will there be a chance to vote on that amendment?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asked and secured unanimous consent that amendments 126 and 127 be considered together, and he has made a motion with respect to both of them. Therefore, the Chair holds that the question is not divisible.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is a proposal offered in compromise of this entire issue relating to the appropriations for the Farm Security Administration for loans and rural rehabilitation, for grants, and for the farm tenant land-purchase program.

This is not a proposal which meets with the entire approval of any member of the House committee of conference. It is probably not a proposal which meets with the entire approval of any one of the Senate conferees. There are members of both the House and Senate committees of conference who, if they could follow their wishes, would provide considerably more money for the activities heretofore carried on by the Farm Security Administration than is contemplated in this compromise amendment. There are other members who, if their judgment should be followed, would not want to provide any funds at all. There are other middle-of-the-road members of the two committees of conference who would like to have more reasonable provision for the continuance of these activities without going to the limit advocated by the greatest enthusiasts for the work of the F. S. A. and without restricting its operations as severely as would be done by some of those who are most critical of what has been done under its jurisdiction.

Therefore, this is essentially a compromise proposition. As I understand, it has the approval for the purposes of compromise of all of the members of the House committee of conference. We have reason to apprehend that if it is agreed to by the House it will be accepted by the Senate and this pending issue will be settled for the time being, at least. So I hope that in the discussion regarding this proposed compromise we may not seek to open up too much old questions of difference between us as to what the Farm Security Administration has been doing, the abuses or alleged abuses of ad-

ministrative discretion which it has been accused of manifesting, and of practices which it has been carrying on which have been subjected to severe criticism, in which criticism I have myself participated on many occasions. I hope that in the interest of the swift conclusion of this matter as far as this fiscal year is concerned we may be able to agree on the language of the compromise amendment.

In that connection, I wish to point out that the subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture headed by the very able gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. COOLEY], has been conducting hearings in an investigation of the activities of the Farm Security Administration, and I am advised will soon bring to the House for consideration a legislative bill which will deal with this whole subject matter. So the proposal we offer here is in the nature of a stop-gap settlement of the matter pending the opportunity by Congress to enact legislation which in its judgment will deal with it in a satisfactory way.

In the Senate amendment \$97,500,000 was proposed for loans for rural rehabilitation. In this amendment \$60,000,000 is proposed, a decrease below the Senate figures in that item of \$37,500,000.

In the Senate amendment \$29,607,000 was proposed for administrative and supervisory expenses, and in the language of the House compromise that figure is reduced to \$20,000,000.

In the bill which the committee reported to the House some time in April we provided for the amount of the budget estimate for farm-tenant land-purchase loans, \$30,000,000, with one-million-three-hundred-thousand-odd dollars for administrative expenses in connection with that program. That provision, because of its providing for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which are not authorized by law, was stricken on a point of order. Senate amendment No. 127 reinserts substantially the language proposed by the House subcommittee with the same amount of appropriation and of authorization for loans as contained in the House subcommittee language and as approved by the Budget, so that there does not appear to be any substantial difference between the two bodies with reference to the farm-tenant land-purchase loans except that in the House language and in bills for prior fiscal years we have carried the provision that no loan shall be made to a tenant for the purchase of a farm of more than the average value of farms of 30 acres or more in the county, parish, or locality where the farm is being purchased. This provision was omitted from the language of Senate amendment No. 127, and in the language of this compromise amendment it has been reinserted.

We have provided in this compromise amendment—and this is a very important provision—that these appropriations shall be made to the Secretary of Agriculture through the War Food Administration. We do not mention the Farm Security Administration in the language of the compromise amendment at all. We place the responsibility on the War Food Administrator for the ad-

ministration of this program, and that Administrator at this time, as you know, is Mr. Chester Davis.

I want to say frankly that I feel that some of the abuses which have crept into the administration of the Farm Security Administration have been occasioned by the lack of the exercise of good judgment on the part of its supervisory personnel. I do not wish at this time to discuss what I consider those abuses to have been. I have discussed them fully on prior occasions in the House, but as I indicated a while ago, I hope it may be possible for the House to agree to this compromise amendment without entering into a detailed discussion of all of the things that all of us or many of us think have been wrong with the Farm Security Administration, with the administration of its affairs, and of all those things which many of us think have been good as carried on under the direction of the F. S. A.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Under the procedure am I to understand that the House will be denied an opportunity to vote on the issue of the farm tenancy appropriation, that that will not be segregated from the appropriation for Farm Security Administration?

Mr. TARVER. Conceiving that there would be no objection to it, I asked unanimous consent that the two amendments might be considered together and unanimous consent was granted.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Yes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is there any language in the amendment that will provide that the farm tenancy shall be handled by the War Food Administration, or is the language that contained in the existing law that this shall be handled by the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. TARVER. The language is that it shall be handled through the War Food Administration, "to enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to carry into effect the appropriations of title I of the Jones-Bankhead Act."

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And as to loans and grants, will they be handled through the War Food Administration?

Mr. TARVER. In the same way, exactly.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I asked that question under paragraph 4, which provides for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rehabilitation matters under the War Food Administrator, and I assume from the gentleman's statement that that same supervision will apply to the other.

Mr. TARVER. The language has been carefully prepared with the idea of placing responsibility for the expenditure of these funds under the War Food Administration, and reference to the Farm Security Agency has been eliminated from the appropriation language. The Farm Security Administration is, of course, a part of the War Food Administration.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And is the War Food Administrator directed to dispose

of the administration of community projects as rapidly as possible?

Mr. TARVER. Not only have we directed the War Food Administrator to proceed with the disposition or liquidation of all of these projects as expeditiously as possible, but we have hedged about the expenditure of these funds by several restrictions intended to prevent the abuses which have existed in the administration of the affairs of the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And I am correct in assuming that this amendment is to be handled by the War Food Administration rather than by the Farm Security Administration?

Mr. TARVER. Oh, absolutely.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) "making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and agree to the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment numbered 26: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment and amendment thereto insert the following:

"SEC. 204. The Joint Committee on Investigation of Nonessential Federal Expenditures is hereby directed to make a study of the problem of penalty mail in all of the departments and branches of the government, with a view to eliminating unnecessary volume and reducing costs, and shall report its findings and recommendations by bill or otherwise to Congress not later than the first day of the next regular session of the Seventy-eighth Congress. The departments and agencies of government shall furnish such information and detail such personnel as may be requested by the Committee to assist in its investigation"; and the House agree to the same.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
PAT MCCARRAN,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following detailed statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Strikes from the bill the limitation, proposed by the House, prohibiting the use of any of the funds appropriated for carrying into effect the Silver Purchase Act.

Amendment No. 26: Strikes from the bill the limitation, proposed by the House, prohibiting the use of any of the funds appropriated for the handling of penalty mail and the section, proposed by the Senate, requiring a study of the use of the mails by Government agencies to be conducted by the Postmaster General and the Director of the Budget and provides for a study of the use of the mails by Government agencies by the Joint Committee to Investigate Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to a letter that I have just received from Mr. Chester Davis, War Food Administrator, in answer to an inquiry which I made concerning his attitude with regard to the liquidation of resettlement projects which have been administered by the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. Davis' letter follows:

JUNE 17, 1943.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. COOLEY: Mr. C. B. Baldwin has advised me that you would like a statement of my position concerning the liquidation of the resettlement projects under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration.

It is my view that the units in these projects should be sold to families eligible for rehabilitation assistance as rapidly as is consistent with the financial interests of the Government and with protecting the low-income farm families for whom they are developed. To that end, I have instructed the Farm Security Administration to speed up the process of disposition so that all units will be disposed of as soon as possible. I am advised by Mr. C. B. Baldwin, of the Farm Security Administration, that he plans for the Government to hold title to not more than 1,500 units by June 30, 1944, with respect to which sales have not been possible for some good reason involving either the protection of the Government's financial investment in

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR TREASURY AND POST OFFICE
DEPARTMENTS

JUNE 23, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. LUDLOW, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1648]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and agree to the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment and amendment thereto insert the following:

SEC. 204. The Joint Committee on Investigation of Nonessential Federal Expenditures is hereby directed to make a study of the problem of penalty mail in all of the departments and branches of the Government, with a view to eliminating unnecessary volume and reducing costs, and shall report its findings and recommendations by bill or otherwise to Congress not later than the first day of the next regular session of the Seventy-eighth Congress. The departments and agencies of government

2 APPROPRIATIONS FOR TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS

shall furnish such information and detail such personnel as may be requested by the Committee to assist in its investigation.

And the House agree to the same.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
PAT MCCARRAN,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following detailed statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Strikes from the bill the limitation, proposed by the House, prohibiting the use of any of the funds appropriated for carrying into effect the Silver Purchase Act.

Amendment No. 26: Strikes from the bill the limitation, proposed by the House, prohibiting the use of any of the funds appropriated for the handling of penalty mail and the section, proposed by the Senate, requiring a study of the use of the mails by Government agencies to be conducted by the Postmaster General and the Director of the Budget and provides for a study of the use of the mails by Government agencies by the Joint Committee to Investigate Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the part of the House.



further. So far as I am concerned I am not pressing for a vote at this time.

I should like to say further to the Senator in connection with what he has said, that I realize that many Senators are busy in committee. I have done everything I possibly could to familiarize the Senate with the provisions of my amendment. I introduced it first in the form of a separate bill, and then I offered it at this time as an amendment to the committee amendment to the bill. I have done everything I possibly could to familiarize Senators with the purposes of my amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. MALONEY, and Mr. McNARY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield, and if so to whom?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Connecticut has repeatedly asked me to yield, and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] wants to file a report from the Appropriations Committee. I yield to the Senator from Nevada for that purpose first, and then I shall yield to the Senator from Connecticut, after which I shall yield to the Senator from Oregon.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—LABOR DEPARTMENT AND FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably with amendments the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 342) thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McGill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2798) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ROBINSON of Utah, Mr. WHITTINGTON, and Mr. WOLCOTT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

CONTINUATION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1108) to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the an-

nual appraisal of its assets, and to provide for an audit by the General Accounting Office of the financial transactions of the Corporation, and for other purposes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I now yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I attempted to get the floor in my own right at the time the Senator from Wyoming obtained the floor. When I entered the Chamber I came from a very important meeting of the Appropriations Committee. We were completing work on the bill just reported from that committee by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN].

I am greatly concerned about the pending amendment. I am very fearful of its consequences. It would probably hit the section of the country whence I come more than any other section. Last year, after very careful deliberation, the Senate agreed that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should provide subsidies in connection with the transportation of coal and oil. I should have discussed this matter earlier had I been present, and, as I said a moment ago, I attempted to obtain the floor as soon as I came to the Chamber, in order to point out that if the amendment, as presently drawn, should prevail, it would not only wipe out transportation subsidies affecting coal and oil, but would place many industries at a time when they are contributing so much to the war program, at a terrific disadvantage compared with industries in other localities.

The Senate almost in its entirety has long since agreed with respect to those particular subsidies. I share the feeling of the Senator from Wyoming, to whom I am grateful for having yielded to me, that it is next to impossible hurriedly to draft an amendment which might provide the protection so sorely needed. Unless time shall be given to prepare such an amendment, I hope that the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri may be rejected, because its consequences, if it should be adopted, would be very serious and harmful to the war program.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I promised I would yield to the Senator from Oregon, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. McNARY. I do not ask to obtain the floor. I wish only to offer a suggestion. I see the difficulties under which the able Senator from Wyoming, and the able Senator from Connecticut, and others are laboring. I also realize that two conference reports are about to be presented. I wish to suggest to my distinguished friend across the aisle, the acting majority leader, that we now postpone further consideration of the pending bill, and proceed to consider the conference reports, after which I propose that when the Senate takes a recess it meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m. Does that meet with the Senator's approval?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I think that would be a very happy solution.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope that will be done.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] is anxious to proceed to consideration of two conference reports. While I have the floor let me say that the Senate must consider these two conference reports, and also must dispose of the pending bill, as well as dispose of the appropriation bill which has just been reported by the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] making appropriations for the Labor Department and the Federal Security Administration. We may have other measures from the Appropriations Committee to consider. As matters now stand I wish to say that it is entirely possible, perhaps I should say probable, that we will have a Saturday session.

Mr. McNARY. Oh, yes.

Mr. MALONEY. It is about certain, is it not?

Mr. HILL. I should say, as matters now stand, it is quite certain we shall be obliged to have a Saturday session.

Mr. GEORGE. I offer, and ask to have printed and lie on the table, an amendment to the pending amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], to add at the end thereof the following language:

Provided further, That the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to borrow money and pay (a) to shippers of commodities or others the increased costs of transportation resulting from the war emergency, and (b) to pay subsidies relating to, or purchase for the purpose of selling at a loss, strategic and critical materials necessary to the manufacture of equipment and munitions of war for the United States Government or any of the United Nations, and to subsidize the high cost production of minerals to increase the production thereof.

Mr. President, I should like to say that the language in this amendment is taken bodily from the amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] on behalf of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to take care of the two particular features of the bill to which the Senator from Wyoming and others have referred.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I should like to say that, so far as I am concerned, the proposed amendment is entirely agreeable to me. I should like to have the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], who are interested in the matter, discuss the proposal, but I assume the matter can go over until tomorrow.

Mr. GEORGE. I ask that my proposed amendment be printed and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment presented by the Senator from Georgia will be printed and will lie on the table.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and agree to the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment numbered 26: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment and amendment thereto insert the following:

"Sec. 204. The Joint Committee on Investigation of Nonessential Federal Expenditures is hereby directed to make a study of the problem of penalty mail in all of the departments and branches of the Government, with a view to eliminating unnecessary volume and reducing costs, and shall report its findings and recommendations by bill or otherwise to Congress not later than the first day of the next regular session of the Seventy-eighth Congress. The departments and agencies of government shall furnish such information and detail such personnel as may be requested by the Committee to assist in its investigation."

And the House agree to the same.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
PAT McCARRAN,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, let me ask what the report is?

Mr. McKELLAR. A report from the conference committee on the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill. There are only two items still in difference between the two Houses.

Mr. McNARY. Is the report final?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is a final report. It is a report on the last two amendments remaining in difference.

Mr. President, let me explain to the Senate that two amendments in the bill have been widely controversial, holding up its final passage for 2 or 3 months or more. The first amendment is one relative to silver. Senators will recall it. The House inserted as an amendment to the appropriations bill a provision concerning silver and the uses of silver. The passage the other day of the bill of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] satisfied the House, so far as the silver amendment was concerned, and after the bill of the Senator from Rhode Island was passed the House receded from its position on the amend-

ment. That is the report as to that matter.

The other amendment is in reference to use of the mails. The House inserted a provision, as I recall, that after January 1, all the departments and agencies of the Government should no longer use the mails free. After many conferences, private, public, secret, and of every other kind, we finally agreed that the question of use of the mails should be referred to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, the committee known as the Byrd committee. I think that course is satisfactory to everyone.

The report was signed by all the conferees, and I think it is a very happy solution of the two matters. Mr. President, I ask that the conference report be considered and agreed to.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, let me inquire of the Senator from Tennessee whether the conference report is the one which deals with the inhibition against the employment of the three persons to whom reference has been made.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; Mr. President, it is not. I say to the Senator that I shall present that conference report in a few moments, but it has not as yet been reached.

Mr. DOWNEY. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the report is agreed to.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2714) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years and for other purposes, having met after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 60 and 61.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit all of the matter proposed to be stricken out by such amendment and omit all of the matter proposed to be inserted in lieu thereof by action of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum before a vote is taken on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask the Senator to withhold suggesting the absence of a quorum until I have an opportunity to answer the question of the Senator from California.

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes; Mr. President, I desire to ask a question of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. The conference report is the one to which the Senator from California has referred.

Mr. DOWNEY. I desire to make some remarks relative to the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, the Senator will have an opportunity to do so.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, the matter seems to me a very important one. Therefore, I desire to suggest the absence of a quorum. I understand that the Senate conferees have receded from the position which was taken by the Senate by a unanimous vote, a vote of 69 to 0. It seems to me that the matter should be carefully considered by the Senate. Therefore, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Reed
Andrews	Hawkes	Revercomb
Ball	Hayden	Reynolds
Bankhead	Hill	Robertson
Bilbo	Holman	Scruggam
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Shipstead
Brewster	Kilgore	Smith
Bridges	La Follette	Stewart
Brooks	Langer	Taft
Buck	Lodge	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Butler	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	McFarland	Tobey
Capper	McKellar	Truman
Caraway	McNary	Tunnell
Chandler	Maloney	Tydings
Chavez	Maybank	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	Mead	Van Nuys
Connally	Millikin	Wagner
Davis	Moore	Wallgren
Downey	Murdock	Walsh
Eastland	Murray	Wheeler
Ferguson	Nye	Wherry
George	O'Daniel	White
Gerry	O'Mahoney	Wiley
Green	Overton	Willis
Guffey	Pepper	Wilson
Gurney	Radcliffe	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, for the reason that the Senate voted unanimously in favor of its amendment as to the three so-called subversives, I have concluded to do something I do not often do, to read from a written document which I have prepared:

Mr. President, after weeks of conferences your committee has agreed with the House committee on the two items of difference that have held up the conference so long. The House has adopted the report, and it is here for the Senate's consideration at this time. The two items of difference are: First, the limitations on the appropriation for the salaries of Goodwin B. Watson, William E. Dodd, Jr., and Robert M. Lovett. The Senate

further, That in the adjustment of the increases in the rates of pay provided herein credit shall be given for past continuous service and the hourly rate of compensation adjusted accordingly."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the Appendix of the RECORD a letter from James E. Thorp, chairman, committee on livestock and dairies of the California Legislature.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after disposition of business on the Speaker's desk today and at the conclusion of other special orders I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GIBSON]?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL AID TO STATES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL POST ROADS

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2798), to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. ROBINSON of Utah, WHITTINGTON, and WOOD.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial taken from the Worcester Telegram of Sunday, June 20, 1943, entitled, "Market Basket Too Vital for a Political Football."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HOLMES]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HEIDINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois,

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HEIDINGER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an advertisement from the St. Louis Star Times and in the other a resolution of the Missouri Bankers' Association.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The Speaker. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER]?

There was no objection.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN MEAT SITUATION

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, Judge Vinson has before him a proposition proposed by the various interests in the meat industry which contemplates the elimination of all price ceilings, with the exception of the retail level on all meat except pork, the 10-percent roll-back to be effective without subsidy at the retail level—other levels in the production of processing of meat to be free.

It is hopeful that this would immediately free the meat industry in such fashion as to start packing houses in full production. This suspends all of the O. P. A. rulings which have been the cause of price squeezes and black-market operations. It is considered by the industry, retail, wholesale, and slaughterer, and producers that there is sufficient margin under the retail ceiling. This becomes the responsibility of everyone in the meat industry, from the growers to retailers, to work together to prevent the danger of crowding the retail ceiling.

I think the plan is worthy of immediate trial, and much more preferable than the ill-advised and impetuous ruling of the 10-percent subsidy roll-back on meat prices which has recently been put into effect at the processors' level.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT]?

There was no objection.

THE ROLL-BACK AND SUBSIDY SCHEME

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, Members will be interested in the following wire from Harry B. Coffee, long an able member of this House. It reads as follows:

Have yet to find first livestock producer favorable to price roll-back subsidy program. Hope Congress prohibits this misuse of pub-

lic funds and authorizes Office of Price Administration to adjust meat prices upward to cover cost of production. Otherwise production will be curtailed and more meat diverted through black-market channels.

UNION STOCKYARDS CO.,
HARRY B. COFFEE, President.

The roll-back and subsidy scheme is just the same vicious rebate racket used in the 90's by Standard Oil and many great railroads to destroy their competitors. As Mr. Coffee points out, the farmers of America have seen through this rebate trick, which would eventually destroy free enterprise. The rural uprising against subsidies will not be ignored by thoughtful officials. Hunger cannot find nourishment in Executive orders.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1648) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 23, 1943.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report of all members of the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein some correspondence between the Navy Department and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow at the conclusion of the regular business on the Speaker's desk and after other special orders heretofore entered, I may be allowed to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein

an editorial from the Gary Post-Tribune, Gary, Ind.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

STUDY OF ORGANIZATIONS AND PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD OF VITAL RECORDS—COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 242)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

JUNE 24, 1943.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: In a letter dated July 27, 1942, I indicated that I would ask the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to make a comprehensive study of organizations and problems in the field of vital records. The Director has reported to me on this subject and I am transmitting his report to you herewith. I am transmitting another copy of the report to the President of the Senate. In view of the relevance of this report to the subject matter of various bills which are now before the Congress, I would suggest that the report and appendixes I-VIII might appropriately be printed as a public document.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3030) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I wonder if the gentleman from New York and I cannot agree on an hour of general debate.

Mr. TABER. I have requests for 95 minutes at this time, and I do not see how I can pare them down too much. I think we ought to have 3 hours of general debate.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to not to exceed 3 hours, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3030, with Mr. PACE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Chairman, I desire to state at the beginning of this statement, but not as a part of it, a few things which you should know concerning my viewpoint and attitude insofar as they affect my utterances today.

I take the floor before you, I assure you, without feeling any animosity toward a single fellow citizen of our country. I have no ax to grind and the only special interest which I attempt to serve is the limit of my meager capacity is the best interest of my countrymen and our allies in the prosecution of this war which today engulfs us, and at the same time looking toward the future with the same interest in mind.

In this inimitable period of stress I do not find it in me to be actuated by any partisan motive whatsoever.

Members of each and every political party are to be found in the armed services on the many fronts where Americans are to be found defending our national right to live the American way.

It is my unwavering and deep conviction, based upon much study and devoted consideration, that paramount in our efforts in these tragic days is the preservation of the public confidence in its entirety of the people of these United States. This public confidence if strong and secure is the mightiest agent in the support of the war effort of our country. Yes, and the war effort of our allies.

Confusion is the enemy of both confidence and attainment; it should be abated as thoroughly and promptly as possible. Uncertainty as to what to do today and as to what we may expect tomorrow breeds confusion.

Vacillation is the inevitable result of the impact of these agencies of the devil, and cohorts and aides of our enemies.

Fear is another of these, and greed still another. And when this array aided and abetted by intolerant and untempered thought, reaction and speech combine, they but add to the formidable array which opposes a successful or approximate conclusion of this world's troubles.

These are days, fellow members, and I speak to you with all the earnestness and emphasis which I can muster, when a prudent jealousy concerning our future and our rights as free men should be ever exercised; and so, without hate or other vicious inclination toward any person or group living or dead among those who defend man's right to be free and enjoy the rewards of justifiable labor, I bring to your consideration some facts and thoughts upon which, in my earnest opinion, much depends as to our successes today and in the tomorrows to come.

We have now before the Congress some vital legislative matters concerning which I desire to address myself in the exercise of the most emphatic expression of which I am capable.

Mr. Chairman, I am not a pessimist nor am I chargeable with being willing at any time to sell the United States short.

The history of our country is replete with victories over gloom and despair in troubled times and we will emerge again as from those dark days in the past with that incomparable flag which is your and our background, still unwavering over a free people in the greatest and most blessed land of all.

I desire for the moment to discuss some problems we have before us to legalize the program of so-called roll-back and subsidies and some related matters. If this program recently put into effect under a directive by our Chief Executive is carried on through, it is my opinion that it will be the result of extra-legal action on the part of the Office of Price Administration. In my interpretation of the Price Control Act, may I state at the outset the law clearly provides that any proposals affecting prices on agricultural commodities considered as food must first be submitted to the Department of Agriculture as the law reads and today to the National Food Administration which by directive has taken over that task which at the beginning of the price control was administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. I am reliably informed that the National Food Administrator was not advised of the roll-back subsidy proposal until after the Office of Price Administration had already put the program into effect by proclamation. If this is true there is no question but that this action was extra-legal and in complete disregard of the law of the land as enacted by the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to call your attention to some things that are going on which, if we do not do something about them, will not only lead to bad results but add to the confusion and bring to naught possibly our major fight on the home front, which has to do with the production of food. I want to give you some examples.

Not so long ago, the senior Senator from Texas, Senator CONNALLY, and I called on Price Administrator Brown about some matters involving the poultry industry. In my district are five or six counties which comprise the third largest poultry center in the United States producing broilers and fryers. The price fixed for those broilers was 25.67

Congress, I would suggest that the report and appendixes I-VIII might ap-

vation of the public confidence in its entirety of the people of these United States.

proclamation. If this is true there is no question but that this action was extralegal and in complete disregard of the

[PUBLIC LAW 102—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 179—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 1648]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, \$380,000.

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718), as amended, \$35,000.

Payments to Federal land banks on account of reductions in interest rate on mortgages: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay each Federal land bank such amount as the Land Bank Commissioner certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest payments on mortgages and real estate sales contracts held by such land bank have been reduced during the fiscal year 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph "Twelfth" of section 12 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 771), as further amended by Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law 629), \$21,800,000.

Payments to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation on account of reductions in interest rate on mortgages: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation such amount as the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest payments on mortgages and real estate sales contracts

held by such Corporation have been reduced during the fiscal year 1944, and prior thereto, in accordance with the provisions of section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, approved May 12, 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016), as further amended by Act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law 629); such payments to be made quarterly, beginning as soon as practicable after October 1, 1943, \$7,400,000.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign-owned property control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder, including personal services (without regard to classification laws), printing, and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures, \$3,450,000.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, \$163,760.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, \$90,165.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$170,000.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$145,925.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$160,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$290,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and

Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding \$8,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not exceeding \$650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage; including \$34,590 for stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to field offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for: \$271,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, and Division of Disbursement for the fiscal year 1944 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6. Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), \$26,600.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury Building, the Treasury

Annex, the Liberty Loan Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' building, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$483,400.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and binding) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed \$11,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts, \$700,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, \$35,000.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and binding, of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, \$2,900,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Agricultural Marketing Administration, the Farm Security Administration, and the National Youth Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the function of disbursement therefor.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$104,796.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, transportation of gold coin and gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, \$350,000.

Recoinage of minor coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent minor coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between

the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, \$15,000.

Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, \$200,000.

Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the United States district judges in Alaska but not to exceed 10 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska, to be expended for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$25,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, and any other collections erroneously received and covered which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation, \$75,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown", \$15,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and expenses connected with the administration of any public-debt issues and United States paper-currency issues with which the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the purchase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed \$13,000) and the maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled bus or station wagon for use of the Destruction Committee, and including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,800,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Public Debt, \$15,000.

Distinctive paper for United States securities: For distinctive paper for United States currency, including transportation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary expenses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actually on duty; in all, \$1,241,431: *Provided*, That in order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the fiscal year 1941 between the two bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used during the fiscal year 1944 to supplement the appropriations otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite appropriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed \$57,600,000 to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That the proviso in the Act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the availability of this appropriation for expenses of operations on account of any public debt issue to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which such issue was made, shall not apply to savings bond transactions handled by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That regular field employees of the War Savings Staff may be reimbursed, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in the promotion of the sale of United States Government securities (estimated War Savings bonds) within the limits of their official stations.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$2,940,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred (not exceeding a total of \$410,000) to this appropriation and to the appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Farm Security Administration, National Youth Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corporations and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act.

Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States: For all necessary expenses, other than personal services and printing and binding, including travel expenses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference, \$160,000.

Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes, \$64,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$35,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed \$84,500 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), but not to exceed \$1,700 for any one person; not to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed \$85,000 for stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quarters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed \$665,108 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, \$21,519,935: *Provided*, That the office of comptroller of customs at San Francisco, California, is hereby abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations upon the said comptroller of customs, his assistants and deputies, are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate regulations shall specify; and he is further authorized to designate the title by which such positions shall be officially known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in such manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment of any new positions in the Customs Service: *Provided further*, That no interior port of entry shall be closed.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed

and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$85,000.

Refunds and drawbacks: For the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as authorized by law, \$19,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$230,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$18,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding (not to exceed \$1,606,850); and the procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed \$675,800), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, periodicals, and newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary, \$94,821,735, of which amount not to exceed \$11,111,885 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes: For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended; for refunds

of taxes collected (including penalties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1944, the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1943 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1943.

Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal income tax collected from such corporations on net income, and the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to general Territorial purposes, \$3,000.

Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appropriation): For refunding internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be necessary: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections 2550-2565; 2567-2571; 2590-2603; 3220-3228; 3230-3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171-184); pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (5 U. S. C. 281c), and the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of information and evidence of violations of the Acts; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, storage, and disposition of property under the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all, \$1,150,000, of which amount

not to exceed \$178,920 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the use by narcotic agents of motor vehicles confiscated under the provisions of the Act of August 27, 1935 (27 U. S. C. 157), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C., Supp. V, 781-788), and to pay the cost of acquisition, maintenance, repair, and operation thereof: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic Acts current at the time of the deposit.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, \$4,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of repay work, during the fiscal year 1944, United States currency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant Directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; purchase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference, not exceeding \$500; traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,000; not to exceed \$2,200 for articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees; stationery (not to exceed \$5,000); for transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed \$15,000; and for the maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$9,600,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

During the fiscal year 1944 all proceeds derived from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by direction of

the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4, 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1944.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$71,873.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries and other expenses under the authority or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and persons committing other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed \$7,500); traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States, \$1,414,850: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws relating to the Treasury Department, and for services or information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

White House Police: For one captain, one inspector, four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and twenty-eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law; in all, \$344,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

For uniforming and equipping the White House Police, including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his discretion may determine, \$10,400.

Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings: For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and for the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous equipment, \$500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing", may be transferred to this appropriation

to cover service rendered such Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such force.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Secret Service Division, \$4,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for assay laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, \$150,000.

Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$5,000, including compensation of temporary employees and other necessary expenses incident thereto.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not to exceed \$2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and accessories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance, training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices, maintenance, repair, and operation of two motorbusses for use at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces, and ores; \$3,771,370.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Mint, \$8,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field service,

and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed \$27,500), purchase and exchange of motortrucks and maintenance thereof, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of property, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and in the field (including not to exceed \$500 to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used by the Procurement Division), \$815,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal year 1944 to transfer to this appropriation from any appropriations or funds available to the several departments and establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1944 such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compensation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such department or establishment, where the transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or functions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal year 1944 to the general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further*, That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and establishments of the United States Government and the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1944 shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available from the general supply fund during the fiscal year 1944 for personal services: *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further*, That the requirements of sections 3711 and 3713 of the Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 109) relative to the weighing of coal and wood and the separate certificate as to the weight, measurement, or quantity of coal and wood purchased shall not apply to purchases by the Procurement Division at free-on-board destination outside of the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to Government service, may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division": *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclu-

sive of work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) in the Government service in the District of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division".

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1944 for the purchase, within the continental limits of the United States, of any standard typewriting machines (except bookkeeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches, \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95; twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50; twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two inches, \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80; twelve inches, \$85; fourteen inches, \$90; eighteen inches, \$95.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscellaneous items for general use of the Treasury Department, the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes, and packing materials, \$150,000, together with not to exceed \$4,000 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury Department.

This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944".

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786), for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, namely:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other personal services in the office of the Postmaster General in the District of Columbia, \$237,000.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For personal services in the District of Columbia in bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$27,500.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, \$578,450.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, \$167,500.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, \$795,000.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, \$483,000.

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, \$134,000.

Office of the chief inspector, \$276,540.

Office of the purchasing agent, \$49,950.

Bureau of Accounts, including the employment of not to exceed three temporary experts by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil service and classification laws, for the purpose of making studies of the cost, rating, and accounting procedures of the postal service, \$300,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; telegraph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies; maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; newspapers, not exceeding \$200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding \$2,000; and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding \$800; and other expenses not otherwise provided for; \$110,000.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$1,250,000.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may continue to be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 of the character heretofore used for such purposes shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1944, or in prior fiscal years, to persons or property in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$70,000.

Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Postmaster General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal year 1944, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, \$55,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and seven hundred and eighty-five inspectors, \$2,902,160.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500 for technical and scientific books and other books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service, \$1,030,700: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$12,000 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three hundred and forty clerks at division headquarters and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, \$822,600.

Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical, chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 15142, dated

February 19, 1941: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, \$53,500,000.

Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensation to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post offices, \$9,675,000.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compensation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and substitutes, \$239,000,000.

Contract station service: For contract station service, \$2,475,000.

Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices, \$420,000.

Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post offices, \$425,000.

Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services, \$8,650,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the operation and protection of post offices of the first and second classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith, not provided for in other appropriations, \$2,300,000.

Village delivery service: For village delivery service in towns and villages having post offices of the second or third class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city delivery, \$1,500,000.

Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service, \$11,960.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles, \$1,600,000.

City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Messenger Service, \$165,000,000.

Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery messengers, \$12,200,000.

Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, \$92,200,000, of which not less than \$200,000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, \$14,750,000.

Star-route and Airmail service, Alaska: For inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, \$500,000.

Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, \$550,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail messenger service, \$118,000,000: *Provided*, That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger service.

Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks, joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, \$60,530,175.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, \$3,500,000.

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, \$67,000.

Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, \$380,000.

Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$220,000.

Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails, except by aircraft, \$675,000.

Balances due foreign countries: For balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1944 and prior years, \$2,250,000.

Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, fiscal year 1944 and prior years, \$8,000.

Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washington, and Juneau, Alaska, via Ketchikan, Alaska, \$4,500,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed \$55,200 for supervisory officials and

clerks at air-mail transfer points, travel expenses, and not to exceed \$76,720 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$22,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and including not to exceed \$22,950 for pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, \$5,000,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic registered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, \$750,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For payment of domestic money orders after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$190,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C. 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-route maps and rural delivery maps or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having or to have rural delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices; for expenses incident

to the shipment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$63,800 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same, including not to exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thirteen traveling mechanics, and for traveling expenses, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof added.

Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia: For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys, chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same, and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment, \$1,650,000, of which not to exceed \$626,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, \$10,350,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire of labor, communication service, electric power, and other expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$535,000: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27, 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable hereto.

Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles owned by, or under the

control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States official mail and messenger service, \$17,200,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General, during the fiscal year 1944 may purchase and maintain from the appropriation "Vehicle Service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, \$385,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating force: For personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed.

Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam, gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weed, washing towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein, \$5,800,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available for personal services except for work done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under his administra-

tion by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, where he determines that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets, safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same, for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$550,000: *Provided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

SEC. 202. Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

SEC. 203. Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

SEC. 204. The Joint Committee on Investigation of Nonessential Federal Expenditures is hereby directed to make a study of the problem of penalty mail in all of the departments and branches of the Government, with a view to eliminating unnecessary volume and reducing costs, and shall report its findings and recommendations by bill or otherwise to Congress not later than the first day of the next regular session of the Seventy-eighth Congress. The departments and agencies of Government shall furnish such information and detail such personnel as may be requested by the committee to assist in its investigation.

SEC. 205. This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944".

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of the money appropriated under this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or

she has been nominated after the Senate upon vote has failed to confirm the nomination of such person.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1944".

Approved June 30, 1943.

